GE CITY.

fown in Kansas "-The ort Dodge, the Mill.

EGRETE.

Heraid, June 17. ete, late Commander-in army, is the most noted

rs of age, and has been conaltern during the war of ramon, and other leaders his services to Juarez, bero of the memorable war against the Empire of a for a short time Minister dent Juarez in Northern er the re-establishment of \$7, he began to conspire in 1870 he was captured it in the City of Mexico, it to death, but his life to an extraordinary public behalf as one of the heroes if independence." A year lion was prepared by him, was precipitated by a pariynet at his table to celebrate Michael), Sept. 30, 1871. One of the regiments in t Mexico "pronounced," at grete, opened the doors of a marched 800 prisoners. That retaken by storm by Gen. two or three faithful region a terrible storm of shot atteries of the citadel, after dy-actions in modern Mexico "program desired in the sierra of intained the revolution with many mosths. war against the Empire of intained the revolution with many months. At the death 72, he accepted the amness? Lerdo de Tejada, and repite of many temptations. was prominent in the rev-1876, which resulted in the and was restored to high in the army by President in the army by President in the army by President sen announced that he was and his present revolt will. A Negrete is unfitted for government, and his pre-phably in the interest of

rish Zulu.

It aptured chief of the stary of the great Gwas r's clerk in Limerick in the ling. He had a relative, a who warned him that his liberty he had better letarthy fied to the South ids, where he prospered, he investments in Londonsome readable sketches of the London Globe. Some dup with the natives, and, venturous disposition, and half savare state by his copy joining the Umzuzis, hat tribe died, McCarthy sition, which he secured by bat, half a dozen pretendort to introduce Christianas a white wife, daughter loped with him some time er would be glad to receive liftsh Kaffir refused to people. It is feared it will court-martial, for McCartn of Fenian and Zulu, can ally admiration of his cap

The Chicago A

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES

Races Will Begin This Afternoon Promptly at 2 o'clock.

FIRST RACE. Association Purse. Mile and a quarter. SECOND RACE, The Grand Pacific Hotel Stake. For two-year-

old Colts. Three-quarters of a mile. THIRD RACE. The Illinois Derby. For three-year-old Colts. One and a half miles.

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FINE SILE SUN UMBRELLAS, PINE SILE SUN UMBRELLAS, PINE SILE SUN UMBRELLAS, GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS, GREAT BARGAINS, D'ANCONA, ISS STATE-ST. D'ANCONA, ISS STATE-ST. D'ANCONA, ISS STATE-ST.

money-making and legimate business, consisting of rights of manufacture and sale of an article needed all outside of the large cities. for the following test Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wiscousin, anceota, Jowa, Missouri, and Kentucky, nine in all-information and inspection address H S2, Tribune

CRICAGO, June 20, 1876.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chi
Dock Company, for the election of Directors for
usuity year, and for any other business that may
excuted, will be held in this city, at the office o

An Indian Village on the Amazons, is supplemented by Mr. Champney's drawings of the home-lie, religious ceremonies, etc., of a rarely visited people.

Trinity Parish Illustrated.

An entertaining description of "old Trinity" (New York) and its many charlises, with twenty-two pictures by Vanderhoof, Blum, Muhrman, Paris, Sayre, and others.

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LADIES' HOSE.

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EMBROIDERED CENTRE,

LISLE HOSE, 75c, reduced

BEST QUALITY SOLID COL-

OR (British mfr.), 75c per pair. The most serviceable

85 doz. NAVY SEAL and CARDINAL HOSE, elegant-

ly embroidered, \$1 per pair,

reduced from \$1.50, very de-

11 doz. VERY FINE NAVY,

SEAL, and CARDINAL, fancy colored lace fronts, beautifully embroidered, \$1.75, reduced from \$2.75.

100 doz. LIGHT BLUE and PINK OPEN-WORK LISLE

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Our entire stock of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Un-

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THE JULY SCRIBNER.

adame Bonaparte's Letters from Europe.

The Flooding of the Sahara
Is treated in its progress and probable consequences, and there are papers on "The Delusions of Clairvoyance," "The Metric System," and "American Museums of Art." The second paper on Edison's Inventions describes "The Carbon Button and Its Offspring," including some applications here first aunounced.

Is "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses

Is "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses

"Engraving on Wood,"

"Mr. Kiddle's Book," and "College Instruction"; and "The World's Work" gives the latest scientific items.

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Subscribe for the Summer, 4 Months for \$1. Price, 25 cents; \$8.00 a year. For sale by all SCRIBNER & CO., NEW YORK.

A LAWYER'S SUMMER WAYFARING IN THE

BICYCLES. BICYCLES



P. H. HEFFRON
WILL OPEN AT
68 Randolph-st.
SATURDAY, June 31. with a fall line of
Chapin & Gore's Liquors and Cigars. DR. DAY, 183 Madison-st., cor. Clark. GOLD \$5.00 My lower Suction Plate never loosens while talking sting. Philing. 14 smal rates. Extracting without pa H. A. HURLBUT & CO... POOLS Will be sold in the Shorman House, in the basement, coupled by John Klins, Nos. 137 and 141 East Rain-solph-s; commercing Sacurity, June 21, couting solph-s; commercing Sacurity, June 21, couting systy describe and Eventus during Races.

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Having just bought an immense stock of Pianos, for eash, for our Chicago and St. Louis Houses, we have decided to give purchasers the benefit of the very low prices and extra eash discounts thereby obtained. This offer will be continued

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TRACK, Road Wagons, Side Bars, Surreys, T Carts, Dog Carts, And Canopy Phaetons for the

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IN TRIBUNE BUILDING, Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

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RECEIVER'S SALE of all the Risal Estate of the CITY NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

WASHINGTON.

The Army Bill Passed in the Senate Early This Morning.

All Amendments Defeated by a Strict Party

Especially Those Intended Discourage Bulldozing in the South.

Republican Reply to Knott's Criticism on the Vetoes.

Previous Democratic Commenda tion of the Election Laws Freely Quoted,

The Statutes Wholly in the Interest of Free and Honest Elections.

President Hayes Will Sign the Army and Legislative Bills Promptly.

But Will Send the Judicial Bill Back with a Veto.

IN THE SENATE. DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL. Neron, D. C., June 20.—The rec ient from responding to the call of a troops. He spoke with his usual

the Southern States, popularly known as

THE RECECT.

It had been asserted that this movement had
been stimulated by Northern emissaries, but he
disproved this by reading extracts from Southern newspapers, which frankly admitted that
this was not the case. The negro is not wanted
at the North for political purposes; he is not
suited to the climate of the North; he belongs
to the South, but in the South the negro
is in a state of vassalage worse than
slavery, and it was not certain that
emancipation has not been a curse to the African race on this Continent. The present aspect of affairs in this country is deplorable, but
the next canage will reading the political pow
suited to the climate of the North; he belongs
to the South the negro
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slavery, and it was not certain that
emancipation has not been a curse to the African race on this Continent. The present aspect of affairs in this country is deplorable, but
the next canage will reading at quorum of Representatives, with a great
many Government officials, occupied seats on
the floor of the Senate. Blaine asked for a vote
on his speck of the last Congress in
the keynote to the surprise of those familiar with his
declared that he would not withhold the supplies.

Thurman said, "Don't press your of
the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise of the surprise.

Thurman as usual and endeavored to the last Congress in
the floor of the Senate. Blaine asked for a vote
on his apecal of the last Congress in
the floor of the Senate. Blaine asked for a vote
on his apecal of the last Congress in
the keynote to the sur

slavery, and it was not certain that emancipation has not been a curse to the African race on this Continent. The present aspect of affairs in this country is deplorable, but the next census will readjust the political power of this country upon a basis that will RESTORE TRANQUILLITY.

Those great interior States watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries will gain fifty-two Representatives. We are upon the threshold of a new era. Power will be transferred from the seaboard to the interior, from the circumference to the centre. From diversity will come unity, from conflict will come peace.

Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Gen. Hampton, of South Carolina, exchanged a few words with Mr. Ingalls about references made by him to the Constitutions of their respective States.

States.

Then Mr. Vest. of Missouri, undertook to overhaul what Mr. Ingalls had said about the exodus, and became very much excited as he denounced the migration of negroes as the work of Northern emissaries. When asked if Gov. Foogs, now of Louishna, was not a reputable witness, he spoke of him as, a Federal officer confirmed by

A CONFEDERATE SENATE.
"What!" exclaimed Mr. Blaine: "a Confederate Senate?" Mr. Vest endeavored to explain

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Biaine; "a Considerate Senate?" Mr. Vest endeavored to explain by saying that, if there was one thing more than another that he had beard since he had been liere, it had been the charge that this was a Confederate Senate.

Mr. Blaine remarked that he had esid that this was the United States Senate controlled by ex-Confederates.

Mr. Jonas next rose to explain that a New Orleans newspaper was not a Democratic newspaper. The two had quite a spirited little controversy about the State debt of Louisians and other Democratic difficulties.

GEN. LOGAN desired that it was a Democratic newspaper. The two had quite a spirited little controversy about the State debt of Louisians and other Democratic difficulties.

GEN. LOGAN desired that the President should not be prevented from executing the laws, and paid, his respects to Mr. Hill, or, as he called him, "the Ambassador from Georgia," for having said that the Democratic party at the North saved the Union. Certainly the samples of the Democratic party at the North saved the Union. Certainly the samples of the Democratic party at the North saved the Union. Senators whose War associates endeavored to despopilate Northern Northern towns by the employment of incendaries, should not talk beer about the ravages of the War at the South. There is a way in which the country can have peace, but there can be no peace so long as Northern men are to be democrated party can have peace, but there can be no peace so long as Northern men are to be democrated party can have peace, but there can be no peace so long as Northern men are to be democrated party can have peace, but there can be no peace so long as Northern men are to be democrated the bill on constitutional grounds, and arrised loved and existence duch honest, straighting the control of the Carlo of the War at the South. There is a way in which he assured the Senator from lows that the object of the constity for having and marked lost and constitutional grounds, and arrised lost and the limits to the Repu

ent that might be offered, as he wanted

Saulsbury even thought the fact that Blaine had offered the amendment would be enough to excuse the Democrats from voting for it. The vote on the rejection of the Blaine amendment

bad offered the amendment would be enough to excuse the Democrats from voting for it. The vote on the rejection of the Biaine amendment was—yeas, 18; nays, 28.

The Democrats placed themselves in a very ridiculous and embarrassing position by proposing to vote down their own amendments. When the Senate came out of the Committee of the Whole into the Senate proper, Withers, having charge of the bill, was obliged to place himself in the mortifying situation of non-concurring in every amendment which the Democratic Committee had elaborated with great care, and in support of which so many Democratic speeches had been made. They offered no reasons for this change. Then followed

A MOST AMUSING SPECH FROM BLAINE, in which he entreated the Democrats to give some explanation of their conduct, and to inform the Republicans, who had voted with them on these amendments yesterday and the day preceding, why they should vote them down now. Logan suggested that the way to extricate the Democrats from their dilemma would be to permit them to withdraw their speeches made in favor of these very amendments. Blaine entreated Thurman, the Chairman of the cancus, once more to leave the chair of the presiding officer and tell the waiting world what the reason for the change was, but the Democrats were silent. They declined to give reasons, and persisted in their determination of passing the bill just as it came from the House, and voted down their own amendments.

Mr. Conkling, in commencing his remarks, declared that the Republican party had always been opposed to the use of the military at the polls. The Democrats, on the contrary, used it when they attempted to plsnt slavery in Kansas. The Senator from Missouri, Mr. West, said today that

COLOHED MEN CANNOT LIVE THERE.

The Democrats had the military called to the polls in this city, and voters were shot down on election day. History has been exhausted within the past twelve weeks to find such an instance of Republican use of troops. The occasions cited by the Senator from Kentuck

Kentucky (Mr. Bock) were not parallel cases, for the War had not then ceased, and the United States troops simply kept returned Rebel soldiers from the polls. There have always been frauds at elections. But all prior to 1806 were unworthy of attention compared with the frauds at the North and at the South sines then. Because such things have been and may be, the Republicans hold that the laws of the Union are to be executed everywhere every day.

Mr. Conkling proceeded to exolain the state of affairs that had existed at the South three years ago. A Democratic Representative from New York, Mr. Scott, introduced into the House a preamble and resolution setting forth that the right of suffrage was in some of the States

Thurman, as usual, before concluding, menaged to speak upon both sides of the question, so that it was impossible to state upon what ground he really stands.

Blaine, replying to Thurman, said that if the latter had not made his speech of the last Congress, there would have been no extra session, with all its evils.

Bayard, at the conclusion of Thurman's speech, rose and, referring to the passage with Blaine, said that if anything escaped bim that was offensive to the Senator from Maine, he withdrew it. Blaine did likewase, and that personal difficulty was settled.

9 A. M.

sonal difficulty was settled.

3 A. M.

Thurman returned to the floor again and further attempted to crawfish out of his speech about withholding the supplies. As to that speech he says he was aroused at a night session st 3 o'clock in the morning, and said what he waid. However, his speech, in the closing part, left no reason to think that the Democracy would not permit the Judicial bill to fail if it should be vetoed.

Windom read the extract from Thurman's speech, in which the latter laid down the revolutionary programme. It will read strangely is the same Congressional Record with the speech of to-night.

was taken on the Army bill at 2 a. m., and it passed by a party vote, —Burnside, of the Republicans, however, voting for it. The vote was 25 years to 17 mays.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jane 20.—in the Sensiths morning Mr. Carpenter made a speech the Army bill. He said that the army in the

as did more to weaken that party than any of their actions. The Republicans had felt anxious to follow that example. It is a said there was a force in this ry which had been ignored in this debate, it that of the people, to whom was reserved a rights not delegated to the Government, eople who amended the Constitution when not earry out their views amended it fully when they could, and by war when a to it. That people would sur in sudgment a present actions of the majority. He dehat there was any bitterness in the North at the Southern people, and dwelt at on the negro exodus as a proof of South-timidation of Republican blacks. Vest declared that the hearness were deby false representations of Government, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had chreolar by one Lycurgus Jones, intended reculation among the blacks, promising Government support in Kansas, and saving Congress intended to deprive them of freedom.

see not.

ste ensued, during which the Southern exnd Louisiana State affairs were quite thordiscussed.

ily Mr. Logan, who was suttiled to the
lecined to yield further, and proceeded
is on the Army bill, the first part of his
ent being substantially

THE SAME AS CARPENTER'S.

ff Congress could unlify the power to all then support the army for one day, do it forever. He would rather vote repeal than the negation of the laws. It is in accordance with legislative dignity. Oran continued: I am willing to let by e bygones, but it cannot be so so long Democrats are the irritators in this You

INFORMATION AND ARTHURS

WOOLD MAKE CIVILIZED MARNARITIES

woold make civilized mankind shudder. indoreal conduct that was not according to sed warfare. Attempts were made to disnate small-pox and disease and to fire, there cities. You are it no position to tell a must stop talking about rebellion. You are Republicans for speaking of what oeld during the War, and say we are trying to he Northern heart. I say that unless you this talk yourselves we will have a solid he and when the North becomes solid if will be solid to remain so. I not know what the President may and it is none of my business; but first to say, and I want my people to undersit, the day difference between this and eposi positive of the laws is that obe would proper way of legislating and the other is The effect is the same. One repeals, the negatives. The man that votes for this not oday must not explain to his constitution that it amounts to nothing; that it only off the supplies for a day. It means the assif it cut off the supplies for a year dootion of the law would be just as much k down on our part as if we had agreed to epeal of the Election laws. Whenever you not distressing the people in your country life respect you. Whenever you protect the man as you do the rich man, and the ed man as you do the white man, we will try to we will think you adhere to the principles hich this Government was established. We will think you adhere to the principles hich this Government was established. INDORSED BARBARITIES

Such a principle never obtained in this or any other Government that had a legislative body that made an appropriation. I would like to know how I am bound to repard the law as constitutional because some former Congress enacted that law. Take those Election laws. I was never clearer in my like that upon the proposition that those laws are innecessitutional, and am I to be forsworn by voting money to carry them into execution! If I do I make myself partices crimicis. No, sir. A law is passed; it is a bad and unconstitutional law, and a subsequent Congress may be unable to repeal it. Congress has an absolute right to me all powers the Constitution confers upon it upon the question whether that law shall be executed or not, and if it cannot be executed without appropriating the people's money, then a man who thinks it unconstitutional and votes the people's money to execute it is a perfured man, and nothing less. Nothing is clearer than that, if a majority of Congress are opposed to a law and cannot repeal it, yet they are not bound to vote the money of the people which is in their keeping to execute that law which they believe to be unconstitutional. I will go further and say if they believe the law to be impolitic they have that right.

Mr. Blaine—Then a citizen, by the same reasoning, is not bound to obey a law!

and any if they believe the law to be impolitic they have that right.

Mr. Blaine—Then a citizen, by the same reasoning, is not bound to obey a law?

Mr. Thurman—The Senator from Maine would not make his living as a lawver or he would not make his living as a lawver or he would not ask me anch a question. What is this bouly! Is Congress bound by the decisions of a former Congress as to what is constitutional, and, if a law is unconstitutional, are we to stuttify ourselves and become particeps criminis by voting money to executeit! But there is

ANOTHER IDEA or vetoing it? What right would body have to say that in due time, and arling to our judgment, we would not approte for it? This bill does not appropriate forps to be used as a police force at the polls,
any construction you please on the lanter. It is a failure to appropriate for the
when pend for

Constitutional.

Mr. Thurman said yes, and that he would perjure himself otherwise.

Mr. Blaine said a law was constitutional until the Supreme Court deciared it otherwise.

Mr. Thurman said he mirbt bow to a decision of a Supreme Court, but would still be responsible to his own conscience in a matter like this. After a running debate on the subject,

Mr. CONKLING

made a few remarks. He predicted that the vote on the bill would show the effects of Mr. Thurman's decision not to accept any amendment. That Senator had evidently feared to trust the brethren after all that had been said against the bill to day. It was the caucus that did it. His long headed friend from Connecticut (Eatou) and other eschems had concluded that it would not be wise to vote upon the amendments, and all the leaders of this band were engaged in protecting the country on the theories laid down by the Senator from Georgia (Hill), and repeated pleesmeal since by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman). They were going to vote down in the Senate every amendment, that was adopted is Committee of the Whole. The Democratic Aupropriations Committee was also about to receive the brand of Democratic disappropolation. There was to be a headge. Why do they hedge! He must be a twro in party politics who fails to discover what this meant. He went on to intimate that there was nothing in it but a prohibition to use the army as a police force. It was thought the four words, "as a police force," would make a place large enough for the President to stand on to approve the bill. How much of a compliment to the intelligence of the Executive such although the new of the army as a police force. It was thought the four words, "as a police force, it was thought the four words." This language doesn's mean to multify existing laws, because it was only to present the nee of the army as a police force. That was though the previous question might be applied, it had come to the knowledge of the malority of the Senate that a good many members of the Bout and the prohibitory c

and say that this country as a whole gives the same rights to one man as to another, and the legislators of the country are bound by that principle, and bound to carry it out. The that time you cannot expect the North to recognize you as standing upon the same platform in reference to the justice and liberties of neopic as we do at the North.

MR. KIRKWOOD,

after a legal argument, said the people of Iowa are large exporters, and they do not propose to sake permission of the people of New York, of New Yeleans, or San Francisco to send their produce through those ports. The prosperity of the country depends on the strength of the Government to protect all parts of it. There is a persistent effort to gradualty weaken and the also moved to add to the section "except".

he also moved to add to the section "except when necessary is and of the civil authorities and then only upon application of the civil authorities." Rejected—vus, 18; nays, 29.

Mr. Blaine offered his amendment to punis any person approaching the polls carrying deadly weapon, openly or concealed. Rejected—18 to 28.

offered the following amendment: At the end of Sec. 5 and the words, "Except as authorized by the Constitution of the United States." Rejected—18 to 30.

Mr. Conkling moved to strike out the fifth section, Rejected—18 to 30.

All the above were strict party votes. The bill was reported to the Senate would non-concur in the amendments for Committee of the Whole. The amendments see more concurred in, several Republican Senators induiging in humorous thrusts at the Democrate for voting down their own amendments.

The bill was read a third time and put on its final passage.

Mr. Counkling said: Suppose this bill said no part of the money should be used to enable the army to protect the men, women, and children of the West from the red men, the Senator from Ohio would still asy it was merely a faithfur to appropriate. Yet the Constitution says the President shall take care that all the laws be faithfully executed. See, 8,679. Revised Statutes, declare: that no Department shall spend money not appropriate, do contract or incur liability for future payment. This bill says no other money shall be used for a purpose. The hands of the Executive are tied. He cannot under his oath to apholoit the laws enforce the laws. The election laws have been pronounced unconstitutional by the Courts, but the Senator (Thurman) suggests that, because he thinks them unconstitutional, therefore it is right for him to vote against their enforcement. If any laws are unconstitutional, this proposed is one by which the President's vot messages he held in his hand. No language could be more apt than that contained in it. No advice better than it gave. If the desire not to do snything to lengthen the session had been sincare, nothing could have been more conducive to its abbreviation than to legislate in conformity with the suggestions of that message.

THE DEBATE WAS CONTINUED

by Messra. Eaton, Blaine, Bureaide, and Barard. Mr. Thurman denied that he had ever said a word that fould be construed into a shin him, it is not necessary. Now, if th

THE VETOES.

THE VETOES.

ENOR'S CRITICISM CRITICISM.

Washington, D. C., June 28—The minority of the Committee of the Judiciary, having had under consideration the message of the President disapproving of the House bill No. 1,882, entitled "An act to prevent military interference with elections," submit the following statement of the reasons why they cannot concur with the views of the majority of said Committee:

The repeated efforts in said report to make it appear that the right or authority to interfere with State elections, or with the freedom and lawful conduct of any election, is claimed or severted in any quarter, is hardly deserving of serious notice. The minority in Congress have made no such claim. The right of Federal supervision contended for applies to Congressional elections only. This is entirely ignored in the report of the majority. Their report proceeds upon the false assumption that the President acvocates the use of Federal authority to supervise State elections.

NO SUCH CLAIM IS MADE

in the message or utterances of the President; neither does the message advocate or justify military interference with the freedom of any elections. On the contrary, the President uses the following languare:

Bolding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference at the polis is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and, suncerely desaring to concur with Congress is all its measures, it is with very great regret tent I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, out it is a dangerous departure from long-sectice and important consistantional principles.

The true rule as to the employment of milliary force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be silowed to control or Influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote whether it be in the shape of combusation of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of millitia of the States. Elections shall be free from all

It is historically true that during the Rebell-THERE WAS SUCH INTERPERENCE

in cases when factions or a dominant element of disloyalty existed. There were accessities growing out of the nature of the conflict and anomalous condition of seceding and border States. They were in no sense acts of partisanship. Military orders were issued for the purpose by officers of the army, irrespective of their political affliations. Among the earliest and most notable of such orders was that by Gen. McClellani

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHLAGTON, Oct. 29, 1861.—GENERAL: There is apprehension among citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disminon citizens on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of Novemoer next. In order to prevent this the Major-General commanding directs you to send a detachment of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where elections are to be held to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disminonists are allowed to intimidate them or in any way interfere with their rights. He also desires you to street and hold in confinement until after election all disminists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently and who show themselves at the polis, and to guard effective interpretations to these. Two will please conferwith him as to the particular points each shall take control of. I am, air, very respectfully your obedient servant. R. B. MARIOT.

Commanding Division, Muddy Branca, Md.

FACTS.

Before the close of the Rebellion, and while

Commanding Division, Muddy Branen, Md.
FACTS.

Before the close of the Rebellion, and while denouncing the War to suppress it as a failure, the party now demanding this fegislation selected the author of the order above quoted as its candidate for the Fresidency. It sought to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Nayy. It ill becomes the party with such a record to indulge in such imputations and criticisms upon a Fresident whose administration has been marked by so greatforbearance toward the people of the States lately in receilion, and who has in no mapper singuloued military interference with elections, for having dered to MAINTAIN HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PREBEOGATIVE. ference with elections, for naving deres to
MAINTAIN HIS CONSTITUTIONAL, PREBODATIVE,
and to preserve the right to use the military
and naval power whenever and wherever sanctioned by the Constitution and laws. These
and similar orders undoubtedly exercised influences in securing the ensetment of the law of
1865, which promibits, the pase of the army or 1865, which pronibits the use of the army or navy at the time and place of any general or special election in any State except it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, and also promotes any military or usval officer from prescribing the qualifications of voters or in any manner interiering with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State. This law, with appropriate penalties for its violation, was approved by President Lincoln, and aimse its enactment we do not believe there has been any well-grounded cause of complaint of military interference with elections.

NO SUCH INSTANCE IS CITED

NO SUCH INSTANCE IS CITED in the report of the majority. It refers, it is true, to military interference during the Rebellion, and especially in 1863. All else is mere assertion without instances of proof. The monstrous frauds perpetrated in the State of New York in 1863 became the subject of Congressional investigation at the cusning session of Congress, and were followed by a report suggesting National legislation to guard against the recurrence of such frauds in the future election of members of the House of Representatives. The act of 1870, entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes" was, to a considerable extent, the outgrowth of such investigations. The enforcement of the provisions of this act as amended in 1871 has

HAD THE MOST WHOLESOME TENDERRY
to secure free and honest elections. In the

siderable extant, the outgrowth of such investigations. The enforcement of the provisions of this act as amended in 1871 has

EAD THY MOST WHOLESOME TEXDENOT

to secure free and honest elections. In the Presidential and Congressional contest of 1876, as intensely exciting as any in our history, its enforcement purged the canwas of all successful attempts at fraud in the samecity where outgrages upon the ballot-box and in counting votes ran riot in the canwass of 1868. A Committee of the Forty-fourth Congress was charred with the investigation of the election of 1876 in that city. In the report of the Democratic majority we find the following language:

This happy result is free, fair, and honest election) was the consequence of the co-operation between the official advisers of city and United States officers. The party organizations by their regulations and orders made the city politic one in action along with the United States Marshals. Whether this work, which is unexampled, should be accounted a Republican work through their Federal Election law, or the work of the local authorities and organism inspured by a desire for an honest vote among the people who were especially jealous of it on account of wast was occurring elsewhere, one thing the Committee must report that it approximated an ear to perfection as it was possible to do. There were no riots, no agints, no bayonets, no disturbance, no conflicts of authority, and none of the comcommitants which accompany frand and endanger free institutions. The people of the country own a tribute of respect to the police of a city of more than a million, and to the United States officers, who mumbered thousands, for harmony of action between the various officers, so as to illustrate to all the world housands, for harmony of action between the various efficers, so as to illustrate to all the world housands. Which are the substitution of the present as the supplies. Such was the dictate of the captum to its portisant. After weary months of failure to account wareing fo

like restrictions of every place where a court is to be held on the Fourth of July, or Eighth of January, or any other heldidity or annivering that is to be celebrated or observed, would be met with the Jeers or contempt of all good men. The laws should be enforced and executed or July of the Government of the United States to execute its laws on the day of clection would be a fatai misake, and constitute a precedent of the most dangerous character. The reasoning of the refort of the unjority culminates at last in the meconditional avowal that all elections are State elections, and that we law of Congress can control of interfers with the officers of a State at any State election, thiese the State anthorities invoke the aid of the General Government as thovided in the Constitution. This is asserting the persicious dogma of State supremacy is its most obnoxious form. The provision of the Constitution of the United States that "it and the laws." which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary not-withstanding, is rudely thrust saide and ignored, and the exploded theory of paramount State sovereignly is substituted in its stand. Upon this toole the President fitly says:

Under the aweeping terms of the bill the National Government is effectively in the discharge of the importance of the right, and from the discharge of the importance of the right, and from the discharge of the importance of the state in which the occasion where its elections are neld. The employment of its organized arms force, for any such purpose would be an offense against the law unless called for by, and therefore moon the permission of the State substitute of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the sanctitution of the discretion of the State Government for the north and the providence of the State Government of the National subnority and intrusion of the State substitute of the National subnority and intrusion of the State sub

the subject.

We concur in the conclusion of the report of the majority, that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. A. G. LIAPRAM,
GROEGE D. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.,
CHARLES G. WILLIAMS,
EDWIN WILLETS.

THE PENDING BILLS. SENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was signed by the presiding officers of both Houses to-day, convered to the Executive Mansion, and left with the President. An announcement of its approval by the President will be

ment of its approval by the President will be communicated to the House to-morrow.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. having been finally passed by the Senate without amendment, will be enrolled and receive the necessary signatures of the presiding officers in time for its presentation to the President at an early hour to-morrow afternoon. There seems to be little or no doubt of its prompt approval.

THE JUDICIAL EXPENSES APPROPRIATION BILL, now awaiting final action in the Senate by the adoption of the Conference Committee's report, will also, according to present expectation, reach the President before to-morrow evening, but there is a general and well-lounded better that it will be returned veroed to the House of Representatives on Monday.

RAILROAD TEEEGRAPH.

THE PROVISIONS IN THE PENDING ARMY BILL. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—A new reason has been suggested for at least a portion of the has been suggested for at least a portion of the opposition in the Senate to the Army bill. It will be remembered that in the last Congress the Army bill failed in the Conference Committee in a great measure because of the provisions in it throwing open the telegraph lines to general business. This section was most stremuously opposed by certain influences in the Senate last winter. This feature of the bill has not been at all discussed openly at this session, but some of the most vigorous opponents of the bill on account of its political features are the same who are the determined enemies of the railroad felegraph section. The bill will certainly receive the approval of the enemies of the railroad felegraph section. The bill will certainly receive the approval of the President, and with it this telegraph section, which is as follows: "Telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by Title 65 of the Revised Statutes, for the Government and for the general public, at rates to be fixed by the Government according to the provisions of Table 65 of the Revised Statutes."

THE FIRST BATCH.

STILL LONGING FOR PARDON.

STILL LONGING FOR PARDON.
Special Dispaich to The Tribune. STILL LONGING FOR PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The purpose of the visit of Charles H. Reed here is to induce the Government to dismiss the first batch of Chicago whisky cases. The indications now are that the cases will be settled through a pardon from the President. Their present attitude is this: The decision of the United States Supreme Court was to the effect that the District Attorney or any other subordinate officer of the Government had no right to grant immunity, and that the pardoning power rested solely with the President. Acting upon this suggestion, the attorneys for the first batch have sines that time been constantly endeavoring to obtain a pardon, with a view to use it before the Court in Chicago, where it is expected that, under the Supreme Court decision, it would OPERATE AS A BAR to any attempts to collect the assessments against the first batch, or further to prosecute them.

There is now a strong prospect that this effort will be successful, and that the President will grant the pardons. The subject has been referred to the Attorney-Beneral, but the latter has been absent for three days at the army reunion in Albany. He returned to-night. The probability is that a favorable decision will be rendered in a day or two-when Mr. Reed will return to Chicago.

The application for the pardon is based upon two grounds: First, that ammunity was promised by the District-Attorney, whether he had nower or not, and that the first batch performed their part with the prospect of immunity. Second, that they are insolvent and not able to meet the assessments, and are equitably entitled to the pardon to be placed in bar to the payment of the assessment judgments.

Mr. Reed has also a hand the petition for the pardon of Grege, the convicted Post-Office official, but that matter is for the present in abeyance.

also have an application here for an adjustment of their difficulties on the basis of a compromise. No decision as to them has as yet been reached.

GLOVER'S REPORT

GLOVER'S REPORT

AGAIN DEFORE THE HOUSE.

Sected Discussed to The Tribura.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Democrats vainly attempted again to accure an order from the flouse authorizing the printing of the notorious Glover report. That report is a sort of medler of scandal, attacking both the dead and the living, without evidence and with great malice. The House last year ordered it printed, but a motion to reconsider has entered, which prevented it, and the House adjourned before that motion to reconsider equid be disposed of. The Committee on Rules decided that the stuff, therefore, could not be printed. Some Damocrats ever since that have been and avoring to

secure an order for the printing. Other Democration popused this, as the report attacks many of their own number. To-day the matter was again brought to under the protesse of a private report, and was again defeated. Conger insisted that it was no public business, or that if it was to be printed the House had a right to demand the reading of it to ascertain its character. As Conger had the parliamentary right to make this demand, the Democrats were compelled to withdraw the report for the very good reason that it would have taken a number of days to have read the large boxes of matter contained in the report, and for the better reason still that the decuments are not in the possession of the House.

THE GREENBACKERS.

DISSEPTIONS,
Special Disputes to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., June 20.—The National Washington, D. C., June 20.—The National Greenback organ will to-morrow print the following: "Gen. Weaver received a letter from the Hon. J. R. Sherwood some days since, requesting him to attend the bolting Greenback Convention at Toledo on the 24th inst., with the further request that, if he could not attend, to talk with other Greenback members of Congress, and write such a letter as he would be willing to have published. The General has written ar. Sherwood a kind letter, but very much to the point, and it is certain that it will much to the point, and it is certain that it will not be published. The General informs Mr. sherwood that the new Convention movement meets with the indignant disapprobation of the Greenback men throughout the country, and is fraught only with evil to the country and party." Gen. Ewing's refusal to act with the Green-backers in the organization of the House is caustically reviewed. Gen. Ewing's own vote would have organized the Mouse in the interest of the people, and yet he refused to act with the Greenbackers, and by his own vote defeated them, and that, too, with the oft-repeated dec-laration upon his lips that the election of Randall to the Speakership was the death-blow to financial relief at the hands of the Forty-sixth Congress. "The contest has ceased to be one between men. It is, whether the National party, born of the necessities of a long-suffering peo-ple, shall be ignominiously surrendered to an organization the merit of which lies in keeping the promised relief to the ear and breaking it to the hope."

APPOINTMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The Pressident has nominated Oscar G. Wall for Postmaster at Lanesborough, Minn.
THE LETTER-CARRIER'S DEPICIENCY BILL, was reported back to the Scoate to-day and blaced upon the calcudar. The Committee struck ont the entire amount (71,000) voted by the House for the payment of increased salaries to letter-carriers for the current fiscal year, under the reclassification authorized by the act of last February, and reauthorized by the act of last February, and reduced the amount of \$415,000 provided by the House for the payment of increased salaries and the extension of the free delivery service for the next fiscal year to \$605,000. The Committee has added to the bill a senciency sum of \$100,000 to pay judgments heretofore rendered by the Court of Claims, and appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the General Land-Office to adjust and settle State claims for awamp lands.

The last two amendments were offered by Senators Rollins and Cockrell, respectively, to the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, but then failed of adoption.

DEFROIT BRIDGE.

The President has approved of the joint resolution relating to the bridge across the Detroit River at or near Detroit.

THE RECORD.

communicate to the Senate a copy of the proceedings and accompanying papers of the International Silver Conference at Paris, in 1878.

House.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Singleton, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing the report of the testimony taken by the Glover Committee at the last Congress.

Mr. Conger made a point of order that the resolution was public business, and therefore could not be reported to-day. He thought there was no man on the other side who was willing to take the responsibility of ordering that report to be printed.

Massars. Springer and Cox (N. Y.) expressed their willingness to take the responsibility.

The Speaker stated that he would submit the question to the House whether the resolution involved public or private business.

Mr. Conger called for the reading of the report proposed to be printed.

The resolution was thereupom withdrawn.

Mr. Clardy, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bride across the Wabash River. Passed.

The House then went leto Committee on the vetomessage. Ordered printed.

The Speaker submitted the applications of a dozen members for indefinite leave of absence. One pleaded sickness, the remainder important business a Representative can have than attending to his public duties.

Mr. Conger desired to know what more important business a Representative can have than attending to his public duties.

Mr. Conger desired to know what more important business a Representative can have than attending to his public duties.

Objection was made by Mr. Alkins and others, so leave was granted only in the sickness case.

Adjourned.

THE ECLECTICS.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—The Convention of Belectic Physicians unanimously adopted a resolition expressing the gratification of the Association to Mr. Long, the discoverer of anastheris.

At the afternoon session Ds. Alexander Wild-

Mustn't Say "Pool"---It Sounds Like Gambling to Mr. Fink.

"Operating Expenses," and Not Distance, the True Regulator of Rates.

NOTES AND NEWS.

CONKIANG AND LAMAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Lamar, having become satisfied that Conkling will not send him a challenge, will leave for Mississippi tomorrow morning not to return this session This is regarded as the end of the affair.

SENAPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—Senator Davis (W. Va.), from the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the Committee had not been able, in view of the state of the Snainess before the Senate, to report the resolution fixing the date of the adjournment, but he hoped to be able to do so soon.

Mr. Rolling recented the credentials of Henry

W. Blair, of New Hampshire, and he was aworn

Mr. Saulsbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution authorizing a committee to investigate the memorials in the lugalis contested election case. Piaced on the calendar.

Mr. Wallace rose to a question of privilege and presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Judicial Expenses bill, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. Conkling said that he did not know how far the Committee had confined itself to adjusting the disagreeing vote, and objected to considering the report in view of the understanding

ing the disagreeing vote, and objected to considering the report in view of the understanding on the Army bill. If snother misunderstanding arose by reason of crowding out debate, the Republicans would not be to blame.

After an animated discussion Mr. Wallace withdrew his report.

Mr. Sanisbury, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution authorizing that the committee to investigate the memorials relating to the election of Sanatoringalis, and to appoint a sub-committee to take testimony in Kansas or elsewhere, to sit during the recess, and employ clerk, etc., was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to communicate to the Senate a copy of the International Silver Conference at Paris, in 1878.

THE RAILWAYS. Examination of Mr. Fink, Crouple of the Trunk-Line Pool.

His Demonstration of the Workings of His "Contracts" (Pools).

FINE'S EXAMINATION New York, June 20.—Commissioner Finl New York, June 20.—Commissioner Fink was examined for four hours to-day by the Rall-way Investigation Committee. He objected to the word "pool," as applied to the "contract system" which he administers, as it implied gambling. The Eastern "contract" was made to maintain equitable rates on freight and prevent injurious competition, as well as to provide for the division or equalization of ionnage on all West-bound traffic. There was a pooling arrangement from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Boston, but the details were npt yet completed. From Philadelphia the New York Central's percentage were: Central, 64; Erie, 7; Grand Trunk, 17; Pennsylvania, 6; Baltimore & Ohio, 5. There was now no cutting in West-bound fraights. Stability and certainty in rates were of the highest importance, even more important than the rate

Naw Yoar, June 20.—Commissorer sun was considered for four hours de-day by the flast way Investigation Committee. He objected to the weath "pool," as applied to the twenty of the pool," as applied to the twenty of the pool," as applied to the twenty of the pool, "as applied to the twenty of the pool," as applied to the twenty of the pool," as applied to the twenty of the pool of the pool of the delicity of the delicity of the pool of the delicity of

shall be equitable and harmonious. I regard the fast-freight lines as the tools by which a bad system is carried out, but do not regard them in themselves bad. We have the condition of the quarrel in co-operative freight lines, 'cutting' such other, and also 'cutting' the trunk lines. As to non-co-operative fast-freight lines, I think the difference between them and co-operative lines is only a matter concerning the stockholders. It is purely a question of corporate management. The fast-freight lines have been an advantage to the general public by facilitating the business of shippers. The rates on West-bound traffic are now generally maintained. It is utterly immossible in this country to-day to make or maintain an unreasonable competitive traffic, owing to great competition by water and railway routes. The water competition controls all rates in the interior from the lakes to the Gulf. There is no rate made for Chicago which does not in a measure effect Savannah or Atlanta and other cities. The public generally do not understand this question, and think the railroads have the matter of making rates all their own way. There is not a railroad President in this country who can absolutely control rates on his road. They are all subject to circumstances which, in fact, control their notion. Of course, I refer, on these points, to the through and competitive rates. Say the rate from Chicago to New York is reduced to 10 cents; the steamship lines will carry freight from New York to Sayannah for 15 cents, making the rate from Chicago to New York is reduced to 10 cents; the steamship lines will carry freight from New York to Sayannah for 15 cents, making the rate from Chicago to Sayannah for 15 cents, making the rate from Chicago to Sayannah. Their rates may be 70 or 80 cents. I think legislation by Congress is needed, which would have the effect of protecting compenses that come together and arrange and determine upon a reasonable and equitable tariff. This could only apply to through rates and freights. It is possib

tion."

RAPTO TRANSIT FOR CHICAGO.
An "engineer" has written an interesting communication to the Raiway Age of, this city on "Rapid Transit for Chicago." The writer asys that the success of the elevated raffroads in New York City forms not the alightest indication as to their future in Chicago because of the great difference in geographical situation and present population between the two cities. For example, the New York street-railways carried from 1873 to 1877, inclusive, 781,283,981 passengers, while those in Chicago, during the same time, carried less than 180,000,000.

New York is built upon a tong, narrow island, with a dense population, while Chicago is spread out over a great deal of territory, much of which is unoccupied. It is but three miles from our Court House to the city limits on the north, four miles on the south, and four mo a half miles on the west. The Chicago River, dividing by its North and South Branches the city into three portions, is a great and growing impediment to communication between the three divisions of the city. The steam railroad system of Chicago is very complete, and radiates in every direction from the centre of the city. Commercing on the lake shore in the South Division, we have the litte shore in the South Division, we have the litte as mile vest, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Lake Shore & Michigan Contact. Baltimore & Ohto, and Chicago, Burlington & Quiney. Half a mile brings us to the Chicago leading sectioned the Milwankee & St. Paul lending norm. Half a mile north is the Pittaburg, Gincingation and the Milwankee & St. Paul lending norm.

anitim eds to side S vall tad? DWO Trom done.

"Engineer" comes fically to the conclusion that elevated railroads are not wanted in Chicago. Instead of building elevated railroads, he believes the best railroad around the city should be completed, connecting all of the steam roads. There he would excavate to a grade as low as could be permitted without interfering with sewer and water mains, through the city, and construct viaducts over the tracks, thus making each railroad capable of running at full speed into its depot. The city should join in the expense of viaducts, and the cost would be less than elevated railroads.

and it is a matter of time till Rassara roads will be obliged to cut their rates in order to check the travel via Chicago at the low rates that will proven by to-morrow.

The Chicago roads are not at all diemayed by the action taken by the St. Louis lines. The Chicago roads will take no notice of the doings of the new line, as the harm it can do will amount to very little. Then it is not at all probable that the Muscourt, Knasa & Texas and Illinois Central will continue a party to such an arrangement very long.

A MASSACHUSETTS CASE.

Special Gioratol to the Tribuna.

Bostos, Mass., June 20.—A case brought before the Supreme Court to-day presents a question which has never arisen in this State before as to the right of the Courts to enjoin citizens of ion which has never arisen in this State before as to the right of the Courts to enjoin citizens of Massachusetts from prosecuting a suit in another State in a case which could not be maintained in Massachusetts, and which, if uncassfully prosecuted, would be an act of injustice toward other creditors of the Fastern Railroad Company in Massachusetts. Among the liabilities of the Eastern Railroad Company at the time of of the Eastern Railroad Company at the time of the reorganization were four notes given to J. P. Cook, of Salem, amounting in all to \$75,000, and after the reorganization of the Company, under the act passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Hr. Cook, refused to receive tertificates of indebtedness, and commenced suit to New Hampshire in the name of the Merchants. Bank of Salem, and attached all the real and personal property of the Company. The pank and Cook are now to show cause why the injunction asked for by the Salem Railroad should not be granted.

THEMS.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city held a meeting jesterday at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to arrange for a division of the east-bound freight business in accordance with the action taken by the of High Soints" at Nisgar-Falls. No result was reached, and another meeting for the same purpose will be held at the same place next Toesday.

Micesars W. H. Stockker & Co. have just added to their Traster's Shipper and Mail Guide a shipping and express guide for the State of Missouri, which is pronounced to be the most perfect ever builtabled. This publication has now completed suppring and express guides for nine States, namely, Hiliole, lows, Wisconsis, Minnesota, Michigan, Lobman, Missouri, Ransa, and Nehraska. The State of Ohio will soon to finished, and Dakota Colorado. Wyoming, and Montana will follow in quick succession.

WEDDING UNDER THE TREES. MEDDING UNDER THE TREES.

To be retor of The Tribune.

Montreallo Sensinant, June 19.—The classe shades of Montreallo vere entirened and beautified by a wedding scene on Wednesday, June 18.

The Rev. Duncan Mediffic, of sit. Pleasant, Utah; was united in marriage to Miss Emily Kent Johnston, daughter of Hes. Adam Johnston, Tower Hill, Hi. Mr. McMillan has been three years a missionary among the Mormons. Miss Johnston graduated at Montreallo in 1870, and since that time has been teacher of music in the Seminary. The currently ook place under two grand acknow trees, the branches above forming a matural bower. The company was select, the especial triends of the bride and gracem. At 3 p. m. the guests assembled under the trees. The bride and ground frame to the index, preceded by two little first, who drouned likes on the path. The Geremony was performed by the Rey. Allen Johnston, the Isainer of the brids.

At 10 p. m. the patry left for Utah.

At 10 p. m. the party left for Utah.

SCOIS PIGNIC.

Success of the Property left for Utah.

ELGIN. III., June 20.—Today the Burns Caledoutan Club held the minual picnic on the fair orund. If is cathinated that hearly 2,000 were out. A treat time was had. The amusements were aword dancing, highland dancing, Scotch games, and races. The picnic was a marked adoctor.

Agrandanta and Trusty Family Remark.

Agrandanta and Trusty Family Remark.

Agrandanta and Trusty Family Remark.

Agrandanta the boyels incident to either children of the source to incident to either children of the source of adults at the season of the year are same as one of adults at the season of the council to either children of the irritation did to the council to a cou

All Market and Market & St. Paul And the Milwanket & St. Paul And the Milwanket & St. Paul And the Milwanket & St. Louis, Chicago & Eastern Lilinois, Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Wincousin division and the Milwanket division of that road. A mile further, sorth and ision of that road. A mile further, sorth and are reach the depot of the Chicago & Pacific.

THE FO Will It Be Advisab Stay in Town

e Timid Souls ciglists Will R What the Comp Say of The

Tt is at last about de ment cannot go to Free July, in response to an in mander of the Third Re Fourth, and now, in a military organization

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard has a be placed over the armon nition of the troops of Chafter the Fourth, upon sent a request to the Gove for permission to take his was sent through the Brig-quarters without either as The Governor, through a turned a communication, den. Torrence (Ma roed in the meantime onsuit with the Mayor ion, and if he could d gratify the people of Fremsting extensive propurs was laid before the Citizer that body conceived that injudicious to allow any checity on the Fourth. What there will be the slight holiday, still, it is those ones that if there she mable, they would be bly regiments to yacute the boys to go, both rould undoubtedle

tated upon authority that ng to visit Joliet for the prourth of July oration; a ny trouble arise that wou

the idea of any troops leav Fourth seems preposterou standpoint from which it Citizen's Association.

But from another point different aspect. A report with one of the Socialistic afternoon, in which be expr upon the subject. He said thought for an instant that est of the Socialists to creat this time was insane, for the

carryings on, or rioto could count on a big make preparations ac they would be disappo they would be disappointed no disturbance whatever.

The Citizens' Association military men take no stoo the Socialistic leaders, and in sternal vigilance, and caught napping, as it is be are guarding against are mithis condition of affairs, bodings of the timore time, and, while he is willing his power to promote the ement, he has their welfare a lieves in acting prudently. I justly charged by irresponsing some personal feeling, this he emphatically denies and exists between himselfing officers concerned, and best rates possible from transportation of all the in case they decide to go; illoves that it would be an u for any of the troops to time.

WALL ST New York, July 20.— markets were generally res-were, however, large tirm States 4 per cont. whose patience has become ouyers of the bonds were some of whom are member and failroad investments are of James R. Keene to the the bonds, or otherwise, the facts respecting the the bonds are favorable or influence of D. O. Mills to the brings to the securities and pany, in like manner we

Dan Roberts, of Column on the Government starting of pension and locations and located before the dead during moraing. He owieder or recollection

sally to the conclusion are not wanted in Ching clevated railroads, he discound the city should rail of the steam roads. Its to a grade as low as thout interfering with through the city, and the tracks, thus making.

tracks, thus making making at full speed build join in the ex-

he proceedings of the te at New York, June

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s have also been

s subunt any question of to notify the Chair-nities, stating the na-land the tape at which and that the Chairman fy the Chairman of the trance for the time of

tive officers of all represented in the

f represented in the notified of the estab-the Joint Committee, toard of Arbitration

wno desire to uccome and arrangement be ter to represent them. live Committee rep-liss all such other con-

well as all such other con-a who may authorize the mmittee to act for them, mittee for the purpose of one of the Joint Execu-te such other action as for the maintenance of all agreements made be-escented on the Joint Ex-

cei nas taken place i River roads. The maha, and belonging hat unless the Chirates from Kansas usiness would go to fuesday evening in a mage that the enstopped immediates Chicago & Alton er atto was advanced the east side of the

e river. and the Chicago and cotten out of the fight

ads are just about as a remaindered in a new arrangement in vesterday. A new tile Mesers. Lord and he as follows: Kanass City & al., Missours. Kanass, Walash; Tollono to through train will be unge of cars, and the \$2 less than the rate ourse, the Chicago & rate in order to com-

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ots of the roads lead-

held a meeting yester-Lake Shore & Michigan

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esday.

or & Co. have just added appear and Mail Guide a quide for the State of nounced to be the most i. This publication has rand express guides for illinois, lowa, Wiaconsis, addena, Miscouri, Kansat, ate of Ohio will soon by Colorado, Womung, and

DER THE TREES.

CITY WAR.

Ofty war:

ed in the disthe time of the meet-

JOINTS.

cialists Will Raise a Row. What the Communist Leaders

Say of Their Plans. It is at last about decided that the First Reg !-

It is at last about decided that the First Regi-ment cannot go to Freeport on the Fourth of July, in response to an invitation from the Com-mander of the Third Regiment. The Second Regiment, Sixth Battalion, and First Cavairy long are gave up the idea of leaving town on the Fourth, and now, in all probability, none of the military organizations of the city will go

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard has surgested that a guard be placed over the armories, arms, and ammu-nition of the troops of Chicago from now until after the Fourth, upon the principle that an conce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The members of the First Regiment are ex-turnely anxious to go to Preeport. Col. Swain sent a request to the Governor two weeks ago for permission to take his command out, which was sent through the Brigade and Division Head-quarters without either approval or disapproval. The Governor, through Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, reterrod a communication, a few days since to bly den. Torrence (Maj.-Gen. Ducat having resigned in the meantime), instructing him to meant with the Mayor and Citizens' Associauot, and if he could do so consistently, to allow the boys to go, both on their account and to maily the people of Freeport, who have been making extensive preparations. The matter was laid before the Citizens' Association, and that body conceived that it would be extremely included to allow any of the troops to leave the city on the Fourth. While no one believes that there will be the slightest disturbance on that holiday, still, it is shought by the responsible ones that if there should happen to be any trouble, they would be blamed for permitting the regiments to vacate their post of duty, which would undoubtedly be the case. So it is altogether likely that the troops will remain at home on the Fourth, but Gen. Torrence is trying to device a scheme whereby he may give the troop in his brigade.

IN ENCAMPMENT MARLY IN THE PALL as excampenent markly in the pall, as a surt of recompense for their disappointment now. If this is done, the affair will be of mammeth proportions, and will amply reward the soldiers for denying themselves the pleasure of going out of town on the Fourth. It is stated upon authority that the Mayor is intending to visit Jollet for the purpose of delivering a Fourth of July oration; and in that case, should any trouble arise that would necessitate the use of the iffilitary, the responsibility for calling the troops into action would devolve on Sheriff Hofmann.

But it is also said that the coccalists are in-meding to come out upon the streets of the ourth with arms in open defiance of the law, nich gos into effect on the 1st of July, for-dding any body of men to appear on the reets with arms, unless licensed by the Gov-nor, and that the Executive will in that event der State troops to demand the implements of

order State troops to demand the implements of war.

Looking at the matter from this standpoint, the idea of any troops leaving Chicago on the Fourth seems preposterous; and this is the standpoint from which it is yiewed by the Citizen's Association.

But from another point the affair assumes a different aspect. A reporter had a conversation with one of the Socialistic leaders on Thursday afternoon, in which he expressed himself freely upon the subject. He said that any man who thought for an instant that it was for the interest of the Socialists to create any disturbance at this time was insane, for the most cogent reasons. The Socialists were gradually attaining their end by a far more sensible and effective method than by applying the torch to the business interests of the city, which would be as suicidal to themselves as it would be damaging to other parties. He also stated that it was yet undecided as to whether they would take out only a few to test the law, or whether they would leave them at home, allogether. It was his private opinion, however, that no arms would be carried upon the stream, as the demonstration on the Fourth would its entirely in the interests of the

There would be a parade, he said, and a large one, but it would be as peaceable and orderly as any parade that had ever been seen in the city, that as their last one was.

one, but it would be as peaceable and orderly as any parade that had ever been seen in the city, just as their hast one was. He said, moreover, that it the people of Chicago had ever seen the Socialists engaged in brawis, disorderly carryings on, or riotous proceedings, then they could could on a big time on the Fourth, and make preparations accordingly; but if they did they would be disappointed, for there would be no disturbance whatever.

The Citizens' Association and the responsible military men take no stock in the promises of the Socialists leaders, and believe emphatically in sternal vigilance, and do not intend to be caught napping, as it is believed the men they are ganding againsts are anxious to bring about this condition of affairs. In view of the fore-bodings of the timorous citizeus, and the feeling that would undoubtedly be engendered against the First Regiment should they forsake their post as time when there was a possibility of their services being needed, it might perhaps be a was thing for the officers to consult together and agree to permit the Commander to withdraw his petition. This would make good feeling all around, between the citizens and the solders, and the latter would not be likely to lose anything by it in the end. Gen. Torrence has been carefully considering this anoject for a long time, and, while he is willing to do anything in his power to promote the enjoyment of the regiment, he has their welfare more at heart and believes that sterile prudenily. He has been rather unjustly charged by irresponsible parties with having some personal feeting in this matter, but this he emphatically denies. The best of feeling arists between himself and all the commanding officers concerned, and he has procured the best rates possible from the railronds for the transportation of all the around the honestly believes that it would be an unpopular thing to do for any of the troops to leave Chicago at this time.

WALL STREET.

In the state of the state of the stock Exchange markets were generally very quiet to-day. There were, however, large transactions in United States is per cent bonds, something over \$1.000.000 having been sold during the forencom at 105%. The sales were for speculative holders whose patience has become exhausted. The layers of the bonds were the regular dealers, some of whom are members of the Syndicate. Railroad investments are firm. The accession of James R. Keene to the Erie Board will help the bonds or otherwise, only according as the facts respecting the business of the Company are published or not, and whether these facts are favorable or unfavorable. The accession of D. O. Mills to the lake Shore Board langs to the securities and shares of that Company, in like manner as does the entry of Mr. tene into the Erie Board, the support of a large amount of California capital which in former years was devoted to Pacific coast interests. There is talk of another iron-bound combantion among the trunk lines to pool earning and regulate rates; but trustworthy information respecting it was not obtainable, and the rumors were probably set affoat purely for speciality influence.

A Big Pension Turned His Head.

Dun Roberts, of Columbus, Ind., who drew from the Government's little over \$1,300 areas of pension about three weeks ago, natil wednesday afternoon he found himself in a swamp ten miles south of the city, having a well-worn path around a tree, which he thinks he has been walking ever since he left. He has no knowledge of what became of his monay.

The German Empress.

Fattchall Review (London).

The German Empress.

Many who saw the Empress Augusta driving with the Princess of Wales the other day, were fain to appress their surprise at her Imperial Majesty's juvenile appearance; and, in fact, she is one of the youngest looking women of her are. It seems impossible that she is verying on her fair, the control of the youngest looking women of her are. It seems impossible that she is verying on her fair. The seems impossible that she is verying on her fair. The seems impossible that she is verying on the fair of the printing of the seems impossible that she is verying on the seems impossible that she is verying on the fair was barrely in the seems are also the printing of the seems of the see

CUBRENT OPINION.

For Sale Cheap. There is a second-hand olive branch for sale cheap at the White House. Only the end which was held in lendering it is worn.

Louisettle Courier Journal.

There is no place like Chicago. It's a combination of brains and business to be found nowhere else on the Continent of America.

An Old Conundrum Freshly Put.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Has 2 ever occurred to the numerous advocates of State-rights doctrines in Louisiana that the entire State of Louisiana was bought and paid for by the General Government?

The "Idlot's" Paper, The "Idot's " Paper,
New York Tribune (Rep.).

The "Okolona idiot's " fellow editor delivered the address before the Mississippi Press
Association the other day. That doesn't look as if the "idiot's" paper misrepresented the state.

Henri.

Atlanta (Ga.) Conscitution (Dem.),

Mr. Henri Watterson says that the journalism of the present is a joke. He might have gone further and said it was a serious joke; but Watterson always was inclined to be picturesque rather than chdactic, even when in a gloomy frame of mind. We trust his present depres-sion is not due to the fact that another coryphee of his acquaintance has deliberately gone and swinnied berself.

Tilden Stock in the South.

Attanta (Ga.) Pheniograph (Pem.).

Tilden stock is at a low premium in the South about now. He walked off like a sneaking cur one time when he had the Presidency of the United States in his pants' pocket, and the peo-ple will never trust a man again who once made

such a flagrant demonstration of cowardice and the lack of the true elements of manhood. Be-sides, he is a bloated bondholder, who has no sympathy for the poor, laboring class of the country. The South and the Democratic Party. The South and the Democratic Party.

Charteston (s. C.) News (Dem.).

The South stands and will continue to stand by the Democratic party. When it cannot by argument and protest shape the policy of the party in accord with its own views, it will stand by the party. There need be no mistake on this score. Yet the South will give "tangible proof" of the fact that it is sick of revolution and strife, and will give it by marking out the Democratic policy for itself ip future. The Southern people will not again allow the North and West to draw up a programme for the South to carry out.

Ewing and Popular "Relief."

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Tom Ewing is suddenly said to be opposed to the issue of two thousand millions of greenbest dollars "immediately." How can be therefore claim to be in favor of the "relief" therefore claim to be in favor of the "reilef" of the neople! If the neople are to be relieved by the overthrow of resumption and the issue of paper money in abundance, why not do it at once! Why protract the agony! If the Ewing doctrine heretofore proclaimed is right, the Piatt-Pomercy doctrine is the very thing. Let us have relief by the thousand million dollars,—now or never. Now, or hereafter hold your peace.

Jeff Davis vs. The Women of the South,

Alexandria (Va.) Gusette (Dem.).

Were the assertions of Mr. Davis, that he has
yet to see the first Southern woman reconstructed, true, we would be at a loss which the structed, true, we would be at a loss which the most to deplore, the silliness of the women or the senile folly of their would-be partisan. In the name of God, have not the Southern women, in the rearing of their children and the building of their broken homes, better employment Thin "in perpetuisting legacies of hate! With as illimitable a scorn as any possess for the policy and practices of the Republican party since, during, and before the War, we are yet free to declare that it is infinitely injurious to the Southern people, as well as unsatterably wicked, to fan the dying embers of sectional

A Story to the Point.

Union Bereist (Ren.).

In view of all the bluster that has been made, the Democrate are certainly very easy to satisfy. The threat of starving the Government was a singularly indiscreet piece of politics, if this sort of a compromise was contemplated from the first. After everything that can be said has been said, in explanation of the revised Democratic position, its predicament remains identical with that of the rural apple-thief who was caught by the farmer crawling under the fence into his orchard. "Where are you going, sir?" inquired the farmer in his most decisive accents. "I am going back," was the response, as the calprit disappeared on the other side of the fence.

Two Democratic Views of Bayard.

**S. Louis Post-Dispotch (Dem.).

If the Democrate should lose Opio, this fall, they will gain in the character of their Presidential candidate next year. His name would then be, beyond question, Thomas Francis Bayard.

**Croccanant Enquirer (Dem.).*

A Mr. Bayard is to-day blocking the will of the Democracy of the Union upon a great public measure, the most wholesome and necessary for the public welfare. It is become a question whether the Democrate party of the United States or Bayard is greater. The issue is joined in such a way that one or the other must stand aside. Which shall it be? The party must move out of the way of Bayard or Bayard must move out of the way of the party. Which is fitter? We insist that the party is greater and wiser than any man in it,—wiser and greater even than Bayard.

If You Dop't Back Down, We Will!

If You Dop't Back Down, We Will!

To the Editor of the New York Sun [Dem.]:
Isham Talbott, formerly a Senator from Kentucky, was a witty and dextrous jawyer. On one occasion, when Col. John Allen was the opposing counsel, Talbott undertook to divert attention from the issue in the case on which he was react the a raid upon his opponent. Allen was counsel, Taibott undertook to divert attention from the issue in the case on which he was weak by a raid upon his opponent. Allen was a stern man, and Taibott knew well that he would not tolerate such liberties, and was not surprised on being immediately challenged. He accepted the challenge, however, and went on the field with a very resolute and determined manner. When, however, everything was ready and the principals were called on to take their places, he said: "Col. Allen, I hope you will apologise, and not drive me to extremes in this matter." Allen replied: "Mr. Taibott, I have no spology to make: take your place, shr." "Weil." said Taibott, "if you do not mean to apologise, I do." I have been reminded of this story by the course of our Democratic leaders in Congress. They seem to have called the extra session to get rid of an awkward issue and to make an issue with Hares, expecting him to back down.—Intending. fike Isham Taibott, if he falled to do so, to back down themselves.

A Southern Democratic Assault upon Ewing and "the Qhio Iden."

Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

The Ohio nomination cannot be considered as anything else than a mistake by which the Democratic party subordinates itself to the fortunes of a few Ohio people. Ohio declares by Ewing's nomination that she will run bad money against good: will substitute the shifting diver dollar for the certain gold dollar, and will, as the final step, issue printing-press dollars, fredeemable, and worthless. The result is not doubtful. All who know the lessons of history, all who know the curse of bad currency, will depreced the success of Gen. Ewing, and from a party point of view it can and must be seen that, to gain a possible State or two in the West, the Democrate have thrown away New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, in the East. The Solid South might be theirs in either case; might be, we say, but it is by no means sure as things are. The same Ohio Couvention which nominated Gen. Ewing, and claimed, at least by implication, the support of a Soli

anything.

The only means of success in this programme on the National field would be a unity between the Solid South and a part of the West. The West likes—or, if you will, loves—the South just as the East does,—that is, not at all. Yet hash, us, or a faction in it asks us, to join in

it asks us, or a faction in it asks us, to join in an impossible crusade,—a struggle in which we are sure to lose.

If Ewing be defeated, the defeat hurts the party as a whole by the mere fact of his nomination. If he is elected Governor of Ohio, his election kills the party for 1880.

He is reported as saying that the Democracy's principle has always been "Government money"; yet everybody knows that the Democracy has never had any such policy at any time. He says he will be elected, and in this statement he is probably as true as in that above. He neither will nor ought to be elected any more than he ought to have been nominated.

The Ohio idea ruined Pendleton, defeated Allen in '74, killed Thurman and Hendricks in '76, elected Hayes Governor and nominated him for President, and has been, more than any other this whatever, the cause and occasion of the defeat of the Democratic party.

So long as we cling to it, we of the South are false to our traditions, false to ourselves, and laise to the party which we prefer, and of which we ought to hold the guidance.

A fraction of the Northern Democracy still sways the great mass of the party, the Southern power; and we sit tamely down while our future is betrayed, and ourselves deluded and misrepresented.

"The South Is Eutitled to Exert a Com-

"The South Is Entitled to Exert a Com-manding Influence."

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

The fact is, that the South ought to be servthere is time for the warning to sink in and be of service. This section furnishes the rank-and-file, the voting material of the party. It rolls up the majority which gives strength and substance to the beggarly account which is sent South across the Ohio and Potomac; and, whatever the complacent Randalls and Woods may suppose, we hold that it sends the brains as well as the conservatism of the party to the National Councils. The South is entitled to exert a commanding influence in the arrangement of the campaign of next year, and in the selection of a standard bearer; and the South should lose no time in making it known that she intends to assert herself in the premises. It is not that we desire a Southern man as the nominee; but we do desire—nay, we insist upon having—a nominee who will be acceptable to us,—a man of broad and comprehensive views, of large liberality of purpose, and in sympathy with the National ambitions and policy of the South. The South has no use for a feeble trickater like Mr. Tilden or a mere politician like Mr. Hendricks. We know exactly what sort of a man we want, and we ought to be making out the requisition now. here is time for the warning to sink in and be

"The Bastard Democrats of Yankeedom."

Okolona (His.) Southern States (Dem.).

When they ["the bastard Democrats of Yankeedom"] read this paper, they are forcibly reminded of their infidelity to the inspired principles of State-sovereignty and white supremacy.
They remember the time—the comparatively recent time—when they stood precisely on the same platform that we tread to-day. They hate the memory of men, and, therefore, they hate and loathe the States.

They deny us, and say that we are not Demo That lie should burn their tongues and blister They knew full well that our Den

They knew full well that our Democracy is the Democracy of the South,—the Democracy of eight out of every ten followers of our party flag on their side of the Ohio and the Potomac. They know full well that our Democracy was their Democracy in 1860.

They know full well that our Democracy is their Democracy to day, unless they are Kadicals at beart, and only remain in our camp to capture the loaves and flabes in the communities where they have a majority.

They know that the Democratic party is—The States-Rights party;
They know that the Democratic party is—The States-Rights party.

They know full well that the Peace men, the Vallandigham men, of 1861–5, were heart and soul in sympathy with the old Confederaby;
That they rejoleed in our victories;
That they lamented our defeats.

They organized their "Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle" to weaken the War party, and hamper Lincoln and his hirelings in their devil-work of destruction.

We know this; and the whole broad world of men know that the present professions of the basterd Democrats of Yankeedom clash discordartly with their acts and utterances in the battle-years of 1861–78.

If they obtieve that this is a Nation with a rigantle N; that State-sovereignty (including

tle-tears of 1801-2.

If they believe that this is a Nation with a gigantic N; that State-sovereignty (including Secession as an incident) is a hereay; that negro-slavery was a curse; that negro-suffrage is a blessing; and all that sort of thing,—why didn't they join the Republican party at the hour of its inception, and fight to bring about the triumph of Federal supremacy, free labor, and universal suffrage?

MARINE NEWS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 20.—Up—Props
Enterprise, C. J. Kershaw, India, City of Concord, Junista, Cuyahoga and barges, Wetmore
with Brunette, Starucca with F. A. Georger,
Ontonagon with schrs Gladstone, Soarta and
consort, Ira Chaffee and consort; schrs Ilo, 11-

vana. Annie Vought.

Down-Props Huron City, D. F. Rose and barges, tug Sampson and barges, tug Mayflower with schrs L. F. Merrick, William Park and

with schrs L. F. Merrick, William Park and barges.

Wind—Southesst, fresh; weather fine.

Port Huron, June 10—10 p. m.—Passed up—
Stmr Manitobs, props Africa, J. Gould, Arabia,
James S. Fay, with D. P. Rhodes, Thomas
Quare, and H. Richards; schrs Mary Amelia,
Mary Hattie, H. M. Scove, Vampire, Alice B.

Norris, Eilen Spry, Evening Star.

Down—Props Mary Mills, Idaho, Mackinaw,
Garden City, Allegheny with Doualdson and
barges, Germania and barges, Mattamora and
barges, Vuican and raft.

Wind—South, brisk; weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were fairly active yesterday on the basis of 1%c on corn to Buffalo. Charters were made as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs C. R. Nims and Northerner, corn at 1%c; prop Rosnoke and another, corn on through rate; prop Montana, wheat and corn on through rate; prop John Pridgeon, balance cargo wheat on through rate. To Erie—Prop Wissahickon, corn on through rate. To Kingston—Schr M. McCrea, wheat on b. t. To Sarnia—Prop Lowell, corn on through rate. To Collingwood—Prop Lake Erie and schr Reed Case, corn on through rate. Capacity—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 230,000 bu.

The only charters reported at the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' office yesterday were the schrs Little Belle and El Tempo, tumper, from Muskegon to Chicago, at \$1.07 per 1,000 feet.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The jibboom of the schr Julia B. Merrill was knocked out yesterday near Twenty-second street bridge by contact with a lumber-pile.

The cabin of the canal-boat Danube was raked off in Mason's slip by a schooner. It will cost \$100 to repair the damage.

Last evening about 6 o'clock the schr El Tempo and the prop Joseph L. Hurd collided near Rush street bridge, and the former lost her jibboom and the latter had her bulwarks on the port bow damaged and the forward part of the hurricane roof raised a few inches out of place. The schooner bounded off when she struck the Hurd, and damaged the stmr Alpena slightly.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

June 20.—Freights dull. Vesselmen ssking 40e for coal to Milwaukee and Chicago. Shippers offer Sc. No charters re-

cago. Shippers offer &c. No charters reported.

Cleared—Props D. Richmond, mdse; New York, mdse; Nebraska mdse; Delaware, mdse; Vanderbilt, mdse; V. H. Ketchum, 1,400 tons coal, Chicago; Winslow, mdse; Hancock, Missouri, cement, Baver City: stmr Pearl, Cleveland; schrs Elizabeth Jones, 1,100 tons coal, Chicago; W. Shupe, 150 tons mdse, Toledo; Snowdrop, sait. Cheney Ames', Cleveland; Emen, coal to Detroit; Mouitor, 200 tons coal to Alpena; barga Orontes, Sagnaw; J. W. Hanaford, Marquette.

Milwauker, June 20.—The only charters re-ported at noon to-day were the schrs J. Bigler and Red, White, and Blue, each for 22,000 bu of wheat to Chicago, the former at 1c and the lat-

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

special Discould to 2 of Priving.

Pour Colborns, Ont., June 20.—Passed down—Stmr Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; barge Clyde, Milwankes to 9t. Catharines, wheat; schr F. D. Barker, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Itasca, Milwankes to Kingston, corn; Havana, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Havana, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Up—Schr Kate Kelly, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Arabia, Kingston to Chicago, light.

Wind—West, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Dredging has been done at the Lumber Market by private contract.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening 57 sail and 11 steam vessels left this, and 24 sail and 18 steam craft arrived.

Capt. Sam Moore, of the bark Two Fannies, loft for Green Bay ports yesterday.

An overloaded excursion steamer was the topic of conversation on the river yesterday.

Among the departures for Escanaba yesterday were the schra Lucerne, Parana, Nellie Redington, and Alice Richards.

The Gospel ship Glad Tidings was at Cleveland yesterday.

Wednesday afternoon the stmr Grace McMillan beat the Gnief Jnatice Walte six minutes in a race of fifteen miles. Both boats labored under advantages and disadvantages of a similar nature.

Esstero papers are discussing the success of experiments to caim the troubled waters during storms at sea, by the application of oil. The exceriments are said to be almost magical in effect.

The new prop Milwankee, Capt. Rounds, which was isunched at Quayle's yard. Cleveland, was measured the other day. Her registered length is 264 9-10 ft; tounage length, 275 5-10; breadth, 35 7-10; depth, 16 4-10; total tonnage, 1,770 10-100.

There are now three boats hailing from Detroit that have pretensions to speed,—the stmrs Alaska, City of Detroit, and Grace McMillan. All are on record-for excellent time, their record showing as follows from the foot of Third street, Detroit, to Maiden: Alaska, 59% minutes; City of Detroit, 57 minutes; and Grace McMillan, 59% minutes.

Last fall the memoers of the firm of Hannab, Lay & Co., of Traverse City, were at Detroit, and had plans prepared by Frank E. Kirby for a small propeller. She was begun this spring at Grand Haven, and is now about completed. She is a handsome boat, about 120 feet long, with powerful engines, and, it is expected, will run twelve miles per hour. Monday or Tuesday of act week she will take her place on the route between Traverse City and Petoskey.

The schr Starke, from Milwankee; the schr Clayton Belle, from Racin

The following were the arrivals and actual salings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ing at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Morley, Buffalo, coal, North Branch.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop Roy Lark. Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Sky Lark. Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Sky Lark. Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Colorato, Buffalo, sundries, Fourteenth street.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State
Breet.

street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip,
Prop Dominion, Collingwood, light, no order.
Prop Lowell, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, coal, S. S. Gas-House,
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sandries, Washington Street.
Trop Trader, Pentwater. sundries. Gas-House Slip.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Milton, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Ludwig's, lumber, N. B.
Schr Harvest Queen, Ludington, lumber, Sampson's.

Schr Harrest Queen, Ludington, lumber, Sampson's.
Schr Jenny Lind, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Acorn, Muskegon, lumber, Evans' Slip.
Schr Starke, Milwansee, wheat, no order.
Schr Coral, Muskegon lumber, Kuzie street.
Schr Argonaut, Banistee, slab. Centrai wharf.
Schr Monsoon, Manistee, slab. Centrai wharf.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, Twentysecond street. second street.

Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Clayton Beile, Racine, wheat, Ill. River Elev
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Fourteenti

Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip, Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Leo, Muskegon, lumber, North Branch, Schr Advance, Muskegon, slabs, Market, Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted

Schr Leiegrapa,
street.
Schr Libbie Nau, Racine, wheat, Nutt House.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, Inmber, R. I. R. R.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, Iumber, Twelfth
street.
Schr America, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, Iumber, Twelfth
street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Deen Commodure, Buttalo, sundries. Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, Iumber, Twelfth street.

ACTVAL SARLINGS.

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Shigatuck, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Wallow, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Wallow, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Wallow, Milwankee, to load for Buffalo, Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Star Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Star Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Star Chicago, Manisowoc, light.
Schr Anisomod, Pensaukee, light.
Schr Mariner, White Lake, light.
Schr Mariner, White Lake, light.
Schr Mariner, White Lake, light.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bailey's Harbor, light.
Schr E. A. Burton, Manistee, light.
Schr Colingwood, White Lake, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Richard, Lecanaba, light.
Schr Parana, Escanaba, light.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, light.
Schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Parana, Escanaba, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jessie Phillips, South Chicago, lumber.
Schr G. D. Norris, Stürgeon Bay, light.
Schr G

INDIANAPOLES, Ind., June 20.—The defaulting administrator, Charles A. Wright, ordered in ninety days' confinement for contempt of the Probate Court for a failure to pay money due the estate, filed a reply to-day in the Superior Court in the habeas corpus case, which was overruled, and he remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Judge Adams declined to make an arrangement by which he could be admitted to basi, and the Supreme Court was applied to for a supersedess, which was granted, and, if Wright can find bail, he will be released. Judge Adams is making a vigorous movement against delinquent executors and administrators, but in this case he seems to have made a mistake, and the Supreme Court will reverse his contempt proceedings.

seven miles west of here, was taken violently insane yesterday, brought to this city to-day, adjudged insane by the Court, and this afternoon taken by the Sheriff to Independence. He had to be carried, as it was necessary to bind him hand and foot. BOOKS.

BOOKS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—Mr. A. W.
Tyler was elected City Librarian to-night, vice
Mr. Yohn, resigned. For tan years he was First
Assistant Librarian of the Astor Library, and
more recently Librarian of the Johns Hopkins
University, Baltimore.

Sitting Bull to Miss Meredith.

Washington Star.

At the last meation of Sorosis Miss Meredith read a paper devoted to a discussion of the question, "What shall be done with the Indian!" Miss M. took the ground that the best thing that pould be made of him was to exterminate him. When Attitue Mail beard with the content of the washing the content of the washing the start of the washing the start of the st

THE STOMACH CANNOT BE FREIGHTED

To the rescue with Hale's Honey of Horehound Tar before the baby strangles with crePike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Burnett's Cocosine, a valuable hair-restorat IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU patrons throughout the city, we have establish Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate below, where advertisements will be taken for the say price as charged at the Main Office, and will be receiv until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. 10 saturdays.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 1 Twenty-second-st. Twanty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, stc., 100
West Madison-st. sear Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMETON. Year-Side News Depot, 1
Blue island-av., corner of Haisted-at.

H. C. Hirffick, Jeweier. Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner idacola.

PERSONAL-IF WILLIAM BEDDOWS, FORMER-ly of Harwich, near Boiton, Lancashire, England (or life issue, if he be dead), will communicate with Mr. JOHN HARDCASTLE, of Bradford-st. Boiton, or Mr. M. FIEL, 1100, of Boiton, Solicitor, he will near of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL-J. W.: HAVE REMOVED TO 85 S. PERSONAL—A LADT FROM THE EAST WISHES the acquaintance of an honorable pentleman of means. Address Miss KITEY E. LYONS, City Post-Office.

A BOUT STRAW HATS—LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT House, 103 Handolph-st., near Dearborn. New styles, white and colored straws, 75c to \$1; Mackinaw and fancy provide, \$1 to \$1.50; felt hats, \$1; best, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cape, 10 to 75 cents. A LL SUPFERERS FROM CATARRH SHOULD A use Jeffers' bronchial eigerettes. Price reduced from 30 to 25 cents. 24 in a box.

Dalloon wantsD—I want TO Engage A belloon and aeronant to make an ascension here July 4: no cool-gas here. Address immediately, ataing terms, GEO. M. CHRISTIAN, Grinnell, Ia.

British, 650. A. Orneitar, Grinnell, M.

British and Cannell Goods Depot.

Bas Standard Tomstoes, per dozen, \$1.00.

Bas Select Tellow Peaches, per dozen, \$2.20.

Basew Salmon, per dozen, \$1.40.

Basew Salmon, per dozen, \$2.20.

Basew Salmon, per dozen, \$2.20.

Basew Marrowfat Peas, per dozen, \$1.10.

Basew Marrowfat Peas, per dozen, \$1.10.

F. A. Wallynell & CO., 45 and 47 Hyre NATARRA. COLDS, ASTRMA. HAY-FEVER, AND bronchitis cured and prevented by Jeffers' unrival-digarettes. Sold by all druggists. G. FRANKS, PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT
L. and expert, Room 35 Merchants Rudiding. Office
hours, I to 2 p. m. Complicated, disputed, and confused accounts investigated and stated. Books opened
and closed. Suspected accounts onnidentially examined. References: Messrs Reid, Myrdoch & Fischer,
Mr. J. V. Clarke, President Hibernita Banking Association, Hon. E. Anthony.
CERAND DEPAULY AN ACCOUNT.

Mr. J. V. Clarge, President Miderials Banking Association, Hon. E. Anthony.

CRAND OPENING AT KAISER'S HALL, CORNER of forty-third and State-sta: music and dancing Every one invited.

JEFFERS' BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES ARE A SCIjentific combination of the best inhalents known to materia medica. Sent by mail for 25 cents.

OFFICE AND DEPOT OF JEFFERS' FRENCH CAtarrh Cure and Clearettes, 70 State-st., Chicago.
PERLEY JEFFERS & CO., Proprietors.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in doctor's family. Strictly confidential and privale. Female complaints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; private and confidential. Address P. O.
Box 20. BOX 20.

WANTED—TO BUY A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAper in county seat, with a good circulation; price
must be reasonable. Address NEWS, care Marder
Luce & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR MOVING PURposes, cottages and two-story frame houses south
of Lake and west of Halsted-st. Address H 16, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARBIAGES. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND PHAETONS-WE.
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND PHAETONS-WE.
Chave a large variety of styles at low prices; all
work warranted. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.
TOR SALE—12 HURSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound; one week's trial given: all kinds of
carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top,
and open buggies; taye assortment of new and secondhand grocery-wagons, all fitude of harness, new and
second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and
wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange.
Corne and see the largest assortment of any house in vanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange, come and see the largest assortiment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE LARGEST STOCK OF carriages, phaetons, top and open buggies, road warons, express, procery, and latform-pring wagons, single and double harness, new and second-hand, at a great secrifice, at J. F. EMERT & CO. S. 196 and 198 Washington-st. P. S.—Also a large lot of horses.

FOR SALE—ANEW S-SPRING OPEN BUGGY, first-class make, and a very light aquare box top buggy, very best stock and finish. Will give bargain, also a leather top patent-wheel, cheap. H. R. Tribune.

FOR SALE—NHARLY NEW ONE-HORSE CLASS-front rocksway. BOHANON, 148 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR FONY phaetons, 28 sound young ponies. S49 North Clark.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE BEST LANDAULETTE in the city, half-top park phaeton, top buggies, etc. Will give time on part or exchange for horses. 243 West Twelfth-st.

JUST RECRIVED—TWO CAR-LOADS OF HORSES

will give time on part or exchange for horses. 243
West Twelfthest.

JUST RECRIVED—TWO CAR-LOADS OF HORSES
O—Drivers, coachers, and business horses. Will be
sold low. Apply at F. D. COMMINGS & Co. S. 25
South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—PERFECTLY SOUND AND SAFE
horse, not straid of cars, for business and family
use; good style. No time to look at plugs. Also long
open-box husiness buggy. Address, with particulars
and price, Host. Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, GOOD SECOND-HAND
dide or end springs top buggy. Dr. HENRY OLIN.
75 Madison-st., Boom 8.

MUSSCAS. ANSTRUMENTS.

SPLENDID S-OCTAVE ORGAN. WITH STOPS.

A SPLENDID 5-OCTAVE ORGAN. WITH STOPS.
A OSIJ SO SI SE SERI Indians-St. DON't buy an organ till you see this.

DIANOS AND ORGANS OF ALL LEADING MAEers at special baryains. Just received several extra
baryains. Elegans Upright Plano for \$125. Fine sone
Squiare Plano only \$150. Splendid Square Grand Plano
for \$450. Beautiful Parior Organ only \$28. Supero
for \$450. Beautiful Parior Organ only \$28. Supero
for \$455. A large stock of very fine Organs. R. T.
MARTIN. 265 and 207 State-st.

U PRIGHT PIANOS
FOR RENT.

SQUARE PIANOS
FOR RENT.

PURPORT ORGANS
FOR RENT.

BURDETT ORGANS FOR RENT. LTON & HEALY.
State and Monroe-siz. OP DIFFERENT MARES AT PRICES

OF DIFFERENT MARES AT PRICES

OWN than ever offered before is this market. Dealers and purchasers will find ft to
their advantage to call and examine stock
and get prices. Illustrated catalogues sent

ORGANS

Cres on application.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

A TTENTION - WANTED TO BUY FROM SION A to \$2,000 worth of second-hand familiars, for which I will pay a fair price. J. GRLDER, 308 State. P. & J. CASET, 38 AND 40 W. MADISON-ST. D. Marble and wood top chamber setts Brussels and ingrain carpota, raw silk and terry parior suita, cook stover, and crockery at prices to suit the times for cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 508 WEST MADISON-ST. and solver, and all kinds of household goods on monthly payments: fow prices; easy terms.

YOUR ESPECIAL ATTESTION IS INVITED TO some granulus bargains in elegant Parior and Chamber Suits, purchased at the recent Sheriff's sale. Handwome sets for parior in coverings of hair-cloth, plush, reps. raw silk and tapestry at \$31, \$50, \$65, and \$100, forner prices double. Splendid Bedroom Saits, including Painted Cottare Sets at \$28, \$35, and \$50, clugant wainut Suits at \$30, \$45, \$65, and \$50, clugant wainut Suits at \$30, \$45, \$65, and \$50, clugant wainut Suits at \$30, \$45, \$65, and \$50, clugant wainut Suits at \$30, \$45, \$65, and \$40, cluster state-st.

POR SALE—AT BARGAINS—ONE SGREW-CUTting laths, 42-inch swing, 10-foot bed, geared faceplans, compound rest, and complete; one do., 20 swing,
a-foot bed, nearly new; a large stock portable and atationsary engines and bollers from 2 horse-power and
anywards; ano sharting, hangers, pullers, belting, etc.,
new and second-band. L. D. FOLLARD, 13-south Canal-St.

Poundry, os and 83 Michigand.

UNIVERSAL WOODWORKER, LATEST IMPROVed four-sided machine for flooring, moldings, etc.,
for sale, trade, or rent. Also surfacer and gig-saw.
Address R 3, Tribune office.

PUPILS IN PEARL'S ART CRAIO ARE RE-quested to meet at the Studie on Mosday at 5 a. m., Any lady or gentleman who desires to see specimens of pupils' work in this new system of mechanical arawing are invited to call Saturday or Menday at itoom 40 Pike's Building. Take elevator at 70 Mouroe-at.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.-150 FEET CHOICE PROPERTY
on Michigan-av., for tract of Nebraska land, suitable for sheep farm. Address E 84, Tribune office. STORACE OTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, Daugies, etc.; cheapest and best in city: advances at the per annum. J. C. & G. PARBY, (a) W. Honree

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L.
OKLDER'S, SEE SLATE-E. OCCUPY THE PROMPTLY

CITY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE—A BARGAIN. 250X115 ON SOUTH-wast corner Franklin and Centre-size, opposite the allow entrance of Lifecoin Park. Street cars on both less of the property. Suitable for a first-class beer-riden or a block of Ess residences. Price \$14,500. quire of ACUS WELL 67 Dearborn-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 87 Dearborn-8.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house and let on Division-8., opneatte Clybourn-av.; lot on Wells, second north of Ohio-8.; let on Cybourn-av., near Larrabes-8. SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-8.

POR SALE—FINE CORNER ON WEST ADAMS-8., 83 feet south front, east of Western-av., only 575 a foot. C. F. MARSH. Room 17, 50 LaSelle-81. POR SALE-THE CHEAPEST FINE VACANT residence property on the West Side, 50 or 100 feet. Must be sold within three days. Location the best. WALLER BROTHERS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALES FOR CASH—TU SAVE the owners from total loss by the foreclosure of mortages. I offer for sale a number of choice improved arms of from 30 to 500 acres each; good, rich farming and with buildings and orchards, located from 3 to 18 miles of Crown Point, the county-seat of Lake County, Indiana, 40 miles southeast and only two hours' ride of the City of Chicago by the P. C. & St. L. R. W. A. CLARE, Crown Point, Indiana. POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapers property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, to cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lastile-4s. Room 5.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME, TEN ACRE pleasant cottage, with orchard, barn, etc.: if ninutes ride, 18AAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-SMALL HOUSE IN COUNTRY FOR 80 by 200 feet an Greenwood-sv., near Forty-eighth-st., and cash. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 158 Lake-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES. TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, SO LaSalle-st.

SO and SSI Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone from 15, SSO and SSI Carroll-av., 2-story and basement stone from 15, SSO and SSI Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, SSO and SSI Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, SSO and SSI Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, SSO and SSI Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, SSO irvins-slees. 15 to present the same brick, same brick, SSO irvins-slees. 16 to SSO irvins-slees. 17 to SSO irvins-slees. 17 to SSO irvins-slees. 18 to SSO irvins-slees.

fooms for lamiles at 782 and 784 Carroll-sy.; also TO RENT—110 OAKLEY AND SES MONIGOE-STS.

I stone-fronts, with disfing-room and kitchen on par-lor floor; gas fixtuses, furnace; very desirable. II.
POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 18, 30
LaSalle-st.:
4 Vincennes-av., 3-story and basement stone front.
103 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
171 Calumet-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
1812 and 1824 Wabash-av., 25-story and basement stone front.

1812 and 1824 Wabash-av.. 2½-story and basement stose front.

22 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement brick.

189 Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement brick.

50 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick.

1118 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, modern improvements, large yard and barn.

26 Vernon-av., 3-story frame, suitable for two families.

TO RENT-SSO PER MONTH-FINE MARBLE-front bouse, 1435 Prairie-av. Inquire 135 Dearbors-st., in bank.

TO RENT-FINE 12-BOOM RESIDENCE, SOUTH 1 Side, good occasion, pariors, sleeping rooms, dischen on first floor, barn, large yard, chandeliers, furnace, complete order. Inquire at 79 Randolph-st. JOHN COYERT. TO RENT-3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front home, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, all moder - improvements; rent low to good party. Apply at Office 15 Chamber of Commerce.

North Side.
TO RENT-575 BAST DIVISION-ST., NEAR STATE,
Story brick: all modern improvements; make an
offer. G. VAN ZANDT, 110 West Washington-st.

LaSalie-st.; Suburban property on the North Shore. At South Evanuton—Two 5-story frame houses; will be put in good condition and rented at low rator. At Evanuton—A 2-story frame houses; will be put in good condition sad rented at low rator. At Evanuton—A 2-story frame, dwelling, at north end of University Grove, on binfl overlooking the lake; will be put in good order and rented very chees. At North Evanuton, Giencee, Highland Park, and Highwood, pleasantly located regidences at very low rates. TO RENT-BY, BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOM 16, 80

TO BENT-FLATS. North Side.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, BOOM 16, 50 LaSalle-st.:

French flat, two floors, 732 Sedawick-st., near Lincoln Fark, 9 rooms, all conveniences; large lot.

2-story and basement brick. Delaware-place, near Pine

TO RENT-BOOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-BOOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT-SO PEH MONTH-FIRST FLOOR, CONdising of 6 large rooms 19 Fillmore-st. Inquire 503 Western-sv.

South Side.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT BOOMS NICELY furnished at 78 fast Van Buren-st., cheap.

TO RENT-PURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, \$2 to \$5 per week. 47 Monroest., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17:

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-TO RENT-STORE OF WEST MADISON-ST. AP-

Docks and Yards.

To RENT-LOTS ON THE COINER OF BRACH
and Mather-sta, with railroad track; just the loextion for a coal and wood yard; rent low. Apply at
Office 13 Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-THERR-STURY BUILDING, 22X80, saltable for factory or other business; moderate rent. Inquire at 230 west Lake-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE on lake shore, between Chicago and Milwankee. Will rent for three months. Best of references given. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO ERNT-A, FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, on basement or parior floor, suitable for a professional office, situated south of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-ay. Address H 55, Tribune office.

PINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., as one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Ecomes 5 and 8, 130 Handough-st. Eestablished 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER of every description at GOLD SHIP'S Loan and Bullion Office (focused), 30 feat Madison-st. Established 1855.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUE-LAUNDER OF CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSUE-LAUNDER TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FURNISHED.

CASH PAID TOR ENDOWNENT LIFE-INSURAnce policies. D. W. SUTHERIAND, 96 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON FURNIforce, planos, steel, without removal, and on all
pool securities. Room 11, 80 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 PERCENT ON GOOD REAL
Room 74.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS OR CULLATERROOM 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS OR CULLATERROOM 8.

PARTIES DESIRING TO BORROW MONEY IN
any amount on merchandise, furniture, planos,
steel, without removal, or those wishing to renew chartel morigages and avoid the large rates being charged
them, can do so at hooms 19 and 20. No. 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's bank, St. B. WALKER.

WANTED—\$\text{sin one POR Thirks TEARS AT 7 PER
cent Security Brst-class; no commissions. Inquire at 97 Clark-st. Room 5%.

\$\text{\$\frac{5}{2}\$} OO AND UPWARDS LOANED ON FARR AND
\$\text{\$\frac{5}{2}\$} OO City property; farm mortgages for saile. Ji
M. OLIVER, Room 8, 97 Clark-st. LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL REWARD GIVEN FOR SETTEN OF papers which were deposited in asie on Orded-av. I Taylor-at.: papers are of no value to any one but nor. Return to 243 Lafin-at. No questions asked. and Taylor-at: papers are of no value to any one but owner. Return to 28 Laffin-at. No questions saked.

OST-THUREDAT F. M., ON WASHINGTUN-ST., I between Clark and Dearborn, or on Dearborn, between Washington and my store, package of valuable papers bearing my name; at reward will be paid for their return. COL. O. LIFFINCOTI. 70 kass Randolphas.

I OST-A SLATE-COLORKD GRAYHOUND ANderty of the name of Fig. A liberal reward can be obtained by returning same to D. M. OGDER, Union Brewery, Twenty seventh-at.

L ONT-A GOLD BRACKLET WITH TWO JOINTS. Anybody finding same will please leave it at Tribute office and receive reward.

OST-A GRAY-BROWN OVERCOAT ON CANALLAR, between Taylor and Adsms. Roturn to Chicago Dock Company, corner Breach and Taylor-sta, and get reward.

DOST-AT THINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

Desproon Seminary exercises, pair gold bowed appetiacles. Figure return to 1518 indians-av.

FOR SALE-THE NICEST PET-A MEXICAN

FOR SALE—THE NICEST PET—A MEXICAN founds yellow-head parrot; can sine, sale, leagh, and play, 2-5 years or me, apply at No. 71 Was Onlo-st. EDWARD JUHNSON.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for the year 1875. Address W 55, Tribune office. BUSINESS CARDS.

Di. KEAN, 175 CLAME-51: CHICAGO
Distinct free, personally or by letter, one and female diseases. Cures warranted, trated book extant; 530 pages, heautifully acriptions for all sirears. Price, 11, 50s.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN OF GO
Wand of good habits to act as cashler a
in a first-class restaurant; the best of r
quired. Address for two days, P 88, Tribo
WANTED—ON JULY 1, A COMPET
dinavian drug clerk; one apeaking,
language preferred. Address, with refer WANTED SALESMAN; ONE USED TO THE employed. Address R 2. Tribune office.

WANTED—TA GOOD STAIRBUILDER AT NEW building on Warren-av., sear Western.

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—MAN AND BOY to make themselves generally useful about bindery. J. S. McDONALD & CO., Blank-Book Makers, 158 and 160 Carries.

WANTED—THREE GOOD IRON-MOLDERS. APply to SHERWOOD S. F. CO., 203 Wabash av. WANTED-BOOK KEEPER CAPABLE OF KEEP ing set of books for printing-office; security required. Address, sating references and salary vanies, P. 86, Tribune office. WANTED-A HEAD-COOK (WHITE); BRII references to ANDERSON'S Dining-Room, le louth Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR LUMBER TARD.

25 bark pselers, 20 for stone quarty; man and
wife. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal-st. WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. B. B. Co. in lows, 100 for Illinois. Free fare. 15 farm-hands. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West handouph-es.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-AT MINONK, ILL. PIFTY EXPErienced coal-miners. No strike or trouble of
any kind; full work guaranteed. Call at MINER T.
AMES CO.'S. 137 Lasalie-st., Chicago.

WANTED-CASVARSERS, STREET MEN, AUCtioneers, merchants and all to sell my flummared
dial stein-winding watch; can see the time in the dark;
best selling watch out; sample by mail, post-paid S'
try thems. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-St.,
Chicago.

WANTED-AN AGENT IN CHICAGO FOR THE best business novelty out. CHANGRABLE SIGN CO., 31 Park Row, New York. WANTED-SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS IT sample on salary or commission. LABELLS MFG. CO., 83 Clark-st. WANTED—SALESMEN TO TARE GENERAL SHEELE WAS LESSED TO COMMISSION. SECIENT-SE.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TARE GENERAL SEED TO COMPANY, 116 MORPO-SE, main floor (not is basement.)

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SO licit advertisements in Calcage for a first-clas commercial paper unblished in Boston, Mas.; non but experienced men need apply. Address, with references, Commercial, Sox 10di, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO TARI almost a supplies of fast-selling goods on commission. LAUGHTON & CO., 187 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL TEA COMPANY. importers, 112 Randolph TAI/ANTED—BY WOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUS. WANTED-BY WHOLESALE DEV GOODS HOUSE In own handwriting P st, Tribane office.

WANTED-EVERYBODY TO SKLL SMITH'S patient anti-duster overviewe; the best selling article in the market. Send 25c for sample pair. C. D. OSBORN & CO., 116 Prantlin-st. WANTED-AN OLD MAN TO CLEAN UP ANI make himself useful. Rasement 136 Wadison-at Small salary; constant work. WANTED-A YOUNG BOY IN TRUNK STO WANTED-WAITER (MAN) IN PRIVATE FAM-wabash-s.

Wabash-ay.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN OR GERMAN, 17 to 20 years of age; must be a good penman and scholar and reside with his parents. Address H & Tribuns office.

WANTED—HEAD WAITER POR FIRST-CLASS hotel; Maine gent please notice. Call at 121. Domestics.

WANTED-GIRLS FOR LIGHT WORK, AT 170
and ITS Adams-8; wages, \$2 to \$2.50.

WANTED-A GOOD STRADY GIRL FOR GENcral housework, family of ave; fair wages, 27
Sixteenth-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO COOK OATMEAL Restaurant 149 South Clark-st. WANTED—SEC HANDS TO MAKE OVERALDA, shirts, undershirts, and drawers, linen coats, etc. also 50 good, experienced hands, with newling-unichines, to work in the house. HART BROTHERS, 105 Franklin-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-GIRL FOR PASTING WRAPPERS
boxes. Apply at 141 South Water-st., Boom of

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CITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR Commission house for the trade of Teras, Indias Territory, and Arkansss. Address TEXAS, Tribune.

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STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AND

experienced bookkeeper. Willing to take any position is as office. Good reference, and willing to work
on small salary. Good penman, H est, Tribuse office. on small salary. Good penman. Hes Tribune office.

SITDATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN.

concerienced in office business and fire-insurance, of any light work in a business house; well acquainted in the city, and could cirve a light delivery argon; anything to enable him to earn a living for his famility; can give good references. Address Est. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN AS Shipping-clerk or general officework. Best of references citven. Address JOHN BOLL. 37 East Trenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DEUGGINT BY A JOUNG M. D.; best reference given. Address B 4.

Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SHOE MARUFACTUR—O ers—By a man of experience in the boot and shoe manufacturing business, as apprintending or foremus. Is a practical man, and understands his business, having been counceted in, Lynn, Mass, with some of the largest Jouses. Address H 57, Tribune office, for five days.

BOARDING AND LODGING. BORE) BREE.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL SUITES OF rooms to reat, with board: day boarders can be accommodated.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO HANT. With board, on South Side, cheap, to responsible party. Address H ir. Tribune office. 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. FOUNTH DOOR FROM the bridge-First-class board 54 to 86 per week, with use of plano. Day-board 83.6s.

With use of plano. Day-board \$5.60.

BARNES HOUSE. COILS ER OF RANDOLPS AND Canal-sts. Good furnished rooms to rent for \$1.20 to \$3 per week; loddings. 50 and 75 cts. Call and see. CLARENCE HOUSE. COINTER STATE AND HAD. CLARENCE HOUSE. COINTER STATE AND HAD. CLARENCE HOUSE. COINTER STATE AND HAD. THE STORE AND THE STATE AN

CALL AT ROOM a TRIBUNE BUILDING FOR rooms and boarding places in the very best city first clear rooms and boarding places in the very best city and sixtured a secondary we are agents for the best and gen with railable people only.

POARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD, On a farm; must be near depot; near lake preferred. Prompt pay, with references. State terms and place. Address Hes, Tribune office.

BOARD—WHO WILL TRADE BOARD IN A PRI-WELL OF BURES OF THE OFFICE OF T

A GOOD BUSINESS OPKNING—S10,000 Will have an established ready—made clothing and ta oring business in one of the most prosperous growing towns in the Northwest; no old stock; business settle a profit of 25 per cent over all expenses; reason for seing, present owner has larger business interests than; outre his whole attention; investigation will satisfy at intelligent man that the opening is a good one. Address, with references, Business, care Tribune office.

BERTS WANTED - GOOD ARTIC latest out. at rock-bottom prices. G ON, Materacturing Stationer, South

Monticello in 1570, and teacher of music in the ny took place under two a branches above formate company was select,—he bride and groom. At abled under the trees aims to the shades, prob. who dronped lilies on y was performed by the left for Ulah.

The Tribune.

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ASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and Laballe, Rathe Madison-Square Theatre Company.
co, Won at Last." Afternoon and Night.

Haverly's Theatre.
street, corner of Mourse. Engagement
Pastor Troupe. Variety performance. Ar-

McVicker's Theatre.

n street, between Dearborn and State. Eut of the Standard Theatre Company. "FaAfternoon and Evening.

Lake Front. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

POLLO COMMANDERT. NO. I. KNIGHTS TRM-Att-Attention, Sir Kuights! You are hereby notified residerces at the Asylum Sunday, June 22, 1879, at 0 o'clock a. m., promps, to attend the funeral of inst frater. Githert it. Smith. Commandery will preh from the Asylum to the Northwestern Depot, m thence by special train to Harvard and return. Sin will leave depot at 10 o'clock a. m., and will ar-e in Chicago returning as 5 o'clock p. m. A few pads of the family can go upon this train. By order the Emisent Commander. H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder.

PENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. A. S. ... 200
Princes will assemble in the Council Chambers,
78 Mource-st. at 9 o'clock a. m. Sunday, Junel
19 equipped to attend the funeral of our deceased
er, Gibert R. Smith, 33°, at Harvard, Ill. The
will leave acpost corner Chani and Knuzie-sta at GIL W. BARNAND, 33°, Commander-in-Chief.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

The Khedive of Egypt is in con tion with the Porte on the subject of the de-mand for his abdication put forth by En-pland and France, and seconded by Germany and Austria. The views of the Sultan are not known, but it is not to be expected that he will encourage the Khedive to resist the pressure for his withdrawal from the Egypan Government.

terday looking at the interests of the ret batch" of the Chicago whisky cases, whose only hope now lies in the pardoning power of the President. It is thought that the representations of their financial insolvency made to the President, together with their claims to leniency on the score of equity, will secure the desired pardons.

Great events were taking place in the Panama revolution at last advices, dated June 13. The revolutionary forces consisted rement army is divided into strong ns, each containing about fifty men, stelligence from the front is awaited with great anxiety in Panama.

The Canadian Government has concluded that visits from foreign troops bearing arms are open to objections, and that it is advisable hereafter to discontinue this style of ons. Some pains are taken to remove been influenced by any apprehension of pos-sible invasions by Irish-American military organizations for the capture of Canada. Our friends over the border are not in the least nervous on this score; they only think that militia from the States are not desirable vis-itors on general principles.

New Hampshire Senate approving of the course of President Hayes in his attitude of resistance to the dangerous partisan schemes of the Democrats in Congress, and pledging him support and assistance in maintaining such an attitude. The resolutions, which are that a continued refusal to vote ations would amount to actual revoreflect the sentiments of Republicans onghout the country, and would be sub-bed to by millions if an opportunity were

The Republicans of the House Judiciary Committee have placed before the country their reasons for dissenting from the views of the majority as presented in Knorr's report last week. The minority report consists of a well-considered array of arguments in support of the President's vetces, chief among which are the facts which dismits the gristenes of any evils such as are pute the existence of any evils such as are ight to be remedied by the political secons of the vetoed bills, and the ur able assertion that so long as the National laws remain unrepealed it is the duty of the President to resist and defeat any attempt to deprive him of the power to enforce those

tricorm's report of the miscellaneous scandal-hunt which his Committee engaged in dur-ing the Forty-fifth Congress; but yesterday the House Democrats tried to smuggle through a motion to order the printing of the vast mass of stuff which the GLOVER experts furnished as the result of the orders given them to smell around and find out something, no matter whether there was anything to discover or not. It appears, nything to discover or the however, that in the search for Republican erregularities a number of Democrats came to grief, and for this reason the report has not yet seen daylight in printed form. It will remain in obscurity, for the present at least, as nobody is so anxious to have it printed as to be willing to submit to the infliction of having it read before the House.

The Army Appropriation bill was yester ay debated in the Senate by the Republicans rithout limitation or hindranes, their right

LOGAN, KIRKWOOD, BLAINE, CONKLING THURMAN, RANSOM, and others, and it need hardly be said that the Republicans made good use of their time. The amendments offered by Mr. CONKLING and Mr. BLAINE were promptly voted down, and even the amendments decided upon by the Demo-cratic majority of the Committee on Appro-priations, and which had been advocated by mocratic Senators in their speeche shared the same fate. The cancus supreme in its control of the legislation of Congress, had put forth its mandate that the bill must not be altered from the form in which it passed the House, and the curious spectacle was afforded of the Democrats stultifying their expressions of the day be-fore and voting solidly to defeat amend-ments reported by their own Committee in conformity with these expressions. It is expected that the bill, imperfect and objec-tionable as it is, will be approved by the

THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE. The Democratic capacity for blundering was again illustrated by the discomfiture and failure of the Senate majority in its effort to gag the Republican minority. Had this attempt succeeded it would have been an outtempt succeeded it would have been an outrageous proceeding; since it failed, the
Democrats must add it to their long list of
blunders. It merely afforded another illustration of the dictatorial spirit of the Democratic caucus under the control of the Southern Bourbons. There was no excuse nor occasion for trying to stifle discussion of the
Army bill. It was a new bill by reason of
the modification in the political clause, and the modification in the political clause, and the Republicans of the Senate were entitled the Republicans of the Senate were entitled to a fair opportunity for debating it. The Republicans of the House had accepted the bill; the Democrats of the Senate had the required majority to pass it when it should come to a vote in proper time, and it was reasonably certain that the President would approve it. Nothing the President would approve it. Nothing but a factious and captious spirit, at once unreasonable and short-nighted, could have suggested the Democratic effort to rush it through, under the circumstances, without extending to the Republican Senators the opportunity for explaining their opposition. There would have been no filibustering on the Republican side had the bill been permitted to the through the standard of the standar mitted to take the usual course; the struggle was made against the railroading policy for the purpose of asserting the rights of the minority, and it is fortunate for the interests of legislation that this struggle succeeded. The Democratic leaders in the Senate cannot justify the position they took on this bill, and their conduct furnishes another warning against the misuse of power which is likely to follow complete Democratic possession of the Government.

As to the merits of the Army bill itself, we are inclined to the opinion that the House Republicans were correct in withdrawing further opposition to it in its present shape, and we do not doubt that the President will be able to satisfy the country that he will not sacrifice his consistency nor the welfare of the people in signing it. The political section of the bill now provides that none of the appropriations shall be used to maintain or transport troops for the purpose of keeping the peace at the polls. The President is in accord with the great majority of the people of all parties in holding that it is not the business of the United States troops to act as a police force at any elections, and he will construe the provision of the Army bill as still leaving him free to call upon the troops, if necessary, to enforce the Election laws, or any other United States statutes, against local resistance or nullification. It is true June 13. The revolutionary forces consisted that there was no need of incorporating this of about 100 men and boys, and they had seized a hand-car and a flat-car upon which cause there has not been, and there is no seized a hand-car and a flat-car upon which cause there has not been, and there is no versally supported without regard to partisan as against the solid, stationary South will circumstances, any effort to employ the United States troops as a police force to keep the peace at the polls. But the absence of all necessity for such restrictions would not justify a defeat of the appropria tions, nor even further delay in passing them. All that the Republicans in the National Legislature have struggled for, and all the Presilent has insisted upon, is that no legislati should be adopted to repeal the Nationa Election laws or to prevent the enforcemen thereof. If the restrictive clause of the Army bill in its present shape does neither of these things, then there is no fundamental nor radical objection to it which would warrant

its rejection. Notwithstanding the merits of this view. the Republicans of the Senate had a right to a contrary opinion, which was the natural result of the evowed and determined purpose on the part of the Democrats to break down the Election laws. Holding to the belief that the new Army bill contained a covert design on these laws, the Republicans of the Senate were right in demanding ample opportunity for exposing the fraud they sus-pected, and the effort to prevent them from debating the bill was calculated to increase instead of allaying their suspicions. The Democratic majority, which is in the habit of blindly submitting to caucus dictation, seemed to think that the Republicans should be the creatures of the same tyranny. They have now discovered their error, and the Republican party was enabled again to take a stand as the champion of free speech. This struggle will not help the Democrats in their appeal to the country. The American people will not have any greater confidence in the capacity of the Democratic party for govern

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. A mournful interest is attached to the ending Zulu war by the news of the death of the young Prince NaPOLEON at the hands of the savages. It appears that he went out with a scouting party, and that, while resting, they were surprised by the Zulus,—a fatality which seems to continually follow the English. The party sprang to their horses, and succeeded in escaping, with the exception of the Prines, whose horse got away from him. He then started on the away from him. He then started on the run, but was speedily overtaken and slain with the murderous assegais,—pierced with no less than seventeen wounds. The events of his life are very brief. He was born in the Tuileries March 16, 1856. His educa-tion was a very thorough one, and at the outbreak of the Franco-German war outbreak of the Franco-German war he accompanied his father to Metz, and thence to Searbruck, where, as Narolkon telegraphed to Eugenie, he received a baptism of fire. Shortly after wards he joined his mother in Eugland, and has remained with her until recently, when he obtained permission from the English Government to accompany the army in its South-African campaign, where the baptism of fire has overwhelmed him, and ended his ambitious career in the very flower of his his ambitious career in the very flower of his

The death of the young Prince ren one of the most formidable of the Bona-partist claimants to the throne. By the deeres of 1804, Naroleon I. left the throne living) defended the unconstitutions to the descendants of Louis, the third trine of Secession and the treasons

nounced his claim, and the decree to which we have alluded barred out Lucium and his family. Louis died in 1846, and the throne descended to the only surviving son, Louis Napoleon (Napoleon HL) who married the beautiful and ill-fated Spanish Princess Eugenie Marie De Movemen in 1856. He had bothern Name POLEON CHARLES and NAPOLEON LOUIS, died respectively in 1807 and 1831. By this mar-riage he had one son, Louis Napoleon, who has now fallen a victim to the Zulu savages. By his death the lineal claim now reverts to the family of JEROME, the youngest brother of NAFOLEON I., who married ELIEARETH PATTERSON of Baltimore, Md., recently deceased. If this marriage had been recognized in France his American children would now be on the direct line, but as it is, the lescendants of the second marriage are in the succession. The claimant now is Napo-LEON JEROME, better known as Pron-Pron, who married a daughter of Victor EMMANUEL, and after him his two sons, Napoleon Vic ron, born in 1862, and Napoleon Louis, Republicans of France may have on personal grounds for his mother, there will undoubtedly be a feeling of relief on political grounds hat the most powerful Bonapartist ela

is no more.

For the unfortunate Princess, now enter ing into the shadows of life, bereft of her only child upon whom she fondly hoped to lean in her declining years, there will be a widespread feeling of sympathy. Her event-ful life has closed with a catastrophe which it is no wonder has made her reason totter. She has been a woman of wonderful beauty and grace, and possessed of rare accomplishments. At the French Court she was the centre of a coterie of some of the most brilliant women who have ever appeared in the French salons. She has been noted, how-ever, not alone for her beauty and for the orilliancy with which she invested her Court. but also for her works of charity and for the ncouragement she has bestowed upon various societies of science and art. Her misfortune began with the downfall of her hus-band at Sedan, when she escaped in disguise from the mob which had invaded the Tudries. The next blow was the death of he sband, and now the news of the dreadfu ath of her only child has been brought to her in her retirement at Chiselburst. It is a sad end of a life of splendor, and in her great bereavement she will receive universal sym-

THE TRADE DOLLARS. The following is the text of the bill adopted by the House of Representatives, without division, relative to the so-called Trade Dol-

" Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the Treasury and at all Sub-Treasuries of the United States legal-tender silver dollars for Trade Dollars at par, legal-tender silver dollars for Trade Dollars at par, provided the weight of said Trade Dollars has not been reduced below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and shall recoin said Trade Dollars into legal-tender dollars as now provided by law, and shall stop qurther coinage of the Trade Dollars; provided, that the Trade Dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of Feb. 28, 1878; and, provided further, that the Trade Dollars that have been further, that the Trade Dollars that have been 'chopped' or restamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act."

The fact that there was no call for the year and nays on this bill shows that there was no desire on the part of anybody in the House to go on the record in opposition to garded should secure prompt and ready concurrence from the Senate. A similar proposition was made in the Senate on the first day of the extra session, but it made no headway; now, however, the bill should be passed without delay. We presume that Mr. Bay-and could smother it in committee just as he did the WARNER bill, and that the Democratic apprehension of party dissension would, in his as in the other case, prevent the majority from taking the matter out of his hands; but it is to be hoped that the sentiment of justice underlying the bill will secure for it different treatment at the hands of the Senate.

The coinage of the Trade Dollar was authorized at a time when its weight was sure to lead to its exportation, and it was designed to further commercial intercourse with China. The subsequent restoration of the standard silver dollar to its legal-tender position in our monetary system and the decline in the bullion value of silver operated together to keep a considerable proportion of the Trade-Dollar coinage in this country, and the relative intrinsic and legal value of the Trade Dollar and the Standard Dollar produced a palpable solecism and much emb rassment. Trade Dollars were extensiv emitted by the bankers and brokers, and the people took them at par; then they depreci ated because they were not legal-ten were bought up at a discount by the very people who had issued them at par. There is no doubt that the recoinage of these dol-lars into standard dollars will be beneficial to large number of speculators, but this fact should not prevent such recoinage, because that course is the only one which can preven new speculation, disturbance, and injustice in the future. The Government will lose nothing by the operation, since the differnce in actual weight in favor of the Trade Dollar will more than pay the cost of recoining. The whole work will not be very imortant, for there are less than \$9,000,000 of nese dollars which will come under the prorisions of this act. The total amount of Trade Dollars coined by the Government is about \$36,000,000; of this amount about 27,000,000 have gone to China, and have there been re-stamped so as to be excluded from recoinage under the act; the remaining \$9,000,000, or less, constitute the entire fund. We shall thus get rid of the bastard eoin, and the Government will be spared the humiliation of having one of its own coins at a discount, though actually contain-ing more metal than its standard coin. Those people who have Trade Dollars which they accepted at par at a time when thes dollars circulated freely will receive ful

era of depreciated currency. Senator Mongan, of Alabama, in his re cent Confederate harangue at Winchester, Va., had the brazen hardihood to say: "After the Afferican people shall have realized that the true principles of liberty, as they are written in our great organic law, were in fact defended by the sacrifices and sufferings of our Confederate dead, they will visit this spot as a shrine of liberty, and will bere contemplate the value of truth and justice in the conduct of government in the light of a great and pure example."

value for them, and the country will be well

rid of about the last nuisance in

Those Rebel dead (as well as the Rebel living) defended the unconstitutional doc-

fought and died to perpetuate human bond-age and the right of traffic in the bodies and souls of men and women. We think it probable that, "after the American people come to realize that Slavery and Secession constitute the true principles of liberty, they will regard the sacrifices of the Rebels, dead or alive, "in the light of a great and pure example." When the American people so change their nature and their perceptions as to regard fighting for chattel slavery as alraggling for liberty, and dying to destroy the Republic as making sacrifices to preserve the Constitution, they will visit the shrine of the defunct Rebels at Winchester, Virginis, but not till then.

THE CENSUS AND THE SOLID SOUTH. The Washington Republican has been making a careful estimate of the represent ation of the various sections of the country in Congress as it will stand after the census of 1880 is taken, and comes to the conclumon that the present advantage derived by the South from its solidity will be more than overcome by the preponderance of growth in the Northwest. The grounds upon which the Republican reasons are that the centre of population marches westward and keeps north of the Ohio, and that in 1880 our national population will exceed 46,000,000, and will probably be nearer 50,000,000. There is no reason to question that the There is no reason to question that the ratio of increase during the last decade will hold good for the present one, and no Southern State except Texas and Missouri has increased with equal ratio to the national average. The Republican calculates the reapportionment under the next cansus upon a basis of 155,000 to each member, which would place the membership of the House at 300. Summarizing the calculation by geographical groups, the Republican figures as follows:

figures as follows:

"The Northeastern States lose 7 members, New York 2, and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Maryland I each, leaving a representation of 95 members. The central Northern States gain 6, losing 1 in Ohio and gaining 1 in Wisconsin and 3 each in 11111001s and Michigan, making a total representation of 75 members. The Northwestern States gain 13; 2 in Nebraska, 3 in Minnesota, 4 in Iowa, and 4 in Kansas, giving them a representation of 30 members. The Pacific States gain 2, 1 each in California and Nevada, giving them 6 members. The Southern States lose giving them 8 members. The Southern States lose 7, Texas and Missouri each gaining 3, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas each losing I and Alabama and Louisiaus each losing losing I and Amania and Louisians seed losing Q, leaving them a total representation of 92 mem-bers. This calculation is so carefully within bounds that the actual difference is much more likely to be greater than less in favor of the relative preponderance of the Northern and Northwestern States. It is based upon a probable population in 1880 of between 46,000,000 and 47,000.000, while 1880 of between 46,000,000 and 47,000,000, while Mr. ELLIOTT. one of our ablest statisticians, estimates in the Statistical Atias of the United States the probable population as exceeding 50,000,000. Should this be the case, the loss of the Northeastern States will not exceed 6 members, while the central Northern States will be likely to gain 8 instead of 6, and the Northwest 15 instead of 13, and the South must lose 12 instead of 7 to balance the account. In that event the representation of the several groups will stand somewhat as follows:

omewhat as follows:
No. States. Rep'n.
96

100 The above calculations are likely to be slightly changed. For instance, in the cen-tral Northern States Illinois will probably gain 2 and Michigan 2, and there will be no loss in Ohio. In the Northwestern group, Iowa and Kansas will gain 8 each, but there will be no gain in Nevada. In the outhern States Missouri will make no gain. The general result, however, will remain substantially as the *Republican* has estimated it, and it is a matter for congratulation that South may hang and kill negroes, ostracise whites, and stuff ballot-boxes, but it cannot bulldoze the census.

THE ANCIENT MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The visitor to Fort Spelling, as he looks upon the junction at that point of the Minnesota and the Mississippi Rivers, will be struck with the insignificant measure of the finnesota River as compared with the magnitude of its valley, leaving no question that the great breadth of that valley was due to a much greater force than any which is now indicated, and shows that that river at some time in the past was much larger than is the Mississippi at this time below the junction.

The disproportion in the size of the river valley and of the river itself is even more striking as the river is ascended, and while the river diminishes to an insignificant stream the valley maintains its wide extent, showing that the river at some time in its history was not only the course of a deep but also of a swift volume of water. It is a matter of interest, therefore, to know, if possible, what was the source of the water which filled this river and out out this valley, and in so doing discover the wonderful change which has taken place in the face of the country once drained through the Minnesota. By consulting the map of Minnesota it will be seen that the western boundary of that State is Stone Lake, through which the Minnesota flows from its source, Lake Traverse, in which the Red River rises, and Red River, which thence flows north to Lake Winnipeg. The distance between Stone Lake and Lake Traverse is a continuation of the broad valley of the Minnesota River, and the present river of that name reduced to a small volume extends nearly to Lake Traverse. Lake Traverse itself is but lake situated in the centre of an extension of the same broad valley of the Minnesota The Red River has its headwaters at the junction of two small streams, one of which originates in Lake Traverse, and its waters are only prevented by a low ridge from flowing into the Minnesota Valley. All the streams tributary to the Red River basin, even including the Saskatchewan, have their sources in a higher latitude than their mouths, which indicates that originally the general slope of the country was to the south, and that the vast valley of the Minnesota once drained the country from Lake Winnipeg to the Mississippi. The formation of the land along the whole valley of the Red River is that of an average level. The width is very great; there is an absence of bluffs; the river itself is slow, and gives the appearance of having cut its way through an alluvial soil,—the hight of the banks above the water increasing from the south until they are sixty to eighty feet above the river when it reaches Lake Winnipeg. On both sides of the Red River extends a vast

open prairie of exceeding fertility of soil, and, when examined within the defined lines of the basin, leaves hardly a question that at one time the waters of

Lake Winnipeg, which now flow through

flowed southwardly, covering this basin or valley of Red River, and flowing through the Minnesota River into the Mississippi River. The Saskatchewan and the Assimi-

Nelson's River into Hudson's Bay, o

boine Rivers, two vast streams originat

volumes of water through the present val-leys of Red River and the Minnesots River. In that day the present Mississippi River above the junction with the Minnesota River was a branch of the main stream, and what are now known as the Minnesota, Red River, Lake Winnipeg, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboins Rivers were the original Mississippi River, whose sources were afar off in the Rocky Mountains. The present basin of the Red River was then a vast widespread lake, which has by some natural change been drained and its supply of water directed into Lake Winnipeg and thence into Hudinto Lake Winnipeg and thence into Hud-son's Bay, leaving the once grand and rapid Minnesots a small tributary only to the great Mississippi River, of which it was originally

an important and integral part.

In 1866 Congress made an appropriation for a survey of the Minnesota River, and Maj. Warren, of the Engineer Corps, was assigned to the duty. Illness and other causes permitted him to make only a partial report in 1868; but in 1874 he completed his report, in which he included a most ineresting discussion of this whole subject, he reaching the conclusions which we have briefly stated, that the whole volume of water now drained into Lake Winnipeg, and into Lake Manitobs, and into the Red River of the North, once flowed south hrough the basins of the Red River and of he Minnesota River to what is now the Mississippi River, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico. In the report Maj. WARREN says: "Having in the preceding discussion shown that Lake Winnipeg formerly was continuous to the Minnesota Valley, with an outlet along the valley to the Mississippi, we must at once infer that the existing outlet by Nelson's River to the Hudson's

Bay did not then exist. We have no example in Nature of any great lake having two outlets at the same time in operation. It is not readily conceiv-able how two such could ever have formed. Our general idea is that a lake is a depression of the earth's surface, which becomes partly or entirel filled with water, and in the latter case it flows on saints surface, which occomes party or entirely filled with water, and in the latter case it flows out at the lowest point in the margin or rim of the basin. Thereafter this outlet prevents further rise of the water by draining it off from the lake as fast as it enters, and thus it cannot overnow at some other point. Now, inasmuch as the closing of the Nelson's River outlet at the present time would cause Lake Winnipeg to rise till it would ran out at the Minnesota Valley, it at first seemed plausible to suppose that if the glacial period tempered off gradually into the present geological epoch, there might have been a long time when the glacuers had still sufficent extension southward to close this outlet to Hudson's Bay. Then, on the further recession of the glaciers northward, the present outlet would be presented and the lake drained off. Although something like this may have occurred, it is, so far as I now know, an unsupported hypothesis, and barren of any fruit. It will not aid us in explaining any phenomenon presented by other nor enable us to predict what probable results we shall find in other regions, and thus intelligently irect further investigations.
"The hypothesis which I have found to account

"The hypothesis which I have found to account satisfactorily for this change of outlet from what it formerly was, down the Minnesots and Mississippl to the Gulf of Mexico, to what it now is, by way of Nelson's or Sea-River to Hudson's Bay, is to regard it as a result of a gradual change of inclination of the surface of the low interior portion of the continent, caused by a slow elevation of the southern part and subsidence of the northern part. The elevating force appears to come from that part of the earth's surface occupied by the that part of the earth's surface occupied by the Pacific Ocean, and the line of the greatest depression is somewhere near Greenland, or between it and the continent. At some intermediate region there should be no change in the elevation, but the change of slope would be going on in the same direction throughout. With these assumed con-ditions we can mentally go back in time to a period when all of the Winnings Lake Basin—the lake when all of the Winnings Lake Basin—the lake being shallow—was at a higher level than the low-est axial line of the continental basin south of it, of which it would form a part. In that case no or which it would form a part. In that case no lake would exist in the wasin, it being completely drained southward. At such a time the surface of Hudson's Bay and of the arctic Ocean would be much less than now, and there would be a much greater extension northward of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. With such conditions the cold at outh than now, while the northern extension of the Gulf would carry the warm, moist winds of the South farther North than now. This effect may have gone to considerable extent, and would greatly favor the formation of glaciers. The former existence of glaciers is therefore favorable to this

'Let us now consider what would happen "Let us now consider what would happen along the course of these great southerly-flowing rivers when the horthern subsidence set it. First, there must have been a decreasing river slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to erode. Wherever some formation of hard rock was met, if the erosion failed to keep pice with the decreasing slope, lake would begin to form about it. This lake would thereafter catching hard hold slope and the state of the slope of th about it. This lake would thereafter catch and hold all the bard, absorbing material formerly washed along by the stream, and thus further decrease its eroding power. The lake must gradually expand above the barrier, and its limits would be reached when a new outlet formed. In the present case the new outlet was on its northern rim. Such I take to be the history of Lake Winrim. Such I take to be the history of Lake Winnipg. Its southern outlet, the Minnesota, met, in the ledges of granitic formation which extend from Big Stone Lake southward along the valley for 110 miles, a material which its eroding power was too small to remove fast enough to prevent the formation and expansion of a lake above it, This growing lake finally found a new outlet by overflowing near Nelson's River. The first material of the bed of the new outlet was probably loose drift, so that it was easily removed, and the outlet widened and deepened rapidly. When the hard rocks in the hed of easily removed, and the outlet widened and deep-ened rapidly. When the hard rocks in the bed of Nelson's River were reached, abrasion proceeded slowly, causing, along with the gradually changing slope, a slow, further recession of the southern shores, to be hastened occasionally by more rapid lowering of the level as some long-resisting harrier was finally removed."

was finally removed."

Maj. Warren illustrates his theory by nmerous cases of a similar character, paricularly that of a change of outlet Lake Michigan, which, he says, was originally by the Illinois River. The report is of a most interesting character, explaining, as it does, the great changes which have taken place on the continent, and especially in those parts of the great Mississippi Valley.

ANTI-TRAMP LAW OF OHIO. In this city the demagogues of the Democratic party have expressed hostility to the Illipois Anti-Tramp law, and professed sympathy with the perceptinating loafers as "poor men to whom the world owes a living." But the Democratic Legislature of Ohio have not yearned over trampa to any perceptible extent. On the lat of July there will go into effect throughout Ohio the following recently-enacted law giving the people protection against tramps:
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Asse
bly of the State of Onio, That any person not
ing in the county in which he usually lives or
its home, who is found going about begring a
sking subsistence by charity, shall be taken a
cemed to be a Irans.

his home, who is found going about begring and asking subsistence by charity, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp.

SEC. 2. That any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house, or shall enter the yard or inclosure about any dwelling-house, against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, and shall not, when requested, immediately leave such place, or shall be found carrying fire-arms or other dangerous weapons, or shall door threaten to do any injury to the real or personal estate or property of another, thall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than one year mor more than three years.

SEC. 3. That any person, upon view of the offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a Justice of the Peace for examination.

blind person.

This statute embodies the essential points of the Anti-Tramp jaw found so effective in New Hampshire and other Eastern States where is has been tried. It goes to the root of the diffieulty without unnecessary verbiage or circumio cution, and is so direct and plain that every person who can read can understand it. Any person who is found begging outside of the county in which he has his home is considered under the

ity from those who know all about his history circumstances. If, on the other hand, a per is needy and really deserving, the best place seek assistance is near home, where all the fight his favor are best known. The phase is statuta, "any person not being in the county which he assails lives or has his home," therest divides the unfortunate but worldy poor, we really deserve assistance, from the profession vagabonds who deliberately make a disreputaliving by begging. It has been doubted by expence in other States that the enforcement of stall as as this speedily rids a community of tram The wandering loafer known that he is an one of society, and wants no controversy with office of the law. Once resolutely met, he surrendering discretion, and moves on. There are estimated he not less that 20,000 tramps to day prowing a state of constant fear and peril because of the The farmers' clues should stand together in thatter, and help each other against the commentmy. There is work enough in Ohioder even man who wants to honestly earn his brasil.

The two Democratic organs in St. Louis-The two Democratic organs in St. Louis—the Republican (hypocritical Copperhead) and the Post-Dispatch (candid Democrat)—are in flerce controversy over the late Confederate speech of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, at Winchester, Va. The Post-Dispatch denounces it. The Republican admits that Morgan's speech is not pleasant to Northern ears, but claims that it is free from hypocrisy and deceit, which cannot be trally safe of many of the declarations of Southern politicians. The Post-Dispatch assalls its wisdom, and points out that it is the duty of the South "simply to keep quiet, say nothing about the past, and let it be forgotten. Good tact and good sense both teach that this is a tact and good sense both teach that this is delicate subject, upon which the less said the better for the South." Morean represented that "the South made no aggression anon the legal, moral, social, or political rights of any other section or State. Nothing that they demanded was liable to just censure." This the Post-Dispatch pronounces "a lia," adding that, "whatever the provocation. might have bon, the fire upon Fort Sumter and the deliberate opening of the Civil War did not come from the North: and to say, at this day, that, though the South rushed into war, and tried to break up the Union, it made no aggression upon the legal, moral, social, or political rights of any other section, is simply preposterous." Mosean further represented that "it was their homes and their wives and children and friends that were their (the unknown dead) stake in the War. Their homes they defended against desecration; their wives and children against insult and humilistion; their friends against wrong and injustice, and their country against trivasjon. For these they died. This is the whole story." The Post-Dispatch comments: "But it is not the whole story by any means. If this painful subject must be dismight have bon, the fire upon Fort 8 any means. If this painful subject must be dis-cassed it must be distinctly understood that those men fought in a war against their country, caused by themselves and solely out of sup-posed danger to the institution of Slavery, not liberty, as Mr. Mondan claims. 2

As we anticipated, FRANK HURD, hard-shell Democratic Congressman of the Toledo Dis-trict, has written to the bard-money Democrats of his district advising them to support the rag-baby fintist for Governor. This is the way he

baby fintist for Governor. This is the way he writes:

After the fullest consideration of the subject, I have determined to support Ewing for Governor. No man has more personal grievances against him than I have, and no one more than I has differed from him in the peculiar views he has maintained from him in the peculiar views he has maintained upon the entrency question; but I am fully satisfied that, notwithstanding those considerations, my duty to the Democratic party requires me to support him. Among other reasons, languest the following: He is the regular Democratic nomines for the highest office in the State. Fidelity to the organization requires that support shall be given him if we meen to preserve discipline in the party. The open bolting in our district last year is not a precedent to be followed. You well know how much I have to sacrifice in the way of personal feeling and political opinion to support Mr. Ewino. If I can vote for him I do not know of any other Democratin Ohio who cannot.

The rest of the letter is taken up in explaining the importance of repealing the Federal

ing the importance of repealing the Federal Election laws at Federal elections so as to obtain the privilege of committing frauds at the polls without molestation or fear of legal punish-ment. Perpetrating ballot-stuffing he calls "carrying the banner of civil liberty." While admitting that Ewine is rotten on the currency question, nevertheless, as he is reliably in favor of corrupt elections, he should be supported by hard-money Democrats!

Mr. WHITELAW REID delivered a very thoughtful address on "The Coming Newspaper" be-fore the Ohio Press Association Tuesday. He suggested a time when the newspapers shall pay far more liberally for brains than they do now; when the most enterprising journals "shall still employ colossal capital to gather all the news, and then crown and fructify its expenditures by having a staff of GREENES and FROUDES to tell it."

penditures by having a staff of Greenes and Froudes to tell it."

It will be the highest schlevement of the most enterprising journalism to make, day by day, for the moraing reader such a picture [as Macaular's of the death of Charles II. or the Peace of Ryswick] of his own city, or his own country,—such a picture for him of the world, indeed, of the day before. The elements of the picture will be arranged, too, precisely in the order I have named. In the foreground will be his own city: the middle distance will be filled by his country; beyond that, in the smaller proportion to which its relative importance in his eye and for his purpose entitles it, will be for the rest of the world. But if the foreground is to be the city, that will require the greatest care, the most elaborate work, and certainly not the lowest order of shifty. The city department may then cease, perhaps, to be the place where the raw beginners wreak their will, and become the point at which the journalistic graduates will be expected to display their best powers and most therough training.

This is a high ideal of journalism: and it cems proper to say in this place that Mr. Rurr

Holmes for saying in his Commercial-Club poem that Cincinnati was a less musical name than Chicago. Yet the fact that the word Chicago has been incorporated into nearly all names of railroads in the Western country would seem to indicate that it was easy to pronounce. Rail-road men are very particular about suppony, and they would not come here at all if they did not like the sound of the name. We have, in-deed, found the musical quality of the word Chicago a great help in building up the city. Next to a good situation, brains, energy, and capital, there's nothing like a pretty name to attract people to a new place. That which we call Chicago by any other name would probably oot thrive at all.

The Workingmen's party in California bave The Workingmen's party in California have nominated the Hon. J. R. Sharpstrin as their candidate for Supreme Judge. He was for many years a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, first appearing in public life as a State Senator from Kenosha County in 1862, and next appointed United States District Attorney by President Pirace. He was the principal prosecuting officer on the part of the Government against Sherman M. Boden for violating the Fugitive Slave law in aiding the negro Gloven to escape from juil. In 1850 Mr. Sharpstrin purchased the Milwankes Daily News, and edited the util he left for the Partic Slope. He practiced law in San Francisco until his appointtieed law in San Francisco until his appoil ment to a Circuit Judgeship by Gov. Boots.

Mr. Lamin's friends make a very convenie argument on his behalf. First, they say that had sufficient provocation for denouncing Ser tor CONKLING as a liar in the Senate Chambe tor CONKLING as a liar in the Senate Chamber. Next, they declare that, in the meaning of the Code, Laman was the aggressor, and a challenge must come from Conkling, if 'from anybody. There is only one flaw in this argument: It takes for granted, what we absolutely deny, that Northern men are or can be bound by the preposterous, unwritten law that the Southern people call a Code, which for years has been nothing but a subterforce which cowards have used to escape the consequences of hear own acts.

not possess. That journal has repeatedly contented Dr. Van Dynn, of Brooklyn, became has printed and circulated all through be has printed and circulated all the Church his speech before the Brookly tery smallest Talmaon, after that it orator had been seculited by the I in view of the pending appeal to

which is evidently intended to influence the decisions of the higher courts, "a most deadly slander." It also quotes suprovingly from the Occident, which pronounce this circumstances, "a malignant libel," and as "a libel of the most gross and truculent kind." Doubtless the Intention is quite correct, though, in thus socialing, it is a modern David, giving just judgment against itself. If we remember correctly, after Prof. Swing had been triumphantly acquitted by his Presbytery, and while an appeal was by his Presbytery, and while an appeal was pending, the Interior for six months was full of assaults upon Prof. Swing, which greatly prejudieed, as they were intended to prejudice, the decision of the Synod. The Interior was then engaged in the very same business which it is now pleased to call "most deadly slander."

The Milwarkee Sunday Telegraph, edited by Col. E. A. CALBINS, one of the best posted Democratic politicians in Wiscousin, says that Congressman Bouck is likely to receive the Bourbon nomination for Governor this fall, but it adds despairingly that "he (Bouch) is so thoroughly committed to the greenback enigmans that he would fail to obtain the hardmoney Democratic vote." The Telegraph says that "The united Democratic and Greenback factions are in a small majority over the Republicans. But the Democrats and Greenbackers will be divided, while the Republicans will be united, and will secure an easy victory."

The last Harper has a clever cartoon, it shows John Bull intently reading his London Times. There is a map of the Western Hemisphere hapging up,—English edition. North America is marked "The Northern States," and America is marked "The Northern States," and South ditto, "The Southern States." Mason and Dixon's line is shown cutting across the hemisphere at the Isthmus of Panama. He is reading an article in his paper entitled, "The War in South America," and exclaims: "The Hamerican War has broken out again! Hi don't see 'ow the North and South can 'old together much longer." We don't either, after

Anson P. Monnill, a brother of Lor M. MORRILL, is spoken of as the probable Republicar candidate for Governor of Mains at the next election. He has been once Governor; was once defeated by the Legislature, though he had a plurality of votes; was member of Congress in 1860, being Mr. Blains's immediate predecessor from the Kannebee District; and has always been a sturdy Republican. He is older than the ex-Sonator, having been born in 1808.

It is reported that the Southern officehol are exerting themselves to secure STREMAN delegations to the National Republican Conven-tion from all the Southern States. Mr. Haz STEAD notices this report with pleasure. It is at least certain that the SHERMAN movement has grown immensely in the South during the

Backing-down is quicker and easier work than backing up. The new Democratic plan has the much in its favor. All the party has to do not is to dig its toe-nails in the ground and produce there may be a mud-puddle or some other soft thing below to fall into.

Mr. WATTHESON, having been accused of taking a bribe of \$100,000 to support Transit, retorts gayly with a story, the point of which is:
"When I have \$100,000 I will let the newspaper business go to the bad, and engage passage for Europe."

Col. Tox Scorr hopes to return to this constry in September and resume active work. He has not suffered from paralysis or any serious complication, but from general pros which rest and change of scene have rem

In authorship it is unquestionably true that a man's foes are those of his own household. This idea has been very strongly put by James Pars in an article in the last Nineteenth Century aptly entitled "The Critic on the Hearth."

The World's obeliek causes as mr ment in New York as any of its other fables. PERSONALS.

It didn't take many of Lamar's fries Forthcoming great speech of Sension

Charles Courtney can never be President antil he defeats Hanlan. As a pedestrian Mr. Weston is almost as sess as a fallure.

What has become of the negro exodus? Has it been frozen to death? The Zulus do not favor the re-establisheent of the French Empire. For the sake of the unhappy Mr. Laus, we say there must be no fighting.

Mr. Weston has no cramps in his stomach. He gave them all to his adversaries. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Wester epresents the Western Hemisphere. • To Conkling and Lamar—Shake hands

cross the bloody chasm, gentlemen Mr. Anson, notwithstanding his boom, declines to be a candidate for the Presidency.

The New Haven Register declares that Hanlan is an American of Canadian descent.

Nephew Palton has dropped out of sight. But perhaps he is merely banind his uncle's barrel.

The experiences of this summer go to The New York Commercial insists that ogs and policemen's clubs shall be muzzled at

The suggestion that Blaine and Hill be

paired may now be made in reference to Consing and Lamar. It occurs to us that the man walking meder the name of Weston is none other but pur cosa Mr. Talmage. Mr. Dana is going to Europe, and now, if

Sitting Bull will go away, the army may feel com-paratively safe. If the President wants to hear the fraud ry during Mr. Dann's absence abroad, he mus

Mr. Conkling, being hostile to the Admin-istration, cannot very tracefully ask the President to veto Mr. Lamar. The result of the trial of Mr. Hill at AL lanta shows that the platel is played out in that State—also justice. Before the race in Ohio is over Mr. Ennis'

tomach-ache will be a very small affair com with Thomas Ewing's.

A match must be arranged between O Leary and Ennis to determine who is the champion stomach-scher of the world.

Blaine, Conkling, Hill, and Lamer might form a grand combination and give sparring exhibitions through the country.

"I am the corpse's brother, and I object to any such singing," remarked one of the mounts of the country and a funeral in Portland the other day.

Mrs. Oates has made up with her agers. Some suppose that Mr. Watkins career as a husband of that frisky female is to be cut short.

Does Ohio intend to set itself up for a bigger list than Louisians? There are men in that State who say that Mr. Foster will not be elected. Capt, Williams, of the New York perieved to be the original of the jack of Yet he never takes a trick—that is to say

In view of DeWitt Talmage's arri nrope, Mt. Etna's sponting was en uous, and that well-known volcano nough to gracefully seknowledge th

SPORTING

The Inaugural Runni the Chicago Jos

What Will Start in Ea Eventsion To-Day's

Bonesetter the Wi 2:20 Race at 8 Sleepy Tom Victorious in

Heat Pacing Race

The Seventy-five-Hour Between O'Leary and

THE RACES TOthe mile-and-a-quarter race, of \$300, will be called up by the Jockey Club track, and be the most successful ru held in this country inaugu held in this country inaugura there are four races on the car of them promises to be host, start to finish. In the mile an such noted ones as Athelstane, gilian, America, Lottery (the Gand W. L. Mitzer, are entere-weights and colors, being as fo William Jennings' ch. h. Gi-by imported Glen Athol. dam Le Blue jacket and white cap. S. B. Morris' o. h. W. L. Mowen), 5 years, by Gleneig, d. pounds. Parple jacket and white Issae Staples' b. c. Athelstane Morgan, dam Tribulation; 95-jacket and garnet cap. jacket and garnet cap. jacket and garnet cap. jacket and garnet cap. and green.
J. G. Williams' br. c. Cheel
Planet, dam Full Cry; 110 ponred sash and cap.
John Van Hasen's b. h. Vir
Virgil, dam La Henderson; 15

virgil, dash a Achderson; a and brown, a b. f. America, A. Brandt's b. f. America, dash Asia; 107 pounds. Yeilo and saib. Henry Schwartz's b. c, Lo Mundy, dam Virginia; 110 pour red sleeves; black cap. Then will come the Grand F for 2-year-old colts; \$50 entr the Club to add \$600; \$20 the Club to add \$600; \$20. to save stake. Three-quarters this event the entries number breakdowns and other accide the racing and training of yothinned their ranks that but is but it should be remembered pick of the season, their less floos having either demonstrate contend with those named thrown out of training from various probably the most noted of ball, winner of the Alexander ball, winner of the Alexander ville, where he ran the distant 40% seconds. In the minds considered a winner to-day, be eral "dark one;" in the race has never run, and the proba-that some of them will lead. The complete list of starters

W. Cottrill's ch. c. Kimball.
dam Meta H. Red jacket and c
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Mis
dam Mischief. Green jacket, re
James Evans & Co. 8 b. c. C
Race, dam Molly Ford. Bine George W. Bowen & Co.'s c War Dance, dam Nettie Vil m Lizzie Vic. Black and A. B. Watts' b. c. Vap

A. B. Watts' b. c. Vapor, Laura.
Wartzfelder & Co.'s br Am dau Miss Morzun; and b. ... Limo. Bonnic Scotland, dam New red sash and cap.
The third event will be the a mile and a half for the cardinance, half forfelt; \$1,000 second, \$100 to third. The us of the year, Lord Murphy, waterters, and is expected by interest to score another victor bank account of his owners the which he will contend, with her, and Good-Night. The So that the race is entirely bet Good-Night, but planty of will pin their faith on Joe will pin their faith on Joe Good-Night, but plenty of will pin their faith on Jo one to beat the Teunessee cristretch. Rowett is as hands is in the two hundred and track, and, if he can run as wone that beats him must b starters are as follows:

A. Baford's b. c. Good-Nigh Lizzie G. Blue and white stribessee Mason's b. c. Josephane and Manumons. Red

George W. Darden & Co.'s by Pat Malloy, dam Wenonah.
H. W. Farris' ch. c. Buckner dam Nek.

The day's sport will be close race, for all ages, welter weig \$350. Mite heats, over four he arare lot of jumpers name event, and there is no doub one of the most interesting They are as follows:

William Cascidivisch, h. Virsi

william Carsidy's ch. h. Virsailles, dam Belle Brandon; I. and green.
William Carson's br. g. Kelso.
Jam Kate Leonard: 143 pounds
L. Harrisch a Redding, ave. white sash.

John Grayer's ch. g. Cannon,
Canwell, dam Fanny Bagg; 149
brown, with a diamond.

Ed Harrison's b. g. Joe Rode
gil, dam Item; 143 pounds.
blue.

pil, dam Item; 143 pounds.
blue.
D. McDaniel, Jr.'s ch. g. Be
Harry Bassett, dam Bet Arlis
Blue, red sash and cap.
Henry Schwartz's blk, c. B.
Mundy, dam Camilia Urse:
jacket, red sleeves, black cap.
For the information of the
such matters, Thr Thibural
under which ail races at this
run. In handicaps these ru
the weights in that case
races for all ages each horse of
to which his age entitles him
For 2-year olds, 160 pounds
pounds in purse races.
Three-year-olds, 110 pounds.
Four-year-olds, 115 pounds.
Six years old and upwards
races.

There were busy times at everybody being in a state the exciting events of too Mr. B. G. Bruce, editor of Stock Record, received the exace, given above. Mr. Britary during the coming me man for the place could not Last uight the Jockey Cli 111 Madison street were men, a heat of whom are awill arrive this morning, known ones now in town are ville; George Cadwallader Owans, Lexington; J. J. Capt. William Cottrill, Mo Princeton, N. J.; James A. ton; William Jennings, L. Hart, New Orleans; George H. Rice, Buckles, Springfield, Ili.; Loniaville; Geo. W. E. ouisville; Gen. W. H. J apt. D. R. Kinney, Nashribd Gen. W. Bowen, Paris, owett, Carlinville, Ill.; A. arr., Ky.; Samuel Eckers, n. A. Bu

"Doubtless the In-ongh, in thus speaking, giving just judgment phantly acquitted ile an appeal wa six months was full of G, which greatly preju-

" he (Botter) is so The Telegraph says and Greenbe blicans will be easy victory."

a clever cartoon. It tly reading his London of the Western Hemie Northern States," and roken out again! Hi and South can 'old to-We don't either, after

a brother of Lor M s the probable Repub-overpor of Maine at the Legislature, though tes; was member of Mr. BLAINE's imme-Kennebee District; ardy Republican. He

Southern officeholders
s to secure SHERMAN
mai Republican Convenhern States. Mr. Haurt with pleasure. It is e SHERMAN movement in the South during the

er and easier work than the party has to do now the ground and pray mud-puddle or some fall into.

to support TILDEN, re-the point of which is:

to return to this counsume active work. He aralysis or any serious n general prostration faceue have removed.

tionably true that a his own household. This agly put by James Park Nineteenth Cent

causes as much amuse by of its other fables. DNALS.

of Lamar's friends to speech of Senator

favor the re-establish-

cramps in his stomach. otten that Mr. Weston

Lamar—Shake hands gentlemen. or the Presidency. Register declares that I Canadian descent. dropped out of sight.

this summer go to an will not wear a straw

it Blaine and Hill be reference to Conkling

the man walking un-a none other but our own

ants to hear the fraud

ial of Mr. Hill at At-

Ohio is over Mr. Ennis' sty small affair compared

ful, and Lamar might

n and give sparring ex-intry.

brother, and I object marked one of the mourn-and the other day.

e up with her man-nt Mr. Watkins' career as female as to be cut short.

to set itself up for a a? There are men in that coster will not be elected. he New York police, is al of the jack of clubs.
ck—that is to my a thief.

t. Talmage's arrival in
ting was entirely superown volcano was sensible
nowledge this to be the

SPORTING EVENTS

The Inaugural Running Meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club.

What Will Start in Each of the Four Eventsion To-Day's Programme. Bonesetter the Winner of the 2:20 Race at Saginaw.

Stepy Tom Victorious in the Fastest Six-Heat Pacing Race on Record.

The Seventy-five-Hour Walking-Match Between O'Leary and Crossland.

moon at 1:45 o'clock the horses the mile and a quarter race, all ages, for a pursa of \$300, will be called up by the judges' bell at the Jockey Club track, and what promises to be the most successful running meeting ever beld in this country inaugurated. For to-day there are four races on the card, and every one of them promises to be hotly contested from tart to finish. In the mile-and-a-quarter dash such noted ones as Athelstane, Glenmore, Virglian America, Lottery (the California wonder), and W. L. Mitzer, are entered, the list, with relights and colors, being as follows:

William Jennings' ch. h. Glenmore, 4 years, by imported Glen Athol, dam Lotts; 110 nounds.

billiam by imported Glen Athol, dam Lotts; 110 nounds. by imported Glen Athol, dam Lotts; 110 nounds. Bise increase white cap.

B. B. Morris' o. h. W. L. Mitzer (late Garry-E. B. Morris' o. w. L. Mitzer (late Garry-E. B. Morris' o. W. L. Mitzer (late Garry-E. B. Morris, by Glenolg, dam Crownlet; 115 nounds. Furple jacket and white cap. Issae Blaples' b. c. Athelasane, 3 years, by John Morgan, dam Trioulation; 85 pounds. Green jacket and garnet cap.

J.P. Muryhy's b. h. Edinburg, 5 years, by Long-fellow, dam by Lexington; 115 pounds. Green fellow, dam by Lexington; 115 pounds.

and brown.

A. Brandt's b. f. America, 4 years, by Alarm, dam Asia; 107 pounds. Yellow Jacket, green pap and sah.

Heary Schwartz's b. c. Lottery, 4 years, by Mundy, dam Virginia; 110 pounds. Black jacket, red slewas; black cap.

the will come the Grand Pacific Hotel Stake. for 2-year-old colts; \$50 entrance, balf foriest, he Club to add \$600; \$200 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile. In breakdowns and other accidents incident to the racing and training of young colts have so thinned their ranks that but eight will start, but it should be remembered that these are the pick of the season, their less fortunate companions having either demonstrated their inability to contend with those named below, or been own out of training from various causes.

Probably the most noted of the lot is Kimville, where he ran the distance, half a mile, in eral "dark ones." In the race against whom he has never run, and the probabilities are strong that some of them will lead him to the wire. The complete list of starters has follows:

W. Coutell's ch. c. Kimball. by imp. Buckden, dam Meta H. Red jacket and cap, white sash.

J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Mistake, by Waverly, dam Mischief. Green jacket, red cap.

James Evans & Co. 's b. c. Chris Doyle, by Cape. Race, dam Molly Ford. Bine Jacket and cap, yel-

white cap.
Wiley Buckles' b. c. Victory, by imp. Billet,
dm Lizzie Vic. Black and red.
A. B. Watts' b. c. Vapor, by Voltigeur, dam

A. B. Watts' b. c. Vapor, by Voltigeur, dam Laur.

Wattsfelder & Co.'s br. c. Amazon, by Asteroid, dam Miss Morzan; and b. c. Luke' Blackburn, by mo. Bonne Scotland, dam Nevada. Black jacket, red each and cap.

The third event will be the Derby, a dash of a mile and a half for 2-vear-oid colts; \$50 entrance, half forfelt; \$1,000 added; \$200 to second, \$100 to third. The unbester 3-vear-oid of the year, Lord Murphy, will be among the starters, and is expected by his 'milmerous admires to score another victory, and add to the bank account of his owners the rich stake for which he will contend, with Joe Rowett, Bucker, and Good-Night. The Southern men think that the race is entirely between Murphy and Good-Might, but plenty of Western people will pin their faith on Joe Rowett as the

will pin their faith on Joe Rowett as the one to best the Tennessee crack down the homestretch. Rowett is as handsome a colt as there is in the two hundred and odd horses at the truck, and, if he can run as well as he looks, the one that beats him must be a racchorse. The starters are as follows:

A. Buford's b. c. Good-Night, by Enquirer, dam Linite G. Blue and white stripe.

Beste Mason's b. c. Jos. Rowett, by imp. Introder, dam Mammons. Red jacket and cap; blue sast.

George W. Darden & Co.'s b. c. Lord Murphy, by Pat Malloy, dam Wenonah. Crimson and gold. H. W. Farris' ch. c. Buckner, by imp. Buckden, an Tick. tan Tick.

The day's sport will be closed with a burdle mee, for all ages, welter weights, for a purse of \$500. Mile heats, over four hurdles. There are a rare lot of jumpers named to start in this crent, and there is no doubt that it will prove one of the most interesting of the meeting. They are as follows:

and green.

William Carson's br. g. Kelső, aged, by Voucher,
dam Kate Leonard: 143 pounds. Purple and black.
L. Bart's ch. n. Redding, aged, by Harry of the
West, dam Ida Dickey: 146 pounds. Green, with West dam Ida Dickey: 146 pounds. Green, white saah.
John Grayer's ch. g. Cannon, 6 years, by Imp
Cawell, dam Fanny Bugg; 243 pounds. Red and
bewn, with a diamond.
Ed Harrison's b. g. Joe Rodes, 6 years. by Virgli, dam Item; 143 pounds. Red, white, he

pil, sam Item; 143 pounds. Red, white, and bine.

B. McDaniel, Jr.'s ch. g. Bennett, 4 years, by Harry Bassett, dam Bet Arlington; 185 pounds. Elius, red sash and cap.

Heary Schwartz's blk. c. Raven, 4 years, by Mundy, dam Camilia Uruo: 188 pounds. Black iscket, red slegves, black cap.

For the information of those not nosted in such matters, The Tribuna gives the weights under which all races at this meeting will be run. In handicaps these rules do not apply, the weight in that case being srbitrary. In races for all sges each horse carries the weight to which his age entitles him. The rules are:

For 2-year olds, 160 pounds in stakes and 86 pounds in purse races.

Three-year-olds, 105 pounds in stakes and 95 pounds in ourse races.

Four-year-olds, 116 pounds.

Fire-year-olds, 116 pounds.

Fire-year-olds, 116 pounds.

Six years old and upwards, 118 pounds in all races.

With three pounds deduction for marce, filles,

less. With three pounds deduction for mares, fillies, ad geldings in all races, unless otherwise speci-

what three pounds deduction for marea, sine, and geldings in all races, unless otherwise specials.

There were busy times at the track yesterday, everybody being in a state of preparation for the exciting events of to-day. At 5 o'clock Mr. B. G. Bruce, editor of the Kentucky Live-Stat Record, received the entries for the purse rass, given above. Mr. Bruce will act as Secretary during the coming meeting, and a better man for the place could not be found.

Last night the Jockey Club neadquarters at 111 Madison street were crowded with horselmen, a host of whom are already here. More will arrive this morning. Among the well-known ones now in town are: P. C. Fox, Louisville; George Cadwallader, Lexington; R. H. Owans, Lexington; J. J. Merrill, Louisville; Capt. William Cotrill, Mobile; D. McDaniel, Princeton, N. J.; James A. Grinatead, Lexington; William Jennings, Louisville; Lawrence Hart, New Orleans; George W. Darden, Nashville; George H. Rice, Nashville; Wiley Buckles, Springfield, Ill.; Col. R. A. Johnson, Louisville; Geo. W. H. Jackson, Nashville; Capt. D. R. Kinney, Nashville; Col. E. F. Clay and Gen. W. Bowen, Paris, Ky.; Gen. Richard Rowatt, Carlinville, Ill.; A. J. Cherin, Harrodaberg, Ky.; Samuel Eckers, St. Louis; G. W. Spencer, Texas; Geo. A. Bulord, Midway, Ky.; Hardy Durham, Nashville; J. B. Pickett, Shreveport, La.; Scott Farris, Crab Orchard, Ky.; Samuel Powers, Jr., Decatur, Ill.; James Daris, Nashville; Milton Young, Henderson, Ky.; Phil Dwire (owner of Bramble), Brooklyo, N. Y.; Maj, J. R. Habbard, Spiral of the Jimes, New York; Henry Stull, artist same paper; Elias D. Lawrence, Louisville; J. H. Smith, Clucinnati.

There was considerable betting in the pool.

The Madison street cars run direct to the track, and Supt. Lake says he can transport 35,000 people to the grounds between 12:30 and 2:30 o'clock in case that many should apply. Since last fall the membership of the Jockey Club has increased so rapidly,—now numbering nearly 650,—owing to want of room on the grounds, and the difficulty of securing permission of the Council to erect sheds, it sunable to furnish every member with a shed, provided they ail come at one time with teams. There are 252 sheds, however, and, as none but members will be allowed to occupy them, those who come first will be first served. Each shed will be provided with an attendant.

be provided with an attendant.

The Spirit of the Times, which was issued yesterday in New York, has an editorial on the meeting here, which says: "Nineteen thousand five hudred dollars is offered in premiums,—more money than is given this year by individual members of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit. The programme will be studied with keen interest by horsemen. The whole country will be represented. The horses are among the best in the country, and the preliminary arrangements of no race-meeting ever held have been gotten up with more judgment, and which have inspired greater confidence. It will certainly be a gathering of rare interest."

THE SAGINAW RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Tydoma.

THE SAGINAW RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Trobusa.

East Saginaw, Mich., June 20.—For the closing day of the June meeting of the Driving Club the weather was fine. There was an attendance of 4,000. The programme included a 2:20 and a pacing race. The races were called at 3 o'clock, five horses for the 2:20 class answering the call, Little Gypsey and Wolford Z. drawn. Bonesetter was a big favorite in the pools at \$30 to \$4. With Bonesetter barred, Mazo-Manie and Lucille were first choice. In the fourth attempt the field got off for the first heat, Bonesetter boving the voile and cutting out the work lively for the front, lapped at the quarter by Mazo-Manie. John H. footed up to the leader on the back-stretch, but went up, and was collared at the half by Lucille. At the last turn Doty opened out and dropped to third place, Mazo-Manie having broken and dropped to the rear. Down the home-stretch it was close and exciting, but Bonesetter could not be collared, and slipped under the wire winner by two lengths, Doty making a bad skip just before reaching the wire, but kept second place, Lucille third, John H. fourth, Mazo-Manie fifth. Time, 2:244.

In the second heat Mazo-Manie bad the lead, but breaking in just before the first turn Bone-setter drew to the front and led the company, Mazo-Manie, having recovered his footing, pressing hard. Down the back-stretch Lucille went up and dropped to the rear. On the home-stretch Mazo-Manie and Doty fought for second place, Boneaetter having it all his own way and winning the heat, Doty a close second, Mazo-Manie third, the rest strung out. Time, 2:2324. The third heat was in many resoccts a repetition of the second, Bonesetter leading from the start, Mazo-Manie collaring him down the back-stretch, and Lucille in the air. As the party squared for home Doty sailed into second place, which he kept to the finish, Bonesetter winning the heat and race. Time, 2:244. Following is the summary:

Two-twenty class, purse of \$800; \$400 to first, \$200 to second, \$120 to third, \$80 to fou

Time -2:244; 2:224; 2:244.

The next was a pacing race, which was hotly contested, power wellting, and the fastest heats ever paced in turf annals recorded. Eight entered and six started, Lincoln and Sleepy George drawn. In scoring for the first heat, Rowdy Boy had the pole, Mattle Hunter, Bay Saille, Sleepy Tom, Lucy, and Sweetzer in the order named. Sleepy Tom sold favorite \$50 to \$40. On the first attempt the horses got off well bunched, Rowdy Boy poking his Sallie, Sieepy Tom, Lucy, and Sweetzer in the order named. Sieepy Tom sold favorite \$30 to \$40. On the first attempt the horses got off well bunched, Rowdy Boy poking his pose to the front and keeping it there to the finish. At the quarter Sweetzer, who was traveling like a whirlwind, broke badly and was brought almost to a standstill, shutting him out of the race, as the distance-flag feel in his face as he came bome. Rowdy Boy won the heat, Mattie Hunter second. Tom third. Time, 2:15. In the second heat, Rowdy Boy took the lead from the start and could not be headed, although Lucy, who had left the rest of the company, lapped him under the wire, Sallie third, Tom and Mattie following. Time, 2:16%. The horses were called for the third heat, and the excitement was intense, while Rowdy stock was well up in the pools. They got off on the fifth score. Rowdy Boy forcing the pace to the quarier, and keeping his gait to the last turn, where Sieery Tom crowded to the front, and came home like a tornado, winning the heat by a length. Lucy second, Hunter, Sallie, and Rowdy Boy in the order named. Time, 2:17%. In the fourth heat Tom sold at \$30 even against the field. The horses got the word, Rowdy Boy trailing, and Tom leading four lengths at the quarter, but down the back stretch Lucy showed her nimble feet in front, which she kept to the last turn, but just as the home-stretch was reached Tom showed his nose in front. He could not keep it there, bowever, Lucy flying down under the wire winner of the heat by a neck. Time, 2:17%.

On the fifth heat Tom shot to the front at the start, and kept there to the back stretch, where Lucy collared him but could not keep such fast company, as Tom opened up a gap at the turn and came down the stretch to the wire at a terrible pace, Lucy two lengths in the rear.

For the sixth heat only three horses answered the call, Sallie and Mattie baving been sent to the stable. The horses got off on the fourth attempt, Rowdy Boy enting out the work and leading Tom five lengths. At the half To

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—The races of the Columbus Jockey Club closed to-day, the Club coming out with a small margin. As far as excellent aport was concerned the meeting was a

PEDESTRIANISM. New York; Henry Stuil, artist same paper; Elias D. Lawrence, Louisville; J. H. Smith, Checimanti.

There was considerable betting in the pool-rooms last night. In the mile and a quarter dash Lottery sold for \$50; Edmburz, \$46; Checkmate, \$60; Glenmore, \$35; Virgilian, \$15; America, \$10; the field, \$10. Kimball was a strong favorite in the Pacific Hotel Stake, selling \$225; while Wargentine brought \$60; Wartisfing \$225; while Wargentine brought \$60; Wartisfing \$225; while Wargentine brought \$60; Wartisfing \$25; while Wargentine \$25; while Wargentine \$25; while Wargenti

was to be among the competitors. Dan naturally enough wished to try couclusions with him in that event, but the other men who had entered raised so many objections that at the last moment he consented to withdraw. As it turned out, this course was the best that could have been taken, since Crossland was in no form and could not have pushed O'Leary had the latter been among those who started. Since then he has fully recovered, his feet are in fine shape, and, as he says, he feels "summat loike." O'Leary has been in active training for the past month, and, is conversation with a reporter yesterday, said that he never feels better prepared for a walk. He knows that his failure in the New York race for the Astlay belt was not the result of a break-down, but caused simply by the fact that his system was out of order. His friends feel the same way, and are confident that in the coming race he will make a record that will show him to still be the champion walker of the world.

The arrangements for the race are first-class. In order to prevent any trouble between the friends of the men regarding positions on the track, etc., two tracks have been built, so that each man will have one all to himself, and can walk any way be chooses without annoying his competitor. Crossland says that in his last walk the track was entirely too soft to suit him, and the one to be used by him next week will be more to his taste. Both men are ready, Mr. George Gooch is the stakeholder, and, unless something, axtraordinary occurs, the Chicago public will be treated to as fine an exhibition of walking as has been seen in a long time.

BASE-BALL. BUFFALO DEFEATS TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 20.—The game to-day, with does not call for any especial mention. Only 300 people were in attendance, the Trojans being disgusted with the fielding of the Trojs in the past three games:

NEW BEDFORD VS. HOLYOKE. New Benford, June 20.-Holyoke, 18; New

WRESTLING. M'LAUGHLIN-MILLER.
UTICA, June 20.—The wrestling match between McLaughlin and Miller was won by the

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL THEATRES.
Steele Mackaye's Madison Square Theatre
Company close their engagement this evening.
The performance has not received one-half the
appreciation merited. The circus on the onehand, Tony Pastor's on the other, and the fact that a large portion of the people who under stand and support such a performance have left for summer quarters, may be set down as cause for the sparse attendance at Hooley's during the week. The circus has drawn its thousands and Tony Pastor with a fine variety company and Tony Pastor with a fine variety company at Haverly's has played to good houses, while Harry Webber at Hamlin's has had a struggle to make ends meet. At this house next week Mr. Frank I. Frayne, Master Frank's Frayne, Fred G. Knight, and their wonderful dog Jack will appear in "Si Slocum." The Megatheriums are gathering around Hooley's, and on Monday evening they will begin their campaign at that house. Manager Dick is impressing his natrons with dodgers and quarter-sheets that his Megatheriums are half a hundred strong, and the most stupendous agglomeration of Ethiopian talent ever seen on any stage.

THE CIRCUS.

People were turned away again from the circus last night. Its success has been phenomenally immense. There will be a special morning performance to-day at 10 o'clock, a matinee at 2 o'clock, and the last entertainment of the present season in this city to-night. If there are any persons who have not seen this great show, they had better attend either of the three exhibitions announced.

THE PINAFORE MUTINY.

To the Editor of The Tribina.

CHICAGO, June 20.—So much has appeared in the papers, and from so many sources, and of such conflicting tenor, as to the recent sudden change of venue of the "Chicago Church-Choir Pinafore Company" from our control and management to that of Mr. J. H. Haverly, that—although at first earnestly desirous of keeping out of print—I now beg to give succinctly the facts as I know them.

Some months back my associate, Mr. Curry, suggested to me a "Pinafore" enterprise, knowing my extensive acquaintance with the musical profession. I discouraged the idea. He insisted. I assented, made up a "principal" cast, and suggested negotiations with the management of one of the two leading theatres. We got a mutual friend to negotiate with Mr. THE PINAFORE MUTINY.

agement of one of the two leading theatres. We got a mutual friend to negotiate with Mr. Hsverly, and arranged to put the opera on June 9, with the privilege of June 30, July 7 and 14 also,—an intermission of two weeks after the first performance being always understood with the soloists and many of the chorus. We contracted with the soloists accordingly for one week, with the privilege of five other weeks, and got up and drilled a large, fine, and expensive chorus, in which were a number of singers who got \$25 per week. We opened June 9, of which and the presentation of the week, the public are well informed. Losing the week of June 30 at Haverly's, and not deeming it advisable to take July 7 and 14, we at opened June 9, of which and the presentation of the week, the public are well informed. Losing the week of June 80 at Haverly's, and not deeming it advisable to take July 7 and 14, we at once commenced to work un short engagemente abroad, of which we apprised the company, and, as early as we could, concluded an engagement with Mr. McVicker to open the next season at his theatre.—July 28,—advised our company of it Monday night and Tuesday morning, talked it all over Tuesday into the afternoon, and deemed all fully understood all around, and retired Tuesday night supposing we had a good ship's company under contract and a definite engagement for an early cruise, and a prospect of a prosperous voyage for them and ourselves. Then when I say that everything up to that date had been of the most pleasant and satisfactory nature, that we had fully laid all the liberal salaries that had been agreed upon, and a spirit of the very best feeling, and full harmony and co-operation was well understood, our "pain and our surprise" may be imagined when next morning we were apprised that every one of the principals (except our Cousin Hêce, who was loyal, and Deadeys, who was cruising in another ship in other waters) had signed contracts with Mr. Haverly to play under his management at early dates. We claim that—laying the matter of validity of contracts entirely saide—common social and business courteey required that they should have at least advised us of their intention, especially as they had led us to believe in every way that conversation could indicate that they say that conversation could indicate that they are the thing and the same and the same and the same and the same and the part played by the Musical Director, I hesitate to use the language that would properly characterize his action, which, in the light of past relations with him,—of which delicacy forbids mention,—was astounding to me, and "the most unkindest cut of ail." I would have cheerfully staked all my "Pinfore" precious trains any propositions from them un

New York, June 20.—For a number of weeks sents and stage will be lowered to the ground level. Much of the space formerly occupied by the curlosities of George Wood's old Mussum is hereafter to be made available for the first time as a part of the auditorium. Archiis hereafter to be made available for the first time as a part of the auditorium. Architects are at work upon the plans already, and the proposed alterations, when complete, will cost at least \$20,000. The interior decorations are to be of the most elaborate character, and the theatre will be as luxurious in every respect as Mr. Daly's former ones have been. It is understood that John Duff, who is Daly's fatherin-law, will put up the money for the new venture, and will retain the coutrolling interest in the place. It is to be known as Daly's Theatre, and will be run upon the plan which its proprietor has always followed in New York. George Edgar, managed by his old partner, Chandos Fulton, has determined to star next season in several legitimite roles, and that is why they sub-let their house. They lost about \$15,000 there last season, and J. C. Duff sank \$25,000 in the same shot a year ago. It is to be hoped that the future of the house will be more successful, as it certainly will be if untiling energy and unlimited pluck can make it so.

The case of Kate Girard against George Fawcett Rowe, for divorce, came up vesterday before Judge Vanhoesen in the special term of the Court of Common Pleas. Mrs. Girard-Rowe asks the destruction of her marriage ties upon the grounds of adultery, cageity, desertion, and pretty much everything else, except arsoo. The co-respondent, I believe, is Miss Lizzie McCall, who played for some unonths in Mr. Rowe's company. The Judge sent the case to a referce, at the same time indorsing upon the papers: 'I have named a stranger to all theatrical people, a good lawyer, and something of an old fogy.'' The case is likely to be productive of a good deal of scandal, and will involve several well-known professional people.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mis Ellen Cummins is recovering.

It is said Coghlan contemplates playing Ham Manager McVicker leaves for New York to-

There is too much culchah in Boston for Emmet, and he says he'll never go there again. To-morrow evening the Madison Square Theatre Company leave for New York. It is probable that they will again play here in the fall. Almee, according to the Dramatic Mirror, likes Chicago better than New York principally because it is easier to find poker victims in this

It was rumored in town vesterday that Augustin Daly had positively leased the New York Broadway Theatre for five years. Light comedy will be his hold if he is able to keep open. A man tried to get into a circus the other day without paying. He said he'd be blowed if he was goin to pay anything to go into the gratis' show on earth. He guessed he know'd what gratis meant.

When asked about her reported forthe marriage with a Syracuse gentleman, Mary Anderson replied: "I'm not of the firstation kind, and I love my profession too well to divide the affection I feel for it."

affection I feel for it."

On Thursday of last week the friends of the late Benjamin C. Porter erected a neat granite monument to his memory at Evergreen Cemetery. John T. Smith and T. Alston Brown, accompanied by the widow and mother of the dead actor, superintended the work.

Alice Ostes, says the Washington Post, is the girl who knows how to get her advertising for nothing. Whenever business flags she finds some poor devil and marries him. Then the news editor searches all the pigeor-holes to find the name of the last victim, and failing, gives her the benefit of a fresh column. There are more bad players than critics, and there are more imbecile playwrights than imbe-cile journalists. An honest and intellectual profession will never exert an unfavorable influence against another profession equally hon-est, and equally intellectral; and journalism robbed of its integrity and its brains can't exert any influence at all upon any living thing.—Ex.

any influence at all upon any living thing.—&c.

In Elmira, N. Y., June 30, a company under the management of Georga Holland will commence a tour through the States of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, playing "Caste" and "Engaged."—The cast of the latter, so far as made up, will be Chewiot Hill, Owen Fawcett; Angus Maccallisser, E. M. Holland; Bewester, Harty Hawk; Simperson, George Holland; Belands Treherse, Ida Jeffries.—Dramatic Mirror.

Sir Patrick Colquboun, an English Queen's Counsel, has delivered a lecture before the Royal Society of Literature to prove that William Shakspeare did not write the plays which bear his name, but that he was an impostor who cozened men more gitted than he, as Greene and Poole, out of their plays, pocketed the proceeds, and retired to live on the gains, leaving the playwrights whom he robbed to live in penury.

A correspondent, touching upon Sarah Bern-

ceeds, and retired to live on the gains, leaving the playwrights whom he robbed to live in penury.

A correspondent, touching upon Sarah Bernhardt's eccentricities, eays she has the fancy of having her coffin always near her, but this constant companionshio with the idea of death does not cast a shadow over her gayety, and many will agree with her in thinking that familiarity with the inevitable is preferable to a craven fear of the future. The skeleton which is in every household occupies a pust of honor in that of Mile. Sarah Bernhardt. For his bony arms embrace the cheval-glass in her bedroom; and when she studies a new part, she makes this dumb prompter hold the manuscript of her part in his fieshless hand. This is one of the eccentricities of genius, and by way of proof that I am not using the word loosely. I may state that I have myself heard M. De Girardin, no mean judge in such matters, declare his conviction that Mile. Bernhardt was, as a tragedienne, fully equal to Rachel. On this point there can be no doubt that the actress of to-day has all the winning tenderness in which her famous predecessor was conspicuously deficient.

"Yorick" has been produced in San Francisco by Lawrence Barrett. The Call of that city, speaking of it, says: "It is an evidence that the playwright's art is not yet quite a dead letter among us, and, from the manner in which the piece is presented in the leading characters, a pleasing assurance, also, that the dramatiet's best efforts are ably seconded by good histrionic talent. We have had nothing better on the boards than this work of Howells' since the days of the elder writers for the stage. It has all the strength and flexibility of Shakspeare in the text, and greater dramatic force in the action. The adroit way in which the simulated grief of the actor, in the person of Yorick, is made the real life misery of the efforts are ably seconded by grow in the fact was the person of the result of the efforts are ably seconded by the elder writers for the stage. The adroit was a t

wrongs, in the perfect trajic element, than ever before."

Anent the latest theatrical scandals the Maror remarks: "Mrs. Laurent and Mrs. Edwin Price, Mrs. Oates, and Fansy Davenport. These are the names most mentioned nowadays, and as they point bethind the scenes of the theatre and promise to queseal some of the mysteries of the coulisses, the interest is unusual and mercy is dead. Everybody says: 'I told you so. They are actors and actresses, what else could you expect?' Society is only surprised when society itself sins, but it sins so often that one bombshell has hardly exploded before another is fired. A young lady in Maryland kills her girl friend and the grosest reasons are assigned, a refined, cultivated damael elopes with and marries a negroy a rich man's daughter runs away with a coachman, the father of a family seduces a school-teacher no older than one of his own daughters. Everywhere they are at it. The libertine is abroad and his victims are without number in every city. The women who live by blackmail ply their dirty trade as they never did before. Why then should the stage cacape! Why expect all purity alone? Why magnify the errors of its people and hide those of the greater world?"

W. J. Florence, "star," is aged 48. He was a printer by profession, named Comian, in ex-Sheriff Conner's establishment, but abandoned type for the stage, and came out at the Chatham Street Theatre. Thence he rose to play "bits?" at Wallack's old theatre, where he met and married Mrs. Florence, then Miss Melvins Pray, a dansense in the same establishment,

CASUALTIES.

COLLISION WITH AN ICE-WAGON. VINCENNES, Ind., June 20.—A wagon belo VINCENNES, Ind., June 20.—A wagen belonging to W. D. Ewing & Co., ice-dealers, in this city, was run into while erossing the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad track at noon to-day. The wagon was entirely demolished, a horse killed, and the occupants of the wagon hurled nearly forty feet, luckily escaping death. Clint Deball was badly bruised. Michael Bernard, driver, was badly bruised. Morris Austin, son of the Rev. Dr. Austin, Rector of the Episcopal Church, received the severest injuries of the three, his head being badly cut. He will recover.

ACCIDENT AT BRAIDWOOD, ILL. Aperial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOHNEY, Ill., June 21.—At Brandwood to-day
John H. Callahan, employed at the "H" shaft
as a car-repairer, was run over by a train of
empty cars. Death was instantaneous. The deceased was a single man, 21 years of age.
Coroner Searles held an inquest.
At the same place Thursday night William
Carlyle, a baker, was dangerously wounded by
the accidental discharge of his own pistol, the
ball taking effect in the left groin, where it re-

DROWNED.

**moscial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 24.—Barney Merrions, residing at New Haven, in this county, was drowned in the Maumee River, three miles east of that place, this afternoon. While attempting to swim across the river he was taken with cramps. His body was recovered this avaning.

DROWNED

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—Last evening Carl Underner, about 12 years old, son of Prof. Un-derner, a well-known music teacher in this city, was accidentally shot dead by William Donnel-ly, a boy about Underner's age. The shooting was done by the careless handling of a pistol.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION. - Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LaSalle, Ill., June 20.—A samp exploded ate last evening in a dentist's office, in the up-per room of Demerrett's Building, in one of the orincipal business blocks of this city, and the samage done by fire and water was about \$150.

SUNSTROKE. Grand Rapids, Mich., June 20.—A special to the Daily Englis from Onondags, Eaton County, says that Mrs. Baldwin, an old prominent lady there, had a sunstroke to-day. There are no hopes of her recovery.

A STRANGE CASE.

wo Ineffectual Attempts to Commit Sulcide.
The woes of Henry Malmberg, a young man lying at No. 76 Bremer street, are worth recordliving at No. 76 Bremer street, are worth recording. He was to have been married Wednesday night to a young woman living in the neighborhood. The young man left home Tuesday afternoon, and was seen no more until yesterday, when he was brought to his home by some of the Lincoln Park police, who found him suffering from two pistol-shot wounds in the head and left breast. The wedding, of course went by default and there was great

the head and left breast. The wedding, of course, went by default, and there was great mourning, both on the part of the groom's relatives as well as those of the bride. The story of the affair, and also of the injured man's return to his bome, was kept quiet, and only leaked out yesterday afternoon. A determination on the part of all concerned to eay nothing about the shooting or the causes which led to it seems to preclude any full investigation. However, "It has been ascertained that young Malmberg met an intimate friend who expressed astonishment that he was going to marry such a girl, and traduced the young

young Mainberg met an intimate friend who expressed astonishment that he was going to marry such a girl, and traduced the young woman's character to such an extent that the marriage was at once declared off. This trouble, together with some financial and other difficulties which he was burdened with, turned his mind, it is thought. He wandered off, and with \$2, his only remaining cash, purchased a revolver. After reaching Lake View he endeavored to end his existence by putting a bullet into his head, but the bullet was small, the force light, and the revolver poor, so that the load lodged in the temporal bone, and the young man found himself still slive. Some residents in that section took him in, and kind of dressed his wound, and cared for him until he was able to set forth. Unfortunately they did not take precaution to disarm him, and upon reaching Lincoln Park, Malmberg again tried to end his days by putting a bullet into his left breast in the region of the heart. And again the bullet was lodged in a bone, without producing any serious effect. The report of the weapon attracted the park police, who found him in a badly disorganized condition, and brought him home to his parents.

The intended bride is nursing him back into hearth, and the marriage will be consummated when he recovers from the shock. The intermeddler who caused all this is fortunate in that none of the parties concerned are willing to mention his name.

BULLDOZING.

An Anti-Kaufmann Meeting Captured by His Friends.

The opponents of Justice Kanfmann called a The opponents of Justice Rantmann called a meeting at Miller's Hall, corner of North avenue and Sedgwick street, last evening, but Kaufmann's friends, led by Peter Hansboro, Peter Hand, Peter Mueller, John Wagner, and Wendell Noel, were present in such numbers that they prevented anything from being done, behaving in a very disorderly and boisterous manner.

Along towards 9 o'clock, when about 200 people were assembled, Barney Weber took the platform and proceeded to make a speech. He people were assembled, Barney Weber took the platform and proceeded to make a speech. He said the meeting was not called out of apite, or animosity, or revenge, but by those who were in favor of reform in the administration of public affairs. [Applause.] He believed that the retention of a man who was neither competent nor impartial was an injustice to the people of the North Side. [Applause and laughter.] He desired to refer to a "political double-beader." Of all the creatures God in His infinite wisdom had seen fit to create to the disgust and abhorence of mankind, the vilest, meanest, most disreputable, and contemptible was the Janus faced politician,—one who had neither the courage nor manhood to speak his "thinking." [Applause.] Such a one said to a man, "I am your friend," when, at the same time, he carried in his pocket "a petition opposed to him." Mr. Weber denounced as infamous any man who would resort to disreputable means to defeat the confirmation of candidates who were in every way his superior. Those who attributed his (Weber's) opposition to Kaufmann as personal were most emphatically mistaken. He believed it for the best interest of the public and the citizens of the North Division that

terest of the public and the citizens of the North Division that

A CHANGE BE MADE,

and he had no doubt three-fourths of the people agreed with him. [Applause and cries of "No," "No." "You are mistaken."] "Well." said Mr. Weber, "I have a right to express my own opinion, and that is my opinion." If the people's wishes were made known, he believed Mayor Harrison would respect them. No clique or concected delegation could prevent him from doing it. [Applause and hisses.] In closing, Mr. Weber said he was credibly informed that some of Kaufmann's henchmen were on hand for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. [Cries of "No." "No," and "It is a lie."] "You need not be so positive about it," said Weber; "that is my opinion." He hoped every good citizen would aid "the Chair" in preserving order.

A drunken man in the back part of the hall proposed three cheers for "Hank" Kaufmaun, and began waving his hat, but he was alone in his enthusiasm. Several shouted to him to "shut up," and be subsided.

Mr. Weber said the first business in order was the selection of a temporary Secretary.

Then the music commences. Kaufmann's

Meyer declined, was elected, and declined again. It is said that he had some documents in relation to Kanimann's peculiarities which he desired to explain to the gathering, and therefore did not wish to preside and have his mouth

desired to explain to the gathering, and therefore did not wish to preside and have his mouth closed.

Weber said that a Chairman had already been elected, and, as there was much disorder, he rapped on a table with his case very long and very loudly. Wendell Noel imitated him, using a chair. Disputes broke out here and there among the crowd, and while the loud taiking was going on some one began turning the lights out. Weber abandoned the platform, and a great many left the hall.

Kanimann's friends, who remained, then organized by electing Peter Hansboro Chairman. He denied that they had come to break up the meeting, but, in response to a published call, to hear what charges were to be preferred against Kanimann.

"Judge" Meyer, the actor, was then introduced and spoke in German, landing Kanimann. He was interrupted by Shoemaker Graff, the Socialist, who pitched into Hand and the others for breaking up the meeting. Handboro called on a policeman to remove him, but the officer looked at the crowd and wisely refrained from interfering. Had he taken hold of Graff there would have been a fight. Graff continued talking, and Hanstoro asid, "The meeting is adjourned," and went off with his associates. Graff took advantage of the opportunity to say a few words for Socialism, and didn't stop until 10 o'clock came, when the lights were put out.

New York, June 20.—The cotton firm of H. W. & J. H. Farley, who suspended on balances on the 16th inst., to-day notified the Exchange of their readiness to pay all obligations in full.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis; gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (s food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a fiesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Aread's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

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Chas. Gossage & Co.

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A Magnificent Display of "Special Styles"

Manufactured Expressly for our Polka Dotted, Striped, Brocaded, Bri-Trimmed, Carriage.

Our Sun Umbrellas, of which we display over three hundred styles, are richly mounted in Pearl, Ivory, Shell, Inlaid, Walrus, and of the best Twilled Serge; which we can recom-

mend for service. "Martin's" London Silk Rain Umbrellas,

And a complete line of Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas, all of which are exceptionally cheap!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

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Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, F Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC

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SULPHUR BATHS.

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as an adjunct to the Toffet produces results elicinelle by he a scientifically compounded and when used daily, possesses remarkable & an incomparable Escautifier of the Complexion, eradicating Tana, Pimples and Blotches, rendering the cuities White, Clear and Smooth, all impurities by its healthful action, while ordinary Competes the skin. For HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPRUE SOAP has been counterfelled, and Outer cautioned to optain only the ornuine, and to observe the only observed, and Outer cautioned to optain only the only the observed the only observed, and outer cautioned to optain only the optain of the content observed without which nope is genuine. Ask for Glann's Sulphur Soap, and take without which nope is genuine. Ask for Glann's Sulphur Soap, and take without which nope is genuine. Ask for Glann's Sulphur Soap, and take to box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, box, containing 3 c

PIKES TOOTHACHE DROPS Cone in One Limite

PRILADELFILA, Fa., suly 6, series.

B. E. Stevens, Bosion:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received In the use of. Venetics theaces me to give my tomony in its favor. For several years my face been covered with pimples, which caused me mannoyance, and, knowing it to be a blood diese i consulted a number of doctors, and also it many preparations without obtaining any bease until f commenced taking Venetics, and also it many preparations without obtaining any bease until f commenced taking Venetics, and the right me cine. I have used three bottles and faul my beam much improved, my humor entirely cared You respectfully,

MISS N. KEEFE.

VEGETINE.

Reports from Ottawa. Sir-I have used your Vegetine in my fi everal years, and consider it an invaluab-ine. I most cheerfully recommand is

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and influen-tial parties. Mr. Peries is the senior member of the firm of Peries & Pattee, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

VEGETINE

Oures Scrofuls. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17, 1877.

Dear Sir.-I can cheerfully recommend your Vegetine as the 'Great Blood Purifier." I have bear alling from Scrofula for years, and was cared by your Vegetine. I keep it constantly on hand it keep my howels regular, and am constantly recommending it to all whom I hear meeting a remodulike yours. Traly yours. Being personally acquainted with Mr. McGet gan, I can vouch for him as being reliable in statement, as I have sold him Vegetine. DR. J. W. ABEL. Druggist, 1024 Beach-st

VEGETINE

Gives Life and Vigor. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir—I will do all I can in regard to the Vectine, which has been the saving of my life, and believe thomsands of others. It is good for Gener Detrility and all Fennals Weaknesses, and will gillife, vigor, and airrength to both sarse. Year with respect,

ARS. SUMNER WALTON.

VEGETINE. Druggist's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.;

We have sold your Vegetine for some years pass and our customers recommend it as being the sound series. "Blood Purifier" in use. We have see many articles of the same description, but Vegeting ives the most universal satisfaction. We alway recommend it with confidence.

HANSELL BROS...

Druggists, 1220 Market-st.

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DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician La making some of the most wederful curse on record. Magnetic Papers sent by mult; price of the record.

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An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion. 7

Ring-worm,
Erysipelas,
Burns, Scalds,
Sores, Vicers,
and all Extern
Humore and
Poisons.

Peter Salah The Prince and His Party the Victims of a Stealthy Attack.

trations for Sending the Body Back to England for Burial.

Weston Fifty-three Miles Ahead, and He Is Still Going.

egotiations with the Khedive Looking to His Abdication.

A Long Account of the Insur

on the Isthmus.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

By Cubic to New York Herald.

June 20.—The news of the death of the Imperial, though known in London last a, only reached Paris at 7 o'clock this blicans participate in the general
t at the untimely end of the
young Prince. Regarding the Bonanart
the party is overwhelmed by the news
Prince's death. They try to put a good avail. With the death of the Prince

cals And he answers it in the same this "No; there is an heir whom Prince designed should be his sesor (Prince Victor, eldest son of Prince ame Napoteon), a youth of warm heart and the intellect, whom his plous mother had Were there no Prince Victor, there would be till the great dominant idea, the system which prevails and impresses itself. Were even Bo-spertism in peril, imperialism would be

THE TIMES."

Le Temps is of a different opinion. "For the rest majority of the Nation," says that journal, "the Empire had forever disappeared, but imperialism still preserved a minority of Parisans. This minority the death of the last representative of the Caesarian regime has just retored to the Republic." Le France regards the frince Imperial's death as the avoidation of the nce Imperial's death as the explating d'etat of the 2d of December (1 parte's son) was the expiation of the

To the Western Associated Frem. There were eighteen assegal stabs if them pieceing the body from the cheick, two in the side, and one destroying the body in the side, and one destroying the body in the side, and one destroying the side of the a relique, y were found around his neces-face wors a placid expression. He had evi-ly ineffectually tried to mount his horse, the leather of the flap tearing he ran along path to where he was found. Two troopers

lay near the body, both assegnied. The Prince was very adventurous.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT says the Prince, with Lieut, Carcy, of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, six men, and one friendly Zulu, left the camp at keiltsi Mountain, seven miles beyond Blood River, on the 1st inst., for a reconnoissance. The party halted and unsaldied when ten miles from camp. Just as the Prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from an ambush in the long grass. Lieut. Carcy and four of the troopers returned to the sump and reported that the Prince and two propers were missing. From their statements there could be no doubt that the Prince was relied. A party of the Seventeenth Langurs, with an ambulance, started on the 2d inst. to ecover the body of the Prince, which was found and brought in on the same day.

THE SEARCH.

THE STANCH.

A special dispatch says: "At daybreak a cavalry patrol, under Gea. Marshall, laft to search for the Prince, and went to the kraals tenmiles further on. The body was discovered among the long grass, 250 yards from the kraal. There was no builet wound, but seventeen assezal wounds were in front of the body. The cluthes had been taken, but round his neck was the chain with a locket. A stretcher on lances was formed, and the body borne by Gen. Marshall and Olisers Drury. Lowe, and Stewart, of the Sayonteenth Lancers, to meet the amonilance, by which E was then brought fither with the securi. There was a funeral narade in the afternoon." Deep sorrow prevails throughout the column. The Prince did not mount after the attack, his horse being restive, but ran aloot. The corpse will leave with an escort for transportation homeward.

The news of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. At about 1 this morning it was circulated in the loboises of the Honse of Commons, when, in reply to inquiries, Col. Stanley, Secretary of the State for War, read the foregoing official telegram.

REMARING THE NEWS.

Lord Sydney, an old and tried friend of the Imperial family, has left for Chiselhurst to break the news to ex Empress Engelle.

THE END OF INTENTALLISM.

The London journals, while deeply denloring the Prince's death, regard it as the end of Imperials in France.

PARKS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Courier Des Elats Units says, anent the death of the Prince imperials in France.

PARKS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Courier Des Elats Units and Annual Courier and the possibility of the seture of the line, is a Democrat in politics, and is distanteful to the entire Bonaparte Iolioving. He has two sons, 17 and 15 respectively. Party loyalty may fasten around the name of one of these sons, but for a time Imperial counsels must be distracted, and the possibility of the return of the Empire now appears more anadowy than ever.

ANOTHER SPECIAL

The following is the Vernic

Voods's command, with air weeks' s will cut loose from the base, and mai office, will cut loose from the base, and make a dash at Alundi and destroy five-large military krasis there. The plan of operations after this is unknown. Gen. Crealock will advance from Lower Tugels simultaneously with Gen. Newdigate, and endeaver to push forward a detachment to connect with him at St. Paul's."

Paris, June 20.—Most of the newspapers of Paris deplore the tragic end of the Prince Im-perial. Prince Jarome Napoleon is expected to

BONAPARTIST COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 20.—A Paris corresponden hears the ex-Empress Eugenie has summone all the Bonapartist leaders to Chiselburst.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

WESTON STILL FAR AHRAD.

By Cible to New York Herald.

LONDON, June 20.—Weston at this writing looks a sure winner in the Astley-belt contest.

"Blower" Brown cannot possibly recover his lost ground, and the gan between the competitors is fast becoming so formidable that nothing but a serious accident can defeat the American. The admirable, and to an extent unprecedented, performance of Weston has made him troops of new friends. The sporting world acknowledges much indebtedness to Weston for having instituted long-distance competition in this country. It was he with much public favor. But for Weston the new race of pedestrian celebrities in England would not, possibly, have been known. The development of long-distance competitions in our midst has introduced us to a new order of things, and feats which, a few years ago, were often talked about, would, if done now, hardly seem good enough for third-class competition.

THE AMERICAN pose at twenty minutes of 12 o'clock, and was absent from the track until twenty minutes of 5 o'clock this morning, an interval of five hours. When he stopped work orders were given to his trainer to awaken him in time to again be on to do so made the persevering Yankee cross and irritable, although the additional rest of over two hours was of great service to him. During the time that the American was resting Brown was on the track, and did his utmost to lessen

"BLOWER'S" CONDITION was not the best, and his backers and friends present could not deny that he was in great trouble. He was obliged to stop frequently and his leg was at this juncture quite shaky Thus handicapped, however, he continued his work as well as nature permitted in an honest and letermined manner. At a quarter to 10 o'clock there were the following figures against the pedestrians' names: Weston, 408 miles; Brown, 382. The American was going strongly, and his good humor had returned. With plenty of strength and

he stuck gamely to his business, and was heartly cheered in consequence. From this time on "Blower's" task was up-hill, and it is safe to sav that, of all the surprised people who have visited the hall since the beginning of the com-petition (and their number is legion), Brown is the most astonished of all. He had considered the elt was a "gift," and, further than a spirited there was nothing that seemed in his way of winning. Of ruddy, put-brown cheek, hard and wiry, well made and proportioned, his friends thought him capable of staying almost any length of time, and to them his present "bad form" in a contest of this character would be prove a likely subject for commisseration. Brown did so well in the hours from 10 to 12 o'clock that he gained five laps on the leader, but

congratulation on the part of his friends. The score stood at 12 o'clock: Weston, 418 miles; Brown, 391 miles 4 lsps. From 13 to 2 o'clock both men were off the track, though Brown was away more fre-quently, and remained in his tent longer than the Yankee. Slow work is thus recorded for THE TWO O'CLOCK RETURNS,

THE TWO O'CLOCK RETURNS,
109 hours from the start, were: Weston, 425;
Brown, 397, 5 lans. From 2 to 3 o'clock Weston increased his pace somewhat, and a little more enthusiasm on the part of the spectators was the result. Brown, on the contrary, seemed in sore distress, and, after an easy crawl of two miles and three lans, he had the satisfaction of finishing his 400th mile, when he retired.

IN HIS APRIL EXPORT

for the championship of England Biower reached the notch of 400 miles in 08 hours, 56 minutes, and 19 seconds, something like sixteen hours better than the present performance for the same distance. Weston was going fairly at 3 o'clock, 110 hours on the journey, and the scores were as under: Weston, 428; Brown, 400. After Brown had gone into his tent. Weston, 400 miles at the second of the s scores were as under: Weston, 428; Brown, 400. After Brown had gone into his tent, Weston for nearly three hours had the track to himself. He made good use of his time, and clever going interested the spectators, many of the number frequently encouraging him to persevere in his well doing. From 3 to 4 o'clock he reeled off the laps so wondrously easy that the work seemed only child's play for him, and more than once he created a sensation by going around the track at a pace almost as fast as a spurter would make the circuit. He was indeed "The interpressible yanker,"

deed

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE YANKER."
as many have seen fit to call him, and the job on hand was much to his liking. The telegraph board at 4 o'clock made him the leader by 33 miles, 4 laps. From 4 to 5 o'clock Weston continued to demonstrate that his "form" was still excellent, and in that interval of time he improved his position by the addition of five miles, a speed at this stage of the journey which evoked a grand outburst of applause. The score stood at 5 o'clock, 112 hours on their way: Weston, 488; Brown, 400. During the afternoon Weston caused notices to be posted about the half to the effect that he intended to make 550 miles before the closing hour to-morrow night, as he had determined to beat all previous records. Should the American accomplish the distance he seeks to reach, it will be nearly eight miles more than be nearly eight miles more than

accomplish the distance he seeks to reach, it will be nearly eight miles more than arown's unwoulded performance of April last, when he scored 542 miles and two laps, though this long journey was done in 140 hours 27 minutes 20 seconds, it not being necessary to occupy the allotted 142 hours. Brown returned to the track at a quarter to 6 o'clock and was warmly received. He plodded along at a moderate gait, and, when 6 o'clock weston did cight miles, six laps, which, at the latter hour, 113 from the start, brought the scores to the following points: Weston, 442 miles, two laps; Brown, 400 miles, seven laps.

As 8 o'clock approached, the American was fast reaching his 450th mile, and when the scorers caused that distance to be displayed, a burst of appliance followed. Weston thus was steadily widening the broad gap that lay between him and Brown, and the belt surely seemed within the grasp of the leader. The 8 o'clock returns, 115 hours since the tramp began, were: Weston, 50 miles, 7 laps; Brown, 407 miles, 5 has. Weston seemed to have made up his mind that his pace required improvement, and from 8 to 10 o'clock mended it considerably, as the 10 o'clock record answed him to have gone 9 miles and 2 laps in two hours.

This afternoon Rowell staked £100 with the ditor of the Sporting Life to walk the winner. New York, June 30.—A dispatch from Lon-ton at noon asys that Weston has made 418 tiles; Brown, 391.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon Weston had scored \$28 miles; Brown, 400,—Weston going well.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILES AHEAD.

5:80 p. m.—At 5 o'clock the score was:

Veston, 438 miles; Brown, 400. 6 P. M. New York, June 20.—A dispatch from London at 6 p. m. says that Weston had made 442 miles, and Brown 400. Weston says he will

miles, and branches make 550 miles. LONDON, June 20-10 p. m.-The race is almost won, Weston (barring some unlooked for socident) being the victor beyond a doubt. He is still in splendid condition, notwithstanding the great effort be has been making.

The excitement here is intense, and at every lap both Weston and Brown are cheered most lustily. Brown abows traces of suffering, and his swollen leg appears to bother him greatly. At this hour the wast hall where the men are ontending is filled with an enthusiastic con-ourse, who shout, and cheer, and seem almost wild with the excitement of the bour. The bend plays the liveliest kind of airs as the men trudge around the track, and everybody, save Brown and those who have been betting on him,

ppears to be in the best of humor. At 10 o'clock the score stood:

the score in the walking match stood: Western 473; Brown, 420. PANAMA.

THE WAR. NEW ORLEANS, La., June 20.—The British steamship Mediator arrived at quarantine yes-terday, bringing Panama dates of June 13, from which the following items are gleaned: *The news from the seat of war is no more

satisfactory than that we have been publishing evolution. On the contrary, there is now ever adication that the struggle will be prolonge indication that the struggle will be prolonged for an indefinite time. Aixpuru, finding that preparations were being made to precipitate upon him a strong force which he was not prepared to combat, quietly struck his camp at Gatun, on the night of the 11th, and moyed up the river towards the leading road between Matachin and Chorrera. It was supposed that he would take the Trini-dad routs, but agents of the National forces who were stationed in the neighborhood affirm that he had not passed that way. A force was placed at the Legarto in anticipation of his en-deavoring to pass in that direction, but up to 4 . m. yesterday he had not made his appe p. m. yesterday he had not made his appearance there. It is supposed that he has left the river by one of the byroads known to the guides who accompany him, and by which he will reach the main road between Matachin and Chorrers without en the Government forces. His march will nece sarily be tedious, as he will have to

CUT HIS WAY THROUGH the brush in some localities, and several days will elapse before he can possibly arrive at Chorwill elapse before he can possibly arrive at Chorrers. Gatun was occupied early on the morning of the 12th by a force of fifty-five men under command of Maj. Jovane. At Miraflores, on the railroad side of the river, is Lieut. Urello with a small force. At Lagarto, awaiting Aixpuru's possible advance in that direction, is Maj. Nicomedes Carranza, with about ninety men. The commander of the forces remains at Lion Hill, where he is about equi-distant from the detachments at Lagarto and Gatun, and within an hour's march of either. It is hardly likely that these elaborate arrangements on one side of the river will do arrangements on one side of the river will do much to impede Aizpuru's progress on the other side, whose line of retreat is unobstructed, although difficult. The forces under his command are diminishing day by day. Since leaving Aspinwall he has lost by desertions probably twenty men. One of his packets at Gatunello was captured, the officer in command alone escaping. The number of prisoners at last accounts was fifteen. Of the arms he car-ried with him from Aspinwall he has

last accounts was fifteen. Of the arms he carried with him from Aspinwall he has

LOST TWO WINCHESTER

and forty-eight Remington rifes and 4,500 rounds of ammunition, which were captured in a boat which was following the departing revolutionists from Gatun. The rifles were all new, and were tied together in bundles of five each, from which it may be concluded that he purposes continuing his trip to the interior in light marching order. He has with him now 150 rifles and 5,500 rounds of ammunition. Deserters and prisoners represent Alzpuru's force as demoralized and discontented. They are held together only by the force of will of their leaders. The forces under the command of Col. Gonzales are in good health and spirits, and are anxious to wind up this episode in the history of the country with honor to themselves. It is quite certain, however, that to do so a much longer campaign will be necessary, in which various points in the interior will be the field of operations. The main body of the forces will probably return to-day or to-morrow, leaving the line of the railroad free from the presence of the military. It is said that a body of National troops may be expected here in a few days, the more effectually to quell the movement, the employment of Colombian forces being justified because of Alzpuru's attack on the national cuartel in Aspinwall.

A TELBERAM

ing justified because of Aizpuru's attack on the national cuartel in Aspinwall.

A TRIBGRAM

received at 6:30 p. m. from Col. Gonzales now announces that J. R. Casorla was left at Penita by the revolutionary force, we presume because his physical condition was such that he could not continue the march. A force was sent to Casorla's rescue. Aizpuru was continuing his fight. It is evident that his progress is much slower than was expected, and that he may still take the Tribidad route to Chofrera. If the Government forces are active, his retreat may still be cut off, and he be forced to fight or surrender. On the night of the 12th a force of fifty or sixty men was dispatched to Chorrera to head him off in that direction. Our intelligence from the front today will be looked for with anxiety.

ARETHQUAKE.

On the 28th of May, at 8:45 p. m., the most

day will be looked for with anxiety.

ARTHQUAKE.

On the 29th of May, at 8:45 p. m., the most severe shock of earthquake remembered by the oldest resident occurred in David, in the Department of Cheriqui. Five houses were thrown down, and the roofs were shaken off several others. The adobe walls of almost every house in David were cracked. The drug-store of Dr. Duverran suffered considerable. Bottles were broken and medicines destroyed to the value of over \$200. Up to the time of the steamer leaving, three to five slight shocks had been felt every twenty-four hours. The inhabitants are growing very timorous, and are talking about leaving the country.

WRECKED.

The American brig Milne, partly owned in Chicaro, was wrecked and went to pieces May 25 of the mouth of Magdalena River. She cleared from New Orleans April 10, loaded down with a valuable cargo. A portion of the cargo was saved and the crew and passengers resented.

REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS.

To the Westers Associated Front.

PANAMA, June 10.—The Star and Here'd says: "Saturday, the 7th inst., Gen. Rafael Aimpuru left this city ostensibly for Bogots. He was accompanied by a number of friends and partisons, who at Aspinwall were to bid adien to their chief, who announced himself ostentatiously as tired and disgusted with Isthmus politics. At haif-past 9 the same evening, in Aspinwall, the Provisional Government was declared, with Gen. Aimpuru as Provisional President. The revolutionary party shortly afterward took possession of Cuartel, where two persons were wounded.

"In Panama measures were at once taken to prevent disorder. On the evening of the 9th inst. Aimpuru marched his forces, about 100 men and boys, out of Aspinwall to Monkey Hill Station, where they seized a nand-car and a flat-car with which to remove their stores, etc. The Government troops from Panama expected meeting Aispuru near Aspinwall, and 'giving him fits."

The Star and Reval further says: "The revolution could not succeed for lack of the plums!"

The Star and Reval

GREAT BRITAIN. DISASTRIOUS COTTON SPECULATION.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Frink & Co., a German firm engaged in the cotton trade, is involved by the transactions of a person identified with the firm, who has absconded. Ernest Weber, the one who absconded, it seems, was the representative of the German branch of the firm. He speculated in the name of the Liverpool firm, but without its knowledge or authority. He sold futures in cotton heavily at 5½ pence, one transaction being for 10,000 bales of June and July delivery. One of the principal nembers of the firm was to arrive in Liverpool Thursday night to investigate affairs. It is un-certain who will suffer the losses, as the principals may be able to repudiate Weber's transactions. His collapse has depressed the

LABOR TROUBLES. LONDON, June 20.—The Birmingham miners have postponed definite action for two months on the proposal for a general suspension of vork unless wages are advanced, and ap a deputation to visit, meantime, the various mining districts. The National Union of miners is invited to a conference. Uneasiness prevails in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire at the probability of a protracted struggle. The mas-ters demand 12½ per cent reduction. The um-pire declared against any reduction in wages. Some of the masters say they are losing money fications of reductions.

GOODS BECOVERED. London, June 20.—Sixty-nine cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise and fourteen trunks have been recovered from the wreck of

LONDON, June 20.-inquiry in official quarters dian authorities is answered by the assertion that the Citizen's statement is unauthorized.

EGYPT. THE EREDIVE. LONDON, June 90.-The representations may Consul to advise the Khedive to abdicate. THE KHEDIVE'S ALTERNATIVE.

Cairo, June 20 .- England and France unite in demanding the abdication of the Khedive. Germany and Austria give the Khedive the alernative of the full payment of the flo debt or their co-operation with England and France. Nothing is known here of the attitude of the Sultan in the matter. The Khedive is in uninterrupted conference with Princes Tewnik and Hassam. The British and French Consuls at their interview with the Khedive yesterday formally demanded his abdication. He asked for a delay of forty-eight hours in order to com-municate with the Porte before replying. The Cabinet is in counsel. All the Ministers, except that of War, favor the abdication.

VIENNA, June 20.—The French Amb has communicated to the Austrian Foreign Of-fice the steps taken by the Western Powers at Cairo, expressing the hope that Austria would

THE OAR.

training.

with Courtney, Elliott states that he cannot cide to row until after his match with Boyd. TRICKETT AND LAYCOCK.

London, June 20.—The Sportsman annunces that the match between Plaisted and Nicholson for Monday has been declared off, but the men have agreed to decide it by rowing privately. The course and date of the race are not to be made public.

RUSSIA.

INPORTANT CHANGES.

LONDON, June 20.—A Berlin correspondent hears from St. Petersburg that important changes will be made in the personnel of the Administration. One of the changes will be in the Ministry of Instruction. It is also stated that one of the Russian Generals proposes to allow the freedom of the press in his government, and desires to have a newspaper established in which all ideas of the Ninilist journal, Land and Liberty, can be freely discussed. It is said the Emperor has sanctioned the idea. said the Emperor has sanctioned the idea.

GERMANY.

THE TABIFF.

LONDON, June 20.—A correspondent at Berlin reports that Herr Hoffman, President of the Imperial Chancellery, has laid a statement before the Tariff Commission showing that the increased duties on articles hitherto taxed are expected to produce a revenue of 51,508 marks, and those on articles hitherto free 8,077,504 marks.

ACHEEN.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The chief instigator of the war against the Dutch in Acheen is dead.

ANOTHER SHOOTING.

Fratricidal War Between Two Africans.
Last night retribution came near overtaking a negro named James Jones, who figured in criminal circles in the year 1877, having murdered his brother in a quarrel, at their express office, No. 9 Cottage Grove avenue, on the night of April 28. The office as that point is the centre of a commotion amongst the colored people that is unending. Satis without number are the result of quarrels caused either directly or indirectly by the Jones family and their relatives. James was tried and accusitted in the Criminal Court. Last night's scene was enacted in an open street-car coming north on State street, near Twenty-sixth street, at about 10:30 hast night. The passengers asw a negro walk about the step-rail on the side of the car until he came near another negro seated with a lady. Then placing a revolver close to his back the fellow fired one shot, and ran rapidly away, escaping through an ailey. The conductor and some of the passengers endeavored to pursue, but, the alley was so dark that they lost track of, sim. The wounded man did not seem to suffer much from the wound, and came down town to the Armory. He was very reticent, about the matter, and said he did not know who sho, him nor why. Thence he went to Dr.

el did not app

cide, states that he has nover attempted to kill his brother, and that he had no revolver. in his possession, but was peacerally returning home with a young lady. He got on at Thirty-first street, and was informed that the assassin got on at Thirtieth street. James further states that he does not know that his brother fired the shot, but that some of those on the car will undoubtedly be able to identify him. EDDYSTONE.

The Celebrated Lighthouse.

Ren York Times.

A dispatch from London states that "the

completed over 120 years ago. About three years since it was reported that the Trinity House Brethren had discovered that the Eddystone rock had become so undermined by the continuous lashing of the waves that there was a danger of the rock giving way altogether and

fore, a new one was to be built on a safer por-tion of the rock. So much objection was made, however, to tearing down John Smeaton's great work that the corporation of the Trinity House did not carry out their intentions, determining, in-stead, to strengthen the foundation so as to ob-viate the necessity of taking away the old struc-ture.

Duchess of Edinburg will, on the 21st of June, lay the foundation-stone of a new Eddystone Lighthouse, the foundation of the existing structure being weakened." This lighthouse is one of the noblest monuments of science and energy in the civilized world, although it was

concerning the London dispatch published in the Ottaws Citizes stating that the Imperial Government had decided to refer the case of Lieut.-Gov. St. Just Letellier back to the Cana-

to the Khedive by the French Consul-General were semi-official. The Pall Mail Gazette believes that he is neither the only nor the first

stead, to strengthen the foundation so as to obviate the necessity of taking away the old structure.

The Eddystone Lighthouse has a romantic history, and long since furnished the plot for a stirring melodrama. The Eddystone rocks are situated about fourteen miles from the port of Plymouth, and between nine and ten miles from the point of land called Ram Head, on the coast of Cornwall. Hundreds of vessels laden with rich merchandise have in ancient times been lost on these rocks. The Phoenician navigators who carried cargoes of tin and silver from the Cornish coast to their entrepot at Vectis must have known and dreaded the terrible reef: but there is no record of any pharos, or even any beacon fires, as warning to mariners, having existed in old times on this most dangerous spot. The truth is, that until the latter part of the seventeenth century, England was, for a maritime country, disgracefully ill-provided with lighthouses, and the southwest coast, in particular, was dotted with semi-piratical iishing-yillages, inhabited by persons who knew the use of beacons, but who turned these fires to an infernal purpose by hanging out deliasive lights to decoy passing vessels to their destruction, so that the wreckers might plunder the ships dashed on the unfriendly coast. As for the Eddystone rocks, their conformation renders them peculiarly perilous to mariners; for the shape of the reef increases the swell of the sea to a frightful extent, and often sends up the waves to a height of thirty or forty feet. The whole range of the reef is covered by the tide at high water, thus enhancing to an immense extent the difficulty of carrying on lighthouse-building works between the tides.

The first attempt at rearing a pharos on this

NEWCASTLE.

By Cable to You York Herald. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, June 20.—The Plais ted-Nicholson match over the Tyne champion ship course has collapsed. A feeling prevaile in Newcastle that the match was not gent inand David Ward, of Toronto, and Christopher Barass, of Newcastle, by whom the match was arranged, met to-day to talk over the matter and settle their difference of opinions. The result was that Plaisted and Nicholson agreed to withdraw the stakes. There may, however, be a private race between these scullers on Monday next for a bet of £50, the winner thus to be compensated for his trouble

The first attempt at rearing a pharos on this storm-beaten spot was made by Henry Winstorm-beaten spot was made by Henry Winstanley, who, in 1666, began a lighthouse of timber on the Eddystone. After four years of labor, working only in the summer and between the tides, be completed his undertaking; but the instability of the structure was mournfully proved three years later by the destruction of the Thuthouse, with the engineer and the workmen engaged on some repairs, during the terrible storm which occurred on the 26th of November, 1703. This was the great storm which Harrison Ainsworth has turned to very telling account in one of his romances, and was the most terrible tempest ever known to have happened in England. The damage done by COURTNEY AND BILLIOTT. To the Western Associated Press. on, June 20.—With reference to a match

London, June 20 .- A dispatch from Sydney, Australia, announces that arrangements have been completed for a sculling match between Trickett and Laycock, for the championship of the world, which is to take place on the 30th of

ROME, June 20.—The Capitale states that Garibaldi will appear shortly in the courts here

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20. — Grand-Vizier Kheireddin has tendered his resignation, and the Sultan replied that he might have to remove him, but could not accept his resignation.

the storm is London amounted to several million pounds steriling, and over 8,000 persons were drowned by the floods in the Thames and the Severn, or by shipwreck. Twelve men-of-war, with all their crews, numbering 2,000 sculs, were lost within sight of the Enrish coast. In the single Country of Kent, 17,000 trees were torn up by the roots, and in another place 15,000 sheep were washed away and drowned. No wonder that in this horribue convulsion of nature poor Winstanley and his timber house should have perished, but the superstitious Devonians and Cornishmen ascribed the destruction of the lighthouse to supernatural agency. There was a curse, it was whispered, on the Eddystone rock, and no human enterprise would ever prosper there.

The fate of the second lighthouse seemed to bear out these sinster prognostications. In 1705 John Rudyerd beran to build another tower of timber. It was simply but ingeniously constructed, ninety-two feet in hight, and with a diameter at the base of twenty-three feet, the foundation being of oak and stone in alternate layers, secured by rion cramps and fixed by bolts or branches of iron to the rock. A light was first shown in this structure in 1708, and it re mained standing for forty-seven years, when it was destroved by fire. John Smeaton then undertook to supply the place of the lost building. He determined that the tew light-house should be of stone, instead of timber, and the work was commenced on the 19th of June, 1757. The last stone was laid on the 24th of August, 1750. Great pains were taken with the foundations, which were ingeniously seemed by a system of dove-tailing, cementing, wedging, and bolting together with stone jougles and oaken trensite, connecting, and making the foundation, should be level of the rock, 8 means of securing the superstructure to the foundation, devised the expedient of a bolting the course, and fitting into it a plug of stony-hard marble, which should be long enough to enter a simility hole in the proper of the lighthouse was closely followed by DANVILLE, Ill., June 20.—J. C. Thompson, a paominent citizen of this place, one of the proprietors of the Great Western Foundry, died here last night, aged 42. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. He will be buried Sunday by the Knights Templar.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELGIN ACADEMY.

ELGIN, Ill., June 20.—The sixth annual grad-ating exercises of Elgin Academy were held exterday at the First Esptist Church. There essay, "He wrote like an abgel, but talked like poor Poli," Miss Josephice A. Foster; oration, "Independence Hall," by Frank E. Wolcott; essay, "Art Sheaves," Miss Lydis J. Wolcott; essay, "Plea for the Study of Nature," by Miss Libbie M. Hoag: essay, "Mediocrity," by Miss Libbie M. Hoag: essay, "Mediocrity," Miss Libbie M. Hoag: essay, "The Woman, she —," by Miss Susie D. Sherwin; essay, "The Weavers," by Miss Bertins Wanzer. The exercises in the afternoon opened with an organ solo by Miss Haney. The Rev. C. E. Dickinson made a prayer. The essays and orations were continued. Essay, "Straws Show which Way the Wind Blows," by Miss Dinnie A. Fay; essay, "Musical Thesis," Miss Jennie V. Clark; oration, "The Sword of Damocles," John G. Meenagh; essay, "Do To-Day the Nearest Duty," Miss Louisa C. Mutzelburg; essay, "Legendary Lore," Miss Berths Waldron; oration, "College and State," James C. Martin; essay, "foolden Silence," Miss Jessie A. Crue; oration, "Austerlitz and Geneva." Carl E. Botsford; essay, "Thought and Expression," Miss May F. L. Hunter; poem, "Sidney Smith's Euclid," with valedictory, Miss Stells A. Davidson; presentation of diplomas by Dr. Tefft, President of the Board of Trustees. Durfee; oration, "Individuality," by Wilbur 8

Is the Hero?" by Miss Agnes M. Bartlett. Re-freshments were then served by the Society. After the Commencement yesterday after-noon, the Alumni Association elected the fol-lowing officers: Oscar Jones, President, Miss Mary Davidson and Edward J. Bosworth, Vice-Presidents; Albert Lee, Secretary; Miss Millis Jaeger, Treasurer; Charles Ripley, R. D. Hol-lernbeak, and Miss Laura Davidson, Committee on Ways and Means.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 20.—The annua class exercises of the seniors of the Normal School took place to-night on the grounds of the University, wherein the class planted an immense memorial stone instead of the customary class-tree. A memorial poem was read by Miss Dalsy Hubhard, of Hudson. A class class oration by Silas Y. Gillar, Numerous other literary exercises were given. At least 2,000 persons were present.

MENDOTA. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
MENDOTA, 111., June 20.—An immense comprising the elite of the city, assembled this evening at the M. E. Church to witness the exercises of the graduating class of the East Men-dota Public School. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. Quite an agreeable surion of a mas prise was the presentation of a magnificent silver water-pitcher by the graduates to the Principal, Mr. J. R. McGregor.

SHOOTING HER HUSBAND

and Then Using the Same Pistol upon Her-self—The Desperate Acts of an Unfaithful Wife Whom Her Husband Had Publicly

Put Away.

Dispatch to New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 18.—The wife of Oliver K. Tomlinson, egainst, whom divorce proceedings have been instituted, was admitted to his boarding-house at 60'clock this morning. She forced her way to his room and shot him in the breast, in the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous wound. Pointing the muzzle of the still smoking pistol at her own heart, she

to his boarding-bouse at 6 o'tolgek the morning. She forced her way to his room and shot him the breast, in the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous wound. Pointing the musics of the still smoking pistol as her own beart, she and the builted passed through the riveat, and affects the still smoking pistol as her own beart, she and the builted passed through the riveat, and affects which was stilled.

Mr. Toullisons it sty years of age. His wife in the city, was bloid as high social position, and the builted passed through the pressure was any associal agreement his the riveating of the pressure was any associal agreement his the region of the best divided between this wisdow and his two divided between this wisdow and his two dangets and Oliver, who was fill soon by all the common the pressure with, who cannot be a strained with his pressure wife, who was the Marr F. Thacker, an employed the pressure wife, who was the Marr F. Thacker, an employed below melting high, with a will, rounded first the pressure wife, who close the was the pressure wife, who close the was the pressure wife, who close the pressure wife was the pressure wife, who close the was the pressure wife, who close the pressure was the pr

TWO MICHIGAN "OLD MAIDS."

ergy. Charlotte (Mich.) Correspondence Deirai A few weeks since a brief notice ap the Eaton County papers announ of one of a couple of old ladies : Township of Kalamo, who had n woods when that county was almost a wild ness, and cleared them up a farm and cultiva hess, and eleared them up a lard and cally it just as the "lords of creation" are in habit of doing. They were known in the munity as "the old maids," or as " Rachel" and "Aunt Samantha." This

an's right to enter any field of labor she I called upon the surviving partner heroic couple and gleaned from her thing brief account of their lives:

Their names were Rachel Mitchell and tha Wyman. They were in nowase reach other, and had never met until grown to womanhood, and had neither done any outdoor labor until they had middle life. Aunt Rachel, the surviborn at Monmouth, Me., May 11, 1809, therefore, now a little past 70, and, bronzed with the outdoor labor inciden life of the hardy pioneer, she possesses the coarseness of manners that we might

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
QUARRETOWN, June 20.—Arrived, steamship Bilitic, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Salled, steamship Coluna, for Panama.

The Bicased Love of Children.

London (Ont.) Specialir.

A little boy once called out to his father, who had mounted his borne for a journey, alood by, pura; I love you thirty miles long. A little dister quickly added, "Good-by, dear page; you will never ride to the end of my love."

CRIMINAL 3

Two Days of Inqu. Hull Mystery Unproduct

Too Blind in Ne

The Murderer of A lanta, Denied

A Woman in Omaha an Maryland Escape quences of M THE HULL MY

New York, June 20.-T ull murder case was contrancis, the cook, Nellis aid, and Drs. Fuller and ody was found by the en nd to the habits of the last elicited, however, which to make a grouph to ng the candles and telling how she pears. The Doctor is by no and decayed an old man a sented. He looks as if t power in him yet. In her to said nobody in the house ase Doctor. Bho was sure she mates of the house, se much mark, in the absence of grasp at: The two days'

Yo the Western Nuw York, June 20.mack, N. J., save that Brind husband of the cook is the Hackensuck Jail, and ty to-day.

nte from the exa

cox. ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—
Cox found its way into so the shape of a motion for a thing to be caused by this a carrying out the seatence.

lawyers said to me: "It make a much stronger case of the seatence and a seatence are seatence. er. He will state that get a verdict of acquittal if hagain. He says he had rat distracted man. The motion made in all important cases of about year in any event. made so the Supremarcase cannot be final spring. The sentence it il then. Our is in road Judge Hillyer gave the who ment in favor of a new tria declined to grant the appear defense appounced that they of proceedings and go to on errors of the Judge's challettle opinion that the efforting a new hearing.

ACCUSED OF PA
Asseial Dispetes 19 The Pressured, Pa, June 20.Intes that old man Howe, while a field near Petroleum Chago, was murdered. To de the youngest son of the deef or the crimic. A manifus also taken in custody as residence of young Howe we posse of officers just before that early hour the household inson Howe was in the act boots when the officers When informed of the he became greatly confused seasion, however, and expeto accompany his captors frought to preyent the possis After a preliminary hearling were taken to Franklin and trial will take place Mosde, prisoners assert their limited they will prove at the tempeh divided as to the gull holding to the theory of was wealthy and respectable.

20, employed at the Puliss out of a boarding-bouse an morning to go to work, w a girl of the same are, livit from a doorway where ab and, leveling a revolver, at Miller fied to a physician's had the bullet extracted. them on Belle Isle, and, I at their seads, compelled to an outrage. Terrified both kept silent. Miller! Police Court and committed still at home, no steps their areas. To add to the of this strange affair Jenn ler's alleged victims, attaing landauum at I o'clos speedily pumped out.

wer and let her know, besides alt his friends. Then, as he husive in her language, and on herself if he did not relent, up and down the room, a stopped within aix feet in Now, you, if you is the stopped within aix feet in Now, you, if you is the state of the stopped within a safe spoke. The state instant, and he felt a sting is left breast. "I'm stilled!" he stageered toward the bed, weapon upon herself and shamber. When the inmates that the could not heard to say that she did him, and that she could not A messenger was sent to and officers Jeonings and the house. Chief Rarsh arhoments later, and directions a should be reasoned and officers Jeonings and the house. Chief Rarsh arhoments later, and directions should be reasoned and in the house. The ball had enferred passing upward, had lodged, leves, under the collar-bone, as completely prostrated by was deemed undvisable to He was in a comfortable but declined to see anybody his recovery is probable, unforthage sets in. This afterson was committed to jull by in default of \$3,000 bail, of her husband's injuries, in examination on the 25th well in the "hospital-room" covery is only a question of a way to the jail her counsel alk about the case. "You have in the "hospital-room" covery is only a question of a way to the jail her counsel alk about the case. "You he was the reply; "I remained" (who was convicted the murder of Stuttering cet statements). Mrs. Tom-the shooting was parely platol was a small seventy, of No. 22 calibre, is band, which was lying on the intended, she says, to have a seed it to carry the threst of Tomilinson says that she she said contained poson, at she would awailow its condaptive of the weapon augested the him; the purpose. It was alsed it to carry the threst of Tomilinson says that she she said contained on the said condaptive the she was a small option, at she would awailow its condaptive was a small option, at she would awailow its condaptive was a small option.

AN "OLD MAIDS."

a brief notice appeared in papers announcing the death of old ladies residing in the no, who had moved into the ounty was almost a wilderread with some in pluck and believe in wom field of labor she cho urviving partner of the heir lives: Rachel Mitchell and Sam

Rachel, the survivor, was Me., May 11, 1809, and is, little past 70, and, though outdoor labor incident to the oneer, she possesses none of elves in a woman who, for entury, had not only braved and hardships of our noble

ney, like other sirls under were early forced to labor t. Samantha was a failor-trade in Monrie County, r she had drifted, when trade in Monroe County, she had drifted, when en a girl of all work, first their first acquaintance an sprans up between them, death recently broke the Racel learned the tallor-a, and for years together. Raceel learned the tallor-a, and for years together without a thought of the e for them. They entered admost on their first ac-

or up.
question as to whether there
pointed love affair connected
nion, and whether there ever
recurent that they should ret Rachel responded: "Oh,
t in the history of either of
omised each other that we
wan't becomes "We have

wasn't necessary. We knew arry."

sen 1836 and 1840, catching or, they came westward, stope in Yosilanti, but finally seir trade in Marshall, where, they carved the farm on ont so many years. After rea a year or so they returned ng a quantity of money in and instructions to purchase thy of land near Marshall, a to return to that town and unid spare from time to time

sickness of Samantha—from fully recovered—prevented lichigan until the winter of leantime, their agent, disrections, mad invested their of land in the Township of out, some twenty-five missing they had directed him to puring to Michigan, Rachel at lirst determined to enter as she related her resolvas riy experiences in the woods. that the heroes were not all brave heart, whose couraged upon the field of battle. Irom the task before these. In company with another the vicinity of their land ou 1848. The snow being near and the country an almost he scene was one to appall. The man who had moved iscouraged at the situation, return without nepacking. It for the brave heart and re of Auth Rachel the next en them on their back track. The statement of the stay, and should never a satisfied that she couldn't estion of return being thus eded to business, and finding moved into and occupied it fild one of their own. From uployed herself at outdoor oping down timper, logging, any and every kind of labor a new country. Samantha's at she was able to no but lite doors, and, in fact, did not housework, much of this beachel. For some years after in the habit of doing every rim, she hired men to sow her and she could do that as well be related many of her early woods. One evening just at meaning of one of her hors fact that a bear had seized it or his baunts in the forestigate thus, however, she said non their farm, and the resided with sheep, cows, hors, a good orchard and fair building the porker from the new or their farm, and that was cy had never been seriously indebteduess. This is somehat many of their neighbors had every been seriously indebteduess. This is somehat many of their neighbors had every been seriously indebteduess. This is somehat many of their neighbors had every been seriously indebteduess. This is somehat many of their neighbors had never been seriously indebteduess. This is somehat many of their neighbors had every been seriously indebteduess.

TEAMSHIP NEWS. 20,-Arrived, steamship lock.
June 20.—Salled, steamship

d Love of Children. called out to his father, who care for a journey, " Good-you thirty miles long." A sadded, "Good-by, dear paps; to the end of my love." CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Days of Inquisition in the Hull Mystery Totally Unproductive.

Evidence that Justice Is Getting Too Blind in New York City.

The Murderer of Alston, at Atlanta, Denied a New Trial.

A Woman in Omaha and a Woman in Maryland Escape the Consequences of Murder.

THE HULL M XSTERY.

medial Dispated to The Tribugas.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The inquest in the gull murder case was continued to day. Namely Francis, the cook, Neille West, the chamber-not, and Dra. Fuller and Herschel were the sinesses. A mass of details was given relating to the cook's life and her husband's doings, to the cook is life and by the quotors, and to the habits of the household. Nothing was licited, however, which is important as through light upon the mystery or helping to make a chain of evidence siving enough to hold anycody. Dr. full was present, and apparently quite dissipated the candles and matches which he used and telling how she took care of his dirty lines. To these portions of the testimony the used, and telling how she took care of his dirty liass. To these portions of the testimony the Dotor listened closely, changing his bosition several times to hear more distinctly, and show-ing that he is not so indifferent as generally aping that he is not so indifferent as generally appears. The Doctor is by no incains so decrepted and decayed an old man as he has been represented. He looks as if there was plenty of power in him yet. In her testimony Nellie West asis nobody in the house used candles, but the Bostor, she was sure she brought a candle down from his room on Wednesday morning. Sometimes she forgot them, and they accumulated in his room. She identified the candle she used. She had no "gentlemen friends," not litting gentlemen, and neither she nor the cook ever had male company to the house, except eccasionally when the cook is liusband was about. She was very tired on the night of the murder, and slept nousaulty sound. This seems to have been the cooks with all the in-

about. She was very tired on the night of the murder, and elept nountally sound. This seems to have been the 'code with all the immates of the house, so much so as to cause remark, in the absence of anything better to grasp at. The two days' sessions of the Coroner's jury have utterly falled to satisfy those who were led to anticipate startling developments from the examination.

To be Wastern Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A dispatch from Hackenseck, N. J., says that Brisk Frankling, negro, and husband of the cook in the Hull family, is in the Hackensack Jait, and will be sent to this city to-day.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20.—The famous case of Cox found its way into court again to-day in the shape of a motion for a new trial. The main thing to be caused by this appeal is to delay in carring out the sentence. One of the State's lawrers said to me: "In a new trial we can make a much stronger case than we did before. We can close all avenues of eacape by the introduction of one witness.—Col. Alston's partner. He will state that Cox told him he would kill alston unless Alston would withdraw the trade he had made, or before he should close it. This was not introduced before because we thought we had a strong enough case without it. Cox is in danger H he gets a new trial. At best it can only give film a year dict of manufaculation, and that its except years, which is about the same as a life-sentence. And then he may have a verdiet of guilty without the recommendation to mercy, and that means hanging." It is not known what evidence the defense has. They must adopt a new line of defense or they have little or no hope. Mr. Cor is dults confident, and ears he is going to defense or they have little or no hope. Mr. Cox is quite confident, and says he is going to get a verdict of acquittal if he gets before a jury again. He says he had rather die than live a distracted man. The motion for new trial is minds in all important cases as it secures a delay of about year in any event. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Coart, and the case cannot be finished until next spring. The sentence is suspended until then. Cox is in rood health and spirits. Judge Hillyer gave the whole day to the argument in favor of a new trial, but at the close declined to grant the appeal. The counsel for of sines announced that they would ask a stay of proceedings and go to the Supreme Court on errors of the Judge's charge. There is very little copinion that the effort will result in getting a new hearing.

ments to "diskin "toul" and the property of the state of the company of the compa

apon all points and questions of law invo There is considerable difference of opinion is community over the decision, the Christian site, of course, being thoroughly indige rhile the legal fraiernity are unanimous is laring it according to law.

BAIDED.

RAIDED.

Special Dissetch to The Tribens.

Milwauker, Jude 20.—The wholesale prosecution of lottery-ticket venders foreshadowed in yesterday's telegrams to The Tribune began in earbest to-day with the issuance of twenty-one warrants of "arrest. By noon eleven of the parties watted had been apprehended, as follows: Frank Dülzell, Oswald Oldrich, Frederick Knæckonhauer, B. H. Plasthaber, M. Storch, L. Meyer, H. Kamstedt, Charles Grobe, Charles Sprague, L. L. Carr, and John La Point. These parties gave ball in the sum of \$100 each for their appearance. The remaining ten will probably all be found and blaced under bonds before to morrow. The parties are Aug. Lueders, Henry Reuter, Joseph Fritsch, Fred Lymors, Matt Gregory, John Wingender, Adam Lehman, and George Slausch.

MRS. DAVIS. Breated Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OMAHA, June 20.—This morning, after being out about twenty hours, the jury in the murder case of Mrs. Della Davis came in and were discharged, being unable to agree. The case will be tried again next week. Mrs. Davis and her be tried again next week. Mrs. Davis and her husband, a few weeks are, shot Perry McCormick, who, while drunk in their store, raised a disturbance, buildozed, and insulted them. Sympathy is with Mrs. Davis, who will eventually be acquisted, together with her husband, who is also under indictment. Her bail has been reduced to \$2,000.

ON PAPER.

Special Disociol to The Tribuna.

Aprian, Mich., June 20.—Evidence accumulates that J. L. Jones, who recently started the Adrian Paper-Mill, has absconded. Outside accounts aggregating \$8,000 have come in for collection, and, in addition to about \$2,000 horrowed of banks on the eve of his departure, he owas \$2,000 more in local bills. He bought the mill, which originally cost \$80,000, for \$12,000, paying \$1,000 down. He is nont middle age, and well-known in the paper trade in Cantral New York.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, ill., June 20.—The Levi case is still in progress, the day being occupied with the defendant's examination. The evidence will be closed to-morrow, and the arguments heard Monday.

William A. Callender, of Peoria, indicted with the Pakin whisky men, was brought in to-day for failure to pay his line. He managed to make the raise, and was allowed to go.

SENTENCED. CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—In the United States Court, Dr. Edward Bonsparte, alias E. B. Reynolds, a specialty physician in this city for the past twenty-five years, was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year for sending printed documents through the mails giving information where certain articles, the sale of which is forbidden by law, could be purchased.

SAFE BURGLARY.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 20.—Burglars entered the store of E. E. Burgham, at Deerfield, in this county, last night, blew open the sate, and stole \$500 in cash and some business paper. The exploded safe was a "burglar-proof" weighing 2,900 pounds, bought three months ago from a Detroit firm.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 20.—Edward S. Cooper, a horse-dealer, in an altercation with a colored man, named Albert Evans, here this afternoon, was struck on the head by a chair, which caused his death.

HE WAS A DEM-O-CRAT.
CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—John J. Kelly, exCouncilman, was sentenced to-day to imprisonment in the county jail for three months, and to
pay a fine of \$100, for inducing a man to cast
an illegal vote at the election last fall.

Snow Hill, Md., June 20.—Friends of Lilly Duer paid her fine of \$500 this morning, and she went home with her father.

CANADA.

The Crops_Presbytarian General Assembly _Libel Suits_The Duke and His Daugh-

MONTREAL, June 20.—Mr. James Creelman, MONTREAL, June 30.—Mr. James Creelman, of the New York Heraid, has arrived in the city to ascend in Grimley's mammoth balloon tomorrow. This will make five persons in all. The balloon is the largest in America, being eighty feet long, fifty feet in diameter, and is called the "Canada." The steering apparatus is forty feet long by five feet wide, and it is said

Western Raliways, on the ground that a proper vote was not taken when the agreement hetween the two companies was ratified.

A bitter fight is going on between the Credit Valley, and Northern, and Grand Trunk Railways, as to the right-of-way on the Espiannde. The two older railways wish to keep the new line off if they can, but the Credit Valley argues that the Grand Trunk and Northern have only squatters' rights. The matter will be submitted to the Privy Council for arbitration.

Capt. Stollery, of the Queen's Own Riffes, has entered a libel-suit arainst the Giobe Printing Company, claiming \$10,000 damages. The alleged libel was contained in an article which appeared in the Globe about two weeks ago insinuating that Capt. Stollery, besides being unfit for the position as commander of the regiment, had appropriated for his own use that which had been received from the Government to be devoted toward defraying the expenses incurred by the battalion.

Mosymal, June 20.—The Chief of Police is in receipt of a letter of inquiry about a man mamed Alphonse Nordon, late of this city, whose brother was assasinated in Maine, and left considerable money behind.

Retrenchment is the order of the day at Longue Point Lunnite Asylum. A number of patients have been discharged, although it is asserted they are not by any means cured.

The Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise, the Duke of Arzyll, and the Ladies Campbell are camping out at Restigouche River, in New Brdnswick, fishing for samon. They will probably remain there a week or ten days if the weather continues favorable.

CROP-PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
ALLENDALE, Wabash Co., June 20.—Harvest ing. Winter wheat short crop. Oats poor. Grass short. Corn poor stand. Grass short. Corn poor stand.

GOLCONDA, Pope Co., June 20.—Winter wheat mostly in the shock. Heads short, but well filled with plump grain. Nearly an average crop. Pastures and timothy short. Corn growing well and fair stand.

ELIZABETHYOWN, Hardin Co., June 20.—Wheat all shocked and in good shape. Yield amail. Grain splendid. Pastures poor. Timothy will not make one-half a crop.

MCLEANSBORD, Hamilton Co., June 20.—Harvest begun. Winter-wheat short and thin. Heads well filled. Oats very light. Corn looks well.

vest begun. Winter-wheat short and thin. Heads well filled. Oats very light. Corn looks well.

Mr. Carroll. Carroll Co., June 20.—Since the first of the month rains superabundant. Have been all through the county. Never saw a better stand of corn, or a better prospect for crops of all kinds.

Onarga, Iroqueis Co., June 20.—Flax injured seriously. Much of the seed lay in the ground weeks before sprouting. It is dying in spots. Streng-looking plants with good roots die. Corn very small. Frost Monday and Tuesday nipped it in places. Frost in June portends frost in Angust. Oats short and buneby; poor crop. Bourn Eligin, Ill., June 20.—Weather is very favorable at present for crops. Last week was quite showery; small grain and meadows are growing very fast. Most pieces of corn look well in this immediate vicinity; it is more free from weeds than commonly. Road work is now in progress. Some tile is being put down in this section. The dairymen are now selling off a good many old and inferior cows, which are shipped here from adjoining States.

JOWA. frought caused much anxiety among farmers, and the outlook for small grains has been very discouraging. Lately coplous rains have fallen, and the prospects are improved. Tame grass is a very light crop. We have a fine prospect for

A STORY OF 1877.

The Jeopardy in Which Stood Mr. Samuel J. Tilden.

How He Would Have Fared if He Had Attempted to Seize the Presidency.

President Grant's Plans as Narrated by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

he New York World [Dem.]: On an occasion of he New York World [Dem.]: On an occasion of public interest a leading New York new spaper sent me as its representative to Gen. S. L. Woodford, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New York, to obtain some important imformation. As we were friends of thirty years' standing, the General invited me into his private office, and, when he learned my pusiness repretted that he was not at liberty to onto his private office, and, when he learned my business regretted that he was not at liberty to furnish the information. I sought. But he pressed me to stay, and the interview, which lasted for over an hour, drifted naturally into matters which were then exciting the attention of all politicians. As it was not the information I had been sent to procure I regarded it as my own affair, and, though I thought it not then rice for publication, it was so important my own affair, and, though I thought it not then ripe for publication, it was so important that I immediately jotted, it down for future use if necessary. As the present moment gives it immediate interest and value I submit it to you now for use if you should judge best. It is written out from my notes of that time and runs thus.

John F. Minns.

is written out from my notes of that time and runs thus.

"It was always a mystery to me, General, that you accepted the appointment of United States District-Attorney at the close of Grant's Administration. I thought you might have looked higher, for you had championed the cause of Hayes and of hard money in Ohio, and you certainly had the right-to expect something extremely handsome from this Administration. Indeed, I thought at the time it was foolish in you to have withdrawn your name at Cincinnati as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency,"

"As to the Vice-Presidency," said Gen. Woodford. "I had gone to Cincinnati as the champion of Senator Conking, and I could not do otherwise than I did after our failure to nominate him. I might have looked odd otherwise.

"In regard to my acceptance of the District-Attorneyship, I can explain that by letting you into the secret of alittle lift of history which may astonish you, as it certainly would astonish the quietcitizens of New York. You know how much excitement attended the decision of the Electoral Commission that Mr. Hayes had been elected President in place of Mr. Tilden. The air was immediately filled with rumors of armed reaistance to the decision of the Commission. It was openly stated that in all the Democratic States bodies of men were being marshaled and dirlied for revolution. Threats were made here and at many other points that Mr. Tilden would be inaugurated on the 4th of March in spite of Grant and his army, that the Custom-Houses would be seized to create a revenue, and that the Democratic President would be seated by a grand popular uprising.

"New Fork, it was plain, would be the central point of the new revolution. Mr. Tilden would be incendiary moo."

"Do you think, General, there was any truth in these rumors?"

"Do you think, General, there was any truth in these rumors?"

"I am alraid there was only too much truth in these rumors?"

Macro Cirro, Chronic Control C

world),—and we made all the arrangements for the use of his boats and men, not only to secure Tilden, but to overawe the mob by the gunboats, and to shell them out if necessary. Robeson is very genial, but he is not a man to be trified with, and we worked together admirably. Under our plans any resistance by Mr. Tilden would have been utterly impossible. As for the Custom-House and Sub-Treasury, they were prepared for resistance, and could have been strengthened by a sudden reinforcement of regulars so as to resist any mob. Regulars and marines inside the walls and a shell or two outside would have scattered an attacking party like chaff. Perhaps it was this knowledge of what the navy could do in the way of dispersing mobs that kept down the evil-disposed throng at Washington and New York.

"You see now how near we all were to trouble, and you can understand why I accepted this position at the time. Grant fets that he knew me and that I would earry out his orders under any and all circumstances. It was a time that might call for sharp and sudden work on the Atlantic line, and Grant, like a prudent General, made his preparations accordingly. Troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry, and in our harbor, and you will remember that complaint was made in Democratic newspapers about this matter and about the gunboats at Washington and New York. Republican newspapers laughed at it, of course, and most people did not know what to believe. If they had known how close the truth was their fears might have brought about the catastrophe. In that event the navy could have attended to the Atlantic cities, but a rising at the West would have been laughed at it, of course, and most people did not know what to believe. If they had known how close the truth was their fears might have brought about the catastrophe. In that event the navy could have attended to the Atlantic cities, but a rising at the West would have been fairly elected to the Haves policy of conciliation?"

"In the

course the navy was at the disposal of Secretary Robeson, and it could be relied upon under all circumstances.

"At this most critical time our Republican politicians were idivided in their counsels. It sounds queer to say it, but all our lears were centered in the North and all our troubles were about the attitude of Northern politicians. In case a second rebellion began simultaneously at Washington and New York, it was feared that it would extend at once to svery Northern city where the Democrats bad a majority. This might interfere with coming elections and Presidential prospects, you see. This was just what Senator Conkling had specially feared, but be finally sided with Grant and Sherman. You see, it might have speedily transferred the seat of the contest to this State. You may smile, out, as I have said, the fear was genuine, and there was reason for it. When the contest was parrowing down in the Electoral Commission to Louisians, Senator Conkling wa. more and more disturbed, and grew nervous over the idea of commisting himself to a vote that might embroit himself and his State. You know it was said at the time that he intended to make a speech in the Senate in favor of giving the Electoral wote of Louisians to Tilden. I never had any doubt on the point myself and told him so; while he admitted the necessity of prompt and vigorous action at New York in case any opposition was made here to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. It is curious that, at the time I speak of, I was in Iavor of extreme, radical measures in regard to the South, while Senator Conkling seemed to favor conservative action. Times have changed somewhat since the Senator is an intensely radical Republican, while I indorse the policy of Mr. Hayes with my whole heart."

POLITICAL.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Judging by the expressions of the leading fournals of Republican and Independent proclivities, the ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention will receive heavy support. The Convention, considered as a whole, was a thoroughly representative body. The elast was broken, and, with perbaps two or three exceptions, the candidates are men who will command unqualified respect and coundence. Perkins' connection with the transportation business will be used as a lever against him, but it was significant that delegates from those counties of the State brought into immediate contact with the company he represents voted for him almost solidly. Republicans generally seem satisfied with the ticket, and express the utmost confidence of carrying the State. CALIFORNIA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.
Boston, June 20.—In the New Hampshire Senate to-day resolutions were offered approving the course of President Hayes in vetoing the recent acts of Congress, and pledging him the support of that body in resisting "all disorganizing and revolutionary designs." The resolutions declare that the refusal to vote appropriations for the Government is not only revolutionary, but is revolution. The resolutions were made the special order for Tuesday next.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—The Democratic
State Convention will be held Aug. 7. LIFE INSURANCE.

Figures of Interest Regarding Companies
Doing Business in Illinois.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIFLD, Ill., June 20.—From advances
sheets of the Auditor's eleventh annual insurance report, the following figures are taken,
showing the net value of all outstanding policies on the Sist of December, 1878, off each life
insurance company having authority to do business in this State, the computation thereof, made
at 4 per cent interest, and "Actuaries" rate of
mortality, also showing the amount of net assets or actual reserve, and the ratio of the actual
to the legal reserve of each one of, said Companies.

Same of company.	Required reserve.	Actual re-	Percent of
Eina, Hartford Berkshire, Pittafeid Brooklyn, New York Conn. Mutnal, Hart'd Cont. General, Hart'd Cont. General, Hart'd Continental, Hartford Ruitable Life, N. Y. isermania, New York Hartford Life, Hart'd Home, Brooklyn John Hancock, Bosion Manhattan, New York Massachu'ta, Spring'd Metropolitan, N. J. Mutual, New York Mutual, New York Mutial, Montpeller Nat'al Life, Wash'ton A. Eng, Mut'l, Boston New York, New York Northwes'n, Milw Kee Pac'e Mut'l, Sacramito Peng Mutual, Philad's Prov'pt Savings, N. Y. State Mut'l, Worcast'r Union Cent'l, Cincin'd Union Mut'l, August United States. N. Y	21.016, b46 2, 934, 774 1, 604, 274 48, 197, 186 997, 286 2, 843, 331 7, 552, 830 3, 880, 286 4, 821, 314 2, 444, 44) 2, 444, 44) 4, 7, 7, 880, 286 1, 776, 287 7, 888, 877 7, 888, 877 7, 888, 877 7, 888, 877 7, 888, 877 7, 888, 877 1, 881, 547, 888, 877 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 647 1, 881, 877 1, 8	\$ 94, 398, 747 3, 219, 748 1, 808, 873 46, 476, 489 1, 284, 776 2, 704, 770 3, 981, 223 4, 781, 359 4, 781, 359 4, 781, 359 5, 787, 982 1, 911, 915 8, 787, 982 1, 911, 915 33, 745, 947 2, 941, 402 34, 735, 947 11, 505, 813 11, 505, 813 10, 388, 116 10, 388, 116	116.07 109.65 109.77 107.82 101.28.83 101.28.83 104.47 104.72 105.38 104.27 106.38 114.00 114

LABOR TROUBLES,
Special Disputch to The Problems.
Milwauker, Wia., June 20.—Labor strikes are becoming frequent. On Monday the curriers employed in the tannery of Phister & Vogel made a demand for higher wages, and compromised upon piece work. This morning the laborars employed in the brick yard of filiram Bond stopped work, and moved in a body to the brick yard of George Burnham & Sons, where their ranks received accusators until thur num-

FIRES.

AT MILAN. TENN.

Mamphin, Tenn., June 30.—A fire at Milan, Tenn., carly tills morning, destroyed six business houses. The lesses are as follows: A. Jordan, loss \$15,000, insurance \$4,000; Eli Stone, loss \$2,000, insurance \$700; W.-H. Coley, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,000; Deshong Broz., loss \$1,500, uninsured; W.-J. House, total loss; T. Anderson, loss \$15,000, uninsured; Mrz. Lewton, loss \$3,600, uninsured; The law offices of Rankin & Rhodes, William McCall, V. L. Ware, Mayor's office, offices of Drz. K. H. Johnson and J. R. Harrison were also totally destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—The barrel and box factory of John Richards' Sons, corner of Eighth and Ezgleston avenue, was partially burned this afternoon. The firm owaed the building and occupied all except the upper story. Their loss is estimated at \$10,000. Fully insured, but the names of the companies have not been reported by them. The upper floor was occupied by the Buckeys Manufacturing Company, makers of wire goods. Loss, \$4,000 or \$5,000. Fully insured.

The slarm from Box 20s at 7:45 yesterday morning was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame bonse No. 307 Justerson street, ewned by John Rigerorth, and occupied by John Ryan as a dwelling. Damage trifling.

The slarm from Box 16 at 9:25 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building at No. 3 South Clark street, owned by H. G. Loomis, and occupied by a Mrs. Clark on the second and third floors. Damage to building, \$150; to furniture, \$25. The fire originated from naknown causes in a room on the third floor. IN CHICAGO.

MOBILE, June 20.—The loss by last night's live was \$175,000; insurance, \$123,000.

CLARK'S TREACHERY.

He Considers His Services to a Forsign Government, Where These Services Militated Against His Own Country, to Have Been Morally Commendatis.

Apoctal Dispetch to The Pribens.

Boston, June 20.—The charges of disloyalty to the Government published by the New York Times yesterday against W. R. Clark, a fish commission merchant of Boston, will be answered by him in to-morrow's papers. The Times says he furnished evidence against the American Government in the fishery cases, and it was through him that Canada procured copies of the instructions issued by the United States Treasury, and the points upon which our Government based its case, for which he received over \$14,000. Clark allows he got statistics of the importation for fish from the provinces to be used in a fair settlement of the value to the American fishermen of the fishing in the waters of the Provinces, also the value the Dominion Government or its fish-

of the fishing in the waters of the Provinces, also the value the Dominion Government or its fishermen would receive if the duties were remitted on the fish imported into the United States. The Canadian Government was to pay his expenses. He offered all the statistics he obtained to the Washington authorities, but they were declined. His expenses were over \$14,000. He received about \$24,000. Everything he got he had printed, and copies have been sent to the Washington and Boston Boards of Trade. It is believed the attack upon Mr. Clark has been incited by Canadian politicians, and is intended to support and carry out the ideas of the McKanzie Gaysrament, in whose interest the Hon. George Brown went to Washington to negotiate for their acceptance of the reciprocity treaty.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGN IL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee, Onto, and the Lower Lake region, southerly winds, warmer, clear weather, stationary or lower pressures, and in the first district local rains, followed by cooler westerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri

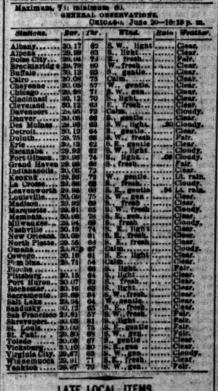
Valleys, stationary or higher pressures, slightly colder, partly cloudy weather, and westerly winds.

For the Upper Lake region, falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, stationary temperatures, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Weather.

Local opensylvations. Chicago, June 20.

Time. | Bur. Thr Bh. | Find. | Fel. Rn. | Weather 0:55 a.m. 30.135 60 80 8... 8 ... Clear 11:15 a.m. 30.0719 74 60 8.W. 11 ... Pair. 2:00 a.m. 30.011 71 50 8.W. 10 ... Pair. 5:55 a.m. 30.944 75 35 8.W. 10 ... Pair. 0:00 a.m. 30.44 75 35 8.W. 10 ... Pair. 10:16 p. m. 30.486 71 53 8.W. 6 ... Glear.



LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

The Eagle saloon on State street, concerning which so much has been written in these columns, was the scene of a disorderly ow last night. As a result William Roosey, and Charles Smith. a bartender at the pass, were arrested and brought to the Armory. The order was hadly beaten about the head by the state.

A very stylish couple were at the Armory at an unseasonable hour last night. The man gave his name as W. F. Greely, and claimed to be a member of the Board of Trade, and a prominent resident of Cincinnati. The woman was his mistress, Jennie Foster, and was accused of stealing \$20 from time. She was bailed out by Jennie Williams, of Fourth syenue notoriety, and J. G. Dwan became surety for his appearance as a witness.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—Gen. W. T. Sherman spent the forenoon in inspecting the Tenth United States Infantry at Fort Wayne, three miles below this city. He took a ride on the river this afternoon. To night a grant from the river this afternoon. To night a grant proping was given in his honor at the residence of Congressman Newberry. Ges. Sherman leaves to morrow on the United States steamer Warrington for a trip to the Under Lakes.

LOUISIAMA STATE DEST.

New OBLEANS, June 20.—The Convention adopted Article 8, introduced by the Committee on Taxation, providing that the State tax on property for all purposes whatsoever shall not exceed five mills.

There was a lively and somewhat stormy debase on this point. The opposition claimed it was evident that with a tax of only five mills on the dollar the revenue would not be sufficient to carry on

rupport the State Government and by sent interest on the present debt, or 4 per lif the debt should be scaled 50 per cent. rote on the adoption of five mills was year. A motion was made to reconsider, the indications are that the sction of to-day

THE SIOUX.

Gen. Miles.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Brawarck, D. T., June 20.—The Indian apparently putting on their was paint. liveliest scare is at Poplar River Agency, ask miles northwest of Fort Buford, Hazen's post. The Agent, Dr. Bird, is it calling for troops. In response to cry Buford has contributed a detach under Capt. Britton. The Agency people all boarded a river steamer and gone es a to Ft. Benton. The rabels have stopped squaws from working on the Agency farm closed up the Agency business buildings. I Catfish and Black Tiger are the leader the uprising. A steamer passing any bodies on shore, but did not stop to inc whose bodies they were. In sympathy with news there are reports that Indians are run off all the stock on the Yellowstone and mutravel too dangerous to be pleasant. It is perted Gen. Miles will hasten his argonistic the field, or send to Poplar hive forced marches a strong battalion of his of ladian fighters. The cause of this gloomy pass is attributed to the hostile Bloox, who been stirring up had blood in the Agency dians. There are 6,000 Indians at Poplar and vicinity.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cen

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

SIRCUS AND LECTUR On June 31, 1879, At 8 o'elbok p. m.

In order to change the order of one things, each person attending will be PRE SENTED WITH A SILVER DOLLAR and 'twill be very chose for it. SUBJECT:

TAILORING AS A FINE ART

Accompanied by reasonable prices, course there is but one party that present this subject in its true light, and platform will be entirely ecoupled by we loughby, Hill & Co., the "Unimpte bles," Tailor Clothiers. We are any that we are somewhat nuknown, and, we must have a good house, offer the delar inducement. OUR DISPLAY ECOUPLES IN OW OPEN, TELARGEST DISPLAY OF SUCH GOOD. LARGEST DISPLAY OF SUC IN THE COUNTRY. There is of it, occupying the second at building.

Cor. Clark and Madison

SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHIERS, Open till 9 Every Night. LAST DAY!



ON THE LAKE PROFT.

THE GREAT LONDON CLECURS!

Sanger's Hoyal British Menserie. Intermedical Aliced shows. One Unequaled Combination. The green Monarch of Ali. The Model Statistics of the Age. THE ONLY SHOW ON SARTH LYNN.

THE GRAND ELECTRIC LACEN.

Which will be in full operation Moraline. Aliced and Evenings. A Monater Green Trees. Every Activité a Ring Champion.

Chas W. Fish, Frank Melvins, Will Detter, Addition Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, And Shalled Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, And Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, And Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewrence Bleen, Lewis Codons, Louise Rushell, Lewis Codo

will leave her dock, Clark-at. Bridge, daily, at 10 A.M.
Will leave her dock, Clark-at. Bridge, daily, at 10 A.M.
AND 2:20 F. N., Nor
PARK, AND GOVERNMENT FIEL,
stopping at the Cyth 20 minutes, footh and commune.
Calline at lake Freet at 9 h. m. and Thirty-chilars, at
3:15 p. M.
SUP DAT, June 22, for Seath Chicago at., Antonight on the Lake at.

Grand Moonlight on the Lake at.

Free from Thirty-fittle-st. to South Published at 10 minutes.

20c. All other round trips, 50c. Bring had on based.

HEMBY HAFF, MARKET.

HANNY BAST, MANAGED BY STREAT BY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
THE GREAT EVENT! HONDAY, June 21, over croming and Wedgestay and statemey Market Control and Street By Special Respons as Extra Ferformance will be given ou Sanday Evening at 5 o'clock.

In preparation, E. N. Slocum's Burlenges, HENTT MOSES SHADBOAT PINAFUR, with the cast, and 100 AUTILIARIES IF THE CORDA. The sale of seats for this great overst will estimated the cast, and 100 AUTILIARIES IF THE CORDA. The sale of seats for this great overst will estimated.

HAVERIANT STREATERS.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT

TONY PASTOR

And his DOUBLE COMPANY. Layes Tryen My,
Pastor ever oranized: doe. Thicker, Kelly many
Hyan, John Worstein, Mile Alecia Joseph Mile
and Kvans, Gardiner and Kabe, Irvin, Maten, Pract
Girard, John Worste, Frank Jud Roy, Issaena Mile
and Kvans, Gardiner and Kabe, Irvin, Maten, Prace
Girard, John Worste, Frank Jud Roy, Issaena A
Jones, Edwin Erwach, Frank Twin Mile
Mr. Tony France at each entertainment, R. 7.
During and Orchestra. Tony Pastor Greatest they.
Noodiny acts. Alimes and her Open Books Unitedly,
20 Artists. Prices as suna.
In good time—Haven'r's United Massace Macenta

In good time-Hoverly's United Manuscon Manuscon Hood Lex's THEATES.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF STREET MACKAYES PANGUE

MADISON-SQUARE THEATER OR.

APTERMATH; Or, WON AT LAST!

Grand Matines This Day at 2 p. at.

Prior S and so couls.

Prior II Performance this vening at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY, June 20-Kentury Incentions.

MONDAY, June 20-Kentury Incentions.

MONDAY, June 20-Kentury Incentions.

MONDAY AND THESE STREETS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE

Grand Production of Von Report Comin Open

FATINITYA,

With Magnifecture Company and Continue Comin Company
The critical in the principal characters: July 201
The stone, Annie sheffer, Mile, dertum, to all the continue Company
Trie Stone, Annie sheffer, Mile, dertum, to all the Whites, Mart Courage, Com. Western

a Grand Characa Deplacement Grand Charte Sk. Orchester Daturday—Fires Patientes Matthews GRAND CONCERT

CHICAGO ONCHESTRA

Under the director of ADOLFA ROSSIPATION

Administrator, So costs, Those Concess will only present

VOTY Vehicles of State of St

Marie Or of the Assessment

Comments MONDAY STREET, See S

Comments MONDAY STREET, See S

MAY PROPERTY LABOR STREET, SON S

AND FRANCE ENGINE STREET, SON SEE STREET, SON

W. Olmsted, Ottawa, Ill., is quarte ith D. Atkins, Freeport, Ill., is a gu

s Kirk patrick, Palmer, Mich., is registere ore, New York, is one of the gues

J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., is stopubbard, of Wilker Spirit of the Times

ork, is sojourning at the l'acific. Drake, President Tioga & Elmira State ilroad, Corning, N. Y., is registered at

L. N. North, G. Harold Kent, F. B. Scott, and leed, London, England, are smonk the

mmer in Chicago, and will preach in burch during his stay in the city. The Rs.-Rev. C. T. Quintard, Bishop of Ten-see, is spending a few days in the city, the set of Mr. T. Pardee, 515 West Washington

lice seport that an old man, 80 years of ring in extreme destitution in the rear 10 Canalport avenue. He is helpless it of once having had his feet badly

operature vesterday, as observed by optician, 88 Madison etreet, (Tribuna was as follows: 8 n. m., 71 degrees; 5; 12 m., 76; 3 n. m., 79; 8 p. m., 74. at 8 a. m., 29.66; 8 p. m., 29.55.

atten, living is Room 23, No. 149 Hal-et, last evening reported to the police little son, aged 9 months, died sud-convulsions at 40 clock yesterday af-A physician was summoned, but he

place next Friday.

Ryan, 20 years of age, living with his No. 61 Henry street, while in the act ag a Blue Island avenue car at 6:20 morning stumbled and fell. The cels of the car passed over his right c instep, crushing it badly.

ries Ducharme, 9 years of are, while on whome from school resterial atternoon to o'clock was run down at the corner of and Van Buren streets by a runaway. The little fellow received a severe scalp, which was dressed by Dr. Montgomery, after which he was taken to his home, if Michigan avenue. The injury, though a is not necessarily fatal.

asalle street insurance arency vesterdaying wrote a policy of \$10,000 for one year exitle at the Stock-Yards. This is, the olicy of the kind ever written in this city, ers the cattle against loss by fire that may ored in certain inclosures at the Union Yards. It is stated that the firm who this insurance will take upwards of \$100,-the same class of risks within the next ays.

the same class of risks within the next aya.

The same class of risks within the next aya.

The same same class of risks within the next aya.

The same same class of age, who was accily and fatally injured by a workman me a plank off a three-story building at more of Carroll avenue and Peoria streets, was being demolished. A vardict of accident was returned, and John Jokaska, was in custody for the affair, was did. The inquest upon the deceased fredemy T. Coyle, will be held this morning County Building.

Kansas editorial excursionists yesterday ed out the programme given in The SE. On the return drive from the Stocks halt was made long enough to serenade corre. In Pullman, from whom the expirate har received many courtesies. They lat the Sherman House about 6 o'clock, ghly fagged out, but nevertheless extended the complete of the country of the cou

sminations was instituted, and, it with this plan, 200 pupils were admitted into the High-School last December. Of the proportion of pupils massing from the grammar school to the High-School, Mr. Doty says the South Division will furnish by far the greatest number. It is thought that there will be no increase from the West Division over the number admitted in former years. The questions propounded in each branch or education are prepared by Mr. Doty, or his assistant, Mr. Delano, and sent around to the schools in sealed packages. These are opened and distributed simultaneously in all the schools. At the beginning of the examination each pupil is given a number, and each page of his manuscript exercises has on it that numbers. As the Committee of Examination have no names before them, and are only guided by the numbers, the exercises are marked stricely on their merits, and no opportunity can be afforded for favoritism. One member of the Committee takes arithmetic, another geography, another grammar, and so on, so that several members of the Committee pass upon the exercises of one pupil. After the whole is completed the work is consolidated and recorded in a large book for preservation and reference. This year there will be a supplemental examination in Angust for the benefit of those who are unable, for various reasons, to undergo an examination now.

The Saloon-Keepers' Association of Chicago beld a meeting in one of the rooms at the North

of expense all fell on the brewers and salouncepers of Chicago. On notion, the question of the State Congress of salouncepers was made a special order of disscussion at the next meeting, he report of the Finance Committee was sad and accepted. On motion, the Committee as instructed to confer with the proper committee of the Common Council with a view to aving the special tax on watering-troughs in out of salouns removed. A few new members added to the Association, after which the cetting adjourned.

The twentieth Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustian Synod convened in this city at the Emanuel Church vesterday. The synodical meeting opened with an excellent discourse from the President, the Rev. E. Noreliers, who took for his theme "True gains for the Kingdom of God." The sermon was followed by the

There was a delay of some five hours and a half yesterday in the arrival of the morning's mail from the East over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, owing to an accident which happened at a place called Rolling Prairie, a few miles this side of Laporte, Ind. The engine of the Eastern-bound freight-train, which reached this point about So'clock in the morning, struck a bad rail, jumped the track, and took eight cars with it. Fortunately nobody was hurt, and the only thing to do was to get the engine and cars back on the main track, but the train in good shape, keep an eye out for West-bound trains, and build a track around the wreck to let them by. It took considerable time to get things in some kind of shape, so that when the west-bound Pacific express, which arrives in Chicago at 8 a. m., came along, the side-track hadn't begun to be completed, and it was determined to telegraph here for several postal-cars in order that the mails might be transferred at the scene of the accident and brought on. The cars were sent forward, but by the time they arrived at Rolling Prairie the track had been built around the wreck, and, instead of the transfer taking place, the delayed train came through, arriving here about 1:80 p.m.

THE INVIN BETATE

contiemes interested to the movement.

The consumercial Club.

The following telegram, congratulating the Chicago Commercial Club on its anfe return from the recent exercises to Boston, was received yesterday:

Boston, June 19.—76 J. W. Donne, Printlens Commercial Club, Calcube: We congratulate you upon your sais arrival home. We shall remember your risit with great autisfaction and pleasure.

Col. Huston telegraphs from Fort Buford, D.
T., under date of June 17, to military headquarters to the effect that hostile dionx and insubordinate Yanktonais Indians have been
threatening the settlers at Fort Peck Agency.
The Agent there has sent word that the hostiles
are only one day's march from him. A company
has been dispatched to Fort Peck, and Gen.
Terry has issued orders to send an additional
force to Poplar Creek if necessary.

THE CITY-HALL.

The janitors and engineers connected with the thools will be paid to-day at 2 o'clock at the comptroller's office.

The police and firemen will be paid the last o ng week. The city is in arrears to them

Tuesday evening at the Comme isses of St. Ignatius College.

Charles Schwartz was yesterday granted a permit to erect a two-story store and dwelling at No. 157 South Helsted, to cost \$2,000. The Treasurer yesterday received \$330 from the Collector, \$2,755 from the Water Depart-ment, and \$65 from the Comptroller. About

An inquiry was received from Paris yester-day as to the whereabouts of Fritz Moetteler, who came here some weeks ago and has not since been heard from. He is wanted at home on particular business.

The Bridewell Committee met yesterday af-ternoon and decided to call upon the Law De-partment to draft an ordinance to conform with the statute regulating the hours of labor at the House of Correction.

John Rise qualified yesterday as cashler of the Water Department, giving bond in the sum of \$20,000. His bondsmen are M. W. Fuller, W. C. Gondy, and Lewis Umlauf. Mr. Hise will enter upon his duties Monday. Mr. Hise will enter upon his duties Monday.

Lamps were placed on Ciark, State, and Randolph street bridges yesterday, and lighted last night. They give a plain red light, which is visible from the street only when the bridges are open. The other bridges are being supplied.

His Honor accompanied the Kansas editors on their visit to the Stock-Yards yesterday morning. This is the first time he has been away from his office an Lour at a time since he assumed charge of the rookery,—that is, during business hours.

Aid. Grannis and McGaffrey, a sub-committee appointed to ascertain whether any other than Bedford stone was being used in the new City-Hail, have agreed to visit the quarries the coming week in nursuing their inquiries. Some of the other members of the Building Committee are The heads of the departments were in possession yesterday of the lists from which to select their employes, but they made little headway. No changes were announced. The crowd which has been beseiging the Mayor have now turned their attention to Mr. Waller, but they will get little comfort from him if he is

CITY FINANCES.

The Comptroller will lay his monthly report before the Council Monday evening. It will make the following showing: The amount of money in the Treasury is \$847,463.27, which is apportioned among the funds as follows:

Water fund, \$318,693.34: special assessments, \$117,091.01: City-Hall fund, old account, \$21,781.04; Jonathan Burrfund, \$16,763.26; personal redemption. \$1,800.79; general sinking fund, \$3,88.85; river-improvement sinking fund, \$1,103.35; sewerare sinking fund, \$31,103.35; sewerare sinking fund, \$30,505; of 1874, \$416,23; seheol-tax fund, old account, \$5,728.79; general taxes or 1809, \$224.55; of 1874, \$446,23; seheol-tax fund, old account, from the President, the Rev. E. Noreliers, who took for his theme "True gains for the King dom of God." The sermon was followed by the reading of the President's report. This document gave a comprehensive history of the Synod, and evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the Church. The document was referred to a committee of five, with instructions to make a report thereon.

The election of officers resulted in retaining the Board, as follows, viz.: President, the Rev. E. Noreliers: Secretary, the Rev. P. Sjoblom; Tressurer, Mr. J. Wistrand. The following congregations were added to the Synod: Minnesota—Nordahl, Lime Lake, Rice Lake, and Swedland; Michigan—Worley; Iowa—Hethel; Nebyraska—Bethel, Swedenwald, and Fahleurd; New York City—Gustayus Adolphus; Indiana—Bethel Home; Kansas—Swenson Creek, Garfield, Kristina, and Pawnee.

The pastor of Emanuel Church, where the Synod was held, is the Rev. C. A. Ewald. This congregation was organized in 1888 by the Rev. Erland Carlow, and consisted at that time of eight families and twenty unmarried persons. The congregation now numbers 1,200 communicants. Their former place of worship was on Superior street, between Wells and LsSalle. A new church building was constructed on the corner of Sedgwick and Hobble steets in 1890, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871. The present church was erected in 1872. It is a fine brick building, 60x100 feet in dimension, with seating accommodations for 3,000 persons.

There was a delay of some five hours and a half yesterday in the arrival of the morning's mail from the East over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, owing to an accident which happened at a place called Rolling Prairie, a few miles this side of Laporte, Ind.

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There was a delay of some five hours and a half yesterd

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

yesterday in comparing and canceling coupons a work which, in the good old days when Demo erats ruled and Fitzgerald bossed the Committee, was done by clerks at the county ex-

mittee, was done by clerks at the county expense.

The employes of the County Clerk's and Recorder's offices have arranged a match game of base-ball for next Tucsday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The game will be played on the White Stocking grounds and will be for the benefit of the poor—players.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts yesterday passed upon a number of bills. They also examined fifty-eight applications for relief from paupers (alleged) in the Town of Evanston. The report of the Visitor, who has recently been employed to investigate into the circumstances in such cases, showed that forty-seven of the number were entirely unworthy of assistance. Seven applicants were found to be in actual need, and the cases of four others were reserved for future action. Mr. Pigrim, the Visitor, will next turn his attention to the Town of Lake View.

The County Treasurer yesterday received a letter from a taxoayer inquiring whether the new law which goes into effect July 1, and which makes certain changes in the tax-laws, applied to the taxes of 1878-79. Furthermore, the writer was anxious to know whether the Treasurer intended to clap the prescribed penalty of 5 per cent on all taxes not paid before July 1. Mr. Beye, the Assistant-Treasurer, when questioned on the subject, said that it was his opinion that the law covered the taxes of 1878-79, in which case the penalty would be added. But, not feeling quite certain of his ground, he intended to take legal advice on the matter.

The only news around the juil yesterday was that John Lamb was feeling grood over the fact that June 20 had come and he had not been hanged as per programme. When asked about how he felt, Lamb suid to a juil official that it would have been a pity to bave deprived the boys of one visiting-day (vesterday being one of the regular semi-weekly reception days) just that he might be worked off. Jailer Curier sent his thoughts back into the past, remembered that just lift-two weeks ago Sherry and Connelly mounted to Paradise, and congratulated t

SAMUEL'S SHOP.

Special-Agent Hail, of the United Staret Service, is suit discovering count the latest is a bad v on the Pauling Neark, of Pauling, N.Y., which turns out, pection, to be an alteration of the count the National Bank of Tamagna, Pa.

The tion James McDowell, who is also called "Jim," erstwhile a lifeomington manipulator of bins pills, but for some months past saddled upon the new Government Building in the alleged capacity of Assistant Superintendent, is is luck. For this he is presumably indebted to his own exalted worth and the influential services of the gentleman who was instrumental in giving him a whack at the public crib in exchange for favors received during late years. "Jim's" luck consists in having had his per diem advanced from \$6 to \$7. There was no good and antificient reason why a generous tovernment should stop at \$7. By going a little further it might have made it \$10 and not felt it at all. The Government is occasionally mean about these little things.

CRIMINAL.

Justice Hammer yesterday held Ole Haver-rold in \$200 bail to the Criminal Court on a harge of larceny.

The Littledale perjury case, which was set for bearing before Justice Meech yesterday, went over by agreement until the 2d prox.

Justice Wallaca yesterday held Thomas Smith in \$1,000 bail to the Griminal Court on a charge of burglary. Charles Adviance, of No. 81 Jackson attract helion the beauting without the construction.

son street, being the prosecuting witness.

Nellie Sweigert, sitas Norton, made threats
that she would do all manner of dreadful things to Emma Elmo, and Justice Meech bound her over in \$100 to keep the peace for six months. Justice Prindiville's time was taken up yesterday by a petty disorderly suit, John Desalein and his wife and Susie Walker being defendants, and a Mrs. Smith prosecuting. The Court found that all were equally to blame, and fined

C. P. Newberry came before Justice Wallace yesterday, having taken a change of renue from Summerfield, to answer to a charge of burgiary. The evidence was extremely thin, and the defendant proved an ahiti, and was consequently discharged. The charge of swindling preferred against him and previously noticed by the press will be investigated on Monday.

Before Justice Mesch yesterday appeared John Kelley, Frank North, and Harry Crowe to answer to a charge of conspiracy to obtain, money by false pretenses. The complainant, Con Sullivan, of Riverside, alleged that defendants concocted a scheme to let his borses out of the pasture and drive them to the round, dividing the fees thus realized. The evidence was very weak, and the parties were discharged.

very weak, and the parties were discharged.

Officer Boyd, who had a little set-to with some college lads a week or two ago, which has been fully aired in the police courts, was up for a hearing yesterday afternoon before Acting-Superintendent Dixon. He is charged with having considerably bruised a young maa named Collyer in the melee incident to suppressing the youths in their midnight fun. The evidence was neard, and the Court imposed a fine of ten days only. Chief Dixon expressed the opinion that the officer's star should be taken from him.

F. O. Bennett, of the Triegraph, yesterday went to his room, at No. 120 Fifth avenue, and found a stranger sitting on the bed and clad in the best clothing be could find in the room. The fellow tried to carry himself through on his cheek, but it was no go, and the agile reporter was upon his back in an instant. After a short scuffle the burglar was those down down at large.

name of George Clayton.

Minor arrests: Annie Wilson, a servant in the house of W. B. Davis, of No. 1281 State street, charged with stealing three gold pins valued at \$20 from her employer; William Kirby, larceny of some goods from C. F. Carstan, No. 124 West Randolph street; William O'Rooney, 70 years of age, locked up to get so-bered off; Thomas Mahoney, William Ross, and John O'Brien, young pickpockets; John Ross, striking John Robinson on the bead with a stone in a drunken row at the corner of Harrison and Canal streets; Josie Bennett, alias Greeley, larceny of \$20 from a Board of Trade

Before Justice Hammer yesterday L. A. Woodward, a printer somewhat notorious in connection with the recent capital-and-labor conflict between the Typographical Union and Domnelley & Loyd, was charged with assaulting J. W. Casey, another printer, but not belonging to the Union. The trouble occurred at a West-Side beer-saloon, and grew out of a dispute over trade matters. Messrs. Wood, Vance, and Barrett, all Union printers, swore that Casey was actually the belligerent, and that Woodward never struck him at all. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

Justice Summerfield: Frank Adams and Henry Conlisk, confidence swindlers, continued until 8 o'clock this morning; Robert Grammell, larceny from J. D. Stowe, to the 23d; Matthew Rafferty, charged with the theft of a diamond pin and a gold watch and chain from Will Knight, of No. 125 Clark street, continued until this morning; Dominick Duffy, slik handkerchief thief, \$50 fine; Sarah Herbert, canght picking a lady's pocket in the Boston Store, \$500 to the 24th; T. F. Allison, a painter, charged with stealing a watch and some coins from Frank Cusick, \$500 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency, on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency, on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on complaint of Mrs. Harking, \$600 to the 24th; John O'Neil, making threats and indecency on, complaint of A. Easterbalde, an Italian boy only years of age, was held until Monday next for cutting a colored boy named Brinkly under the right shoulder blade, during a petty durarel. There were nine changes of venue to Justice Wallace

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT MOUSE.

Henry B. Stearms, Boston, G. Straub, Janesville.
H. H. Castle, San Fran.
J. Cunningham, Nashville E. Hughes, Louusville.
F. L. Pitchen, Manitou, Cai J. Peck, Montreal.
C. G. Shaw, New York.
G. N. Wither, Gr. Rapids.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.
T. D. May, Philadelphia, D. C. Young, Salt Lake C.
R. Craig, Liverpool.
F. R. Clarke, St. Paul.
F. R. Badd, Cincinnati.
F. C. Whitney, New York, G. W. Bates, Erie, Pa.
G. E. Stevens, Omaha.

W. J. McKinnie, Cleve.

G. E. Stevens, Omaha.

PALMER HOUSE.

D. G. Evans, St. Lonis.
J. R. Wallo, Lonisville.
W. D. Hooka Detroit.
J. M. Ranney, Memphis.
R. Toledo, Guatemais.
H. H. Walton. Oxf d, Miss.
R. Toledo, Guatemais.
H. H. Walton. Oxf d, Miss.
R. Fitch. Melbourne.
SHERMAN MOUSE.
H. B. Parker, Meriden. O.
J. W. Scott. New York.
E. D. Smith. Menasha, W.
G. P. Wild, Sycamore.
I. E. Bride, Montgomery.
H. K. Gatea, New York.
G. P. H. Burke, Ch. Junc., O.
G. A. Hanaford, Mil.
H. A. Boardman, Neenah
J. M. Dodge. New York.
S. C. Williams, Detroit.
L. R. Jones, St. Louis.

W. Dexter, Ashfield.
W. Dexter, Ashfield.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

Without it they say they are unable to pay rent or to reimburse their grocers. Men who have large families find themselves getting behind in their daily expenses. One speaker said that when he could not make enough to support himself and family he was going to quit work altogether. Some present stated that they were unable to support themselves without the aid of public charity, and, as they were willing to work, they thought they ought to receive snough for their labor to save themselves from the odium of being classed as mendicants. Several committees were appointed to draft resolutions and to wait upon the manufacturers for the purpose of laying the state of the case before them. Should an increase in wages not be acceded to on July I or thereabouts, there is a probability of a strike. Should an advance be made in wages, there is every probability that peace will reign, and that there will be no more talk about strikes.

THE POWWOW TO NIGHT AT PARWELL HALL. A mass-meeting, purporting to be irrespective of party affiliations, and to which "all citizens" are invited by handbill, is to be held to-night in Farwell Hall. Its purpose is to place on record a protest against what the promoters of the meeting term "the Court-House frauds," and

a protest against what the promoters of the meeting term "the Court-House frauds," and great efforts are being put forth to make the meeting a success in point of numbers. From Holstein to the Stock-Yards the "dodgers" have been industriously circulated, and it has been specially impressed on the workingmen that this is their fight.

It is not, however, by any means difficult to see just where the gazelle comes in. Loud-mouthed protestations have been made that this is to be a non-partisan meeting. Remembering the lamentable flasco at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, it was heroically determined to relegate all the political hacks and hucksters to back-seats. To give the thing a coloring of fairness it was decided to ask a couple of Republicans to assist in the talking. Overtures are said to have been made to John Lyle King, to Gen. Martin Beem,—who is just now in high feather with the crowd, because ha is engaged in defending the Union typos charged with compiracy,—and to other sentlemen who have hitherto trained in the Republican ranks.

Last night's secret meeting of the Committee having the matter in charge was held in a private room at Burke's Hotel, for the purpose of "fixing her up all fight." At this it was unaulinously agreed that John Mattocks should preside, and unless premature publication should interfere with the scheme, John will be soon-taneously nominated. Having thus secured the Chairmanship and selected Egbert Janieson as

interfere with the scheme, John will be spontaneously nominated. Having thus secured the Chairmanship and selected Egbert Jamieson as one of their many representatives, the manshmous Democracy suggested that Gen. Joseph Stockton and Col. R. W. Ricaby should be invited to hold forth. The Eight Hour League is to be represented by Mr. Bishop, and the Socialists have nominated the irrepresible Parsons. The remnant of the unterrified repudiationists will put up "Judge" Felch and probably John J. Scanlan. It has been threatened to limit the speeches to ten minutes each, but if the Committee know of any scheme whereby Parsons and Felch can be induced (being once upon their hind legs) to sit down inside the hour, they ought, in the interest of overburdened humanity, to patent it. manity, to patent it.

SUBURBAN.

The ladies of the Aid Society, for the purpose of raising a fund for the assistance of worthy young men in Lake Forest University, gave a trawberry festival and lawn party Th fternoon and evening on the grou Hon, C. B. Farwell. The object, the occs and the location brought out all the people of this fair suburb, and made the event a grand success. Besides so kindly throwing open his success. Besides so kindly throwing open his grounds for the festival, Mr. Farwell donated the inscious berries, while the ladies contributed the other refreshments which fill out the bill on such an occasion. Everything went off charmingly, and the exchequer of the Aid Society was enlarged with some \$50. The interests of the University were they brought before the good people who are its neighbors, and shown to be identical with those of Lake Forest. Later in the evening Mr. Sebim who is just closing a five years' connection with the Academy, gave a farewell supper to his boys ais goodby occasion. The good cheer was amply discussed, during which proceedings Mrs. Sabin and Miss Warne were made the recipients of handsome foral tributes of esteem from several of the young gentlemen. An adjournment was

floral tributes of esteem from several of the young gentlemen. An adjournment was then had to the parlors, where many a college song went round, interspersed with duet and quartet singing, for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne." At the close one of the young gentlemen, on behalf of his associates, made a brief but pertinent speech of farewell and of esteem, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Sabin, and thus the pleasant association of many a year ended.

The Commencement-exercises of the College and the Ladies' Seminary of Ferry Halloccur next week. President Gregory preaches the Baccalaureste sermon Sunday morning; Monday, evening is given to the annual concert of the Hall; Tuesday morning will be occupied with public oral examinations, and the same evening with the Junior exhibition; while the joint Commencement of the College and Hall will occupy Wednesday, closing with the President's reception in the evening. The rallroad will issue excursion tickets, and the ladies of the town will provide on the College campus a lunch for all friends who may come.

HYDE PARK.

The man who stole the horse and buggy from Hyman & Galager on Wednesday is Andrew Laurie. The police gave his name as Dave Andrews. Laurie said he was guilty, and so Justice Rodgers sent him to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000 yesterday morning.

Charlie Frastz, of Roseland, who had used

Dave Andrews. Laurie said he was guitty, and so Justice Rodgers sent him to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000 yesterday morning.

Charlie Frantz, of Roseland, who had used opprobrious language to Mrs. Dr. Rewa, was fined \$20 by Justice Rodgers.

The residents along the Stock-Yards track and the South Park Commissioners are to join hands in a meeting this afternoon at the Park Retreat. They object to the carrying of offal on the track. The Fertilizing Company is about to more it, and they object.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall last evening. All present.

The report of the Committee on the Firemen's Convention in electing Thomas' Davies Firemarshal concurred in their choice. The Board wished to delay the matter and to reorganize the Fire Department. Communication has been opened with Fire-Marshal Beuner on the subject of having the city Fire Department run to Forty-seventh street, but he cannot give an answer at present. The report was laid over for one week.

A report was made showing the amount of water-bipe on hand.

The balance-sneet of the Comptroller showed the amount in the Village Treasurer's hands to be \$23,468.08; the Interest and Sinking Fund having to its credit \$18,199.83.

Kobert Hawkins, for W. F. Storey, was allowed to remove dirt from the overgrades of Vincennes avenue between Thirty-ninth street and Oakwood boulevard.

The Comptroller's report for May showed that he had received on Water-Works expense fund, \$1,499.79; on police salary fund, \$1,125; and on street and highway fund, \$283.28. Total, \$2,880.07. Of this, fifty-five saloon heense fund, \$1,499.79; on police salary fund, \$1,125; and on street and highway fund, \$283.28. Total, \$2,880.07. Of this, fifty-five saloon heense fund, \$1,499.79; on police salary fund, \$1,125; and on street and highway fund, \$283.28. Total, \$2,880.07. Of this, fifty-five saloon heense fund, \$1,499.79; on police salary fund, \$1,125; and on street and highway fund, \$283.28. Total, \$2,880.07. Of this, fifty-five saloon heense fund \$1,100.000000000

Adjourned.

PARK RIDGE.

The barn of Mr. Namuei Cummings, Station Agent at this piace, caught fire yesterday at 5 p. m. and was totally consumed. The barn was set on fire by Mr. Cummings ittle daughter while playing with a toy pistol. Loss, \$200. No insurance.

insurance.

BLUB IBLAND.

The island Lodge, No. 591, of I. O. O. R., will hold a public installation on Thursday evening, July 8, at the M. E. Church, Blue faland. There will then be installed to serve for the next sax months Brother L. R. Melvin, N. G.: Brother Veer, V. G.: Brother O. E. Esmes, Treasurer; Brother Frank Silva. Secretary. Brother F. Bristol, of Englewood, will deliver the address. The Normal Lodge, of Englewood, and Walisia Lodge, of Rive Island, have both

DY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE Tuesday, June 24, 9:30 a. m.

Important Invoices to Clear

SPECIAL!

A Leading Feature of this Sale will be the Offering of an entirely New Line of

CLOTHING

Medium and Fine Grade Busi Juits, the best that we have sh his year. The goods are str seasonable, and adapted to Pre

We shall also offer a line of All-

We shall also offer a line of All-Wool and Union Cassimere rants. An invoice of Coats only, together with fifty Dozen Brown Duck Overalls and Jumpers—the Last Consignment this season. These goods are Strictly Perfect, and in every respect Regular and Reliable.

DOOR MATS, FLOOR MATTING.

CARPETS.

100 Cases Asserted Slippers

and Ties, 80 Cases Assorted Side Lace

Button and Pol, 85 Cases Children's Assort-ed Button and Ties,

50 Cases Boys' and Youths'

Alexis and Tes, 125 Cases Men's Low Shoes and Alexis and Butt.,

the sold by us at Apetion on WEDNESDAY, In

SO and ST Wabash

THURSDAY, June 26, at 9:30 a. m.

TRADE SALE

BY PLEASHEIN, BARKER &

THE AUCTION SALE

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Parlor and Chamber Sets. BRUSSELS and WOOL CARPETS desce, in rooms (parties leaving the city, which

General Merch andles, Chromos, Oil Painting Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c. 2,000 LBS, WHITE LEAD,

At 12 o'clock-GOOD WORK HORSE, Sale commences at 9:30 a. m. sharp. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., A.

BANKRUPT SALE

193 OIL PAINTINGS

Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Mast be sold without limit or reserve. Sale commences
Saturday Evening, June 21, at 7½ p. m.,
At Store 149 Twenty-second-st.
FLERSHEIM, BARRER & CO., Austra.

RY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

B AND CHROMOS,

Crockery & Glasswa

ORIENTAL RUGS AND MATS. A very fine collection of Oriental rare and mata, Khorassan, Daghistan Tiran, Gordes, and Smyrns, now exhibited by the Chicago Carpet Company, Wabash avenue and Monroe street, to be sold much

Use Dr. Price's Cream Baxing-Powder; for, the purer the articles that compose our daily food, the better they are for health.

"Children cry for it," but not when they have a box of Dawson's candy. No. 211 State atreet. Roaches multiply rapidly. Kill them with Buch & Rayner's moth powder and powder-gun. DEATHS.

TYLER-June 20. Allie H., son of A. H. and E. B. Yler, aged 17 years. BLOOD—At Hinsdaie, Friday, June 20, 1879, the lohn Blood, in the 67th year of his arc.

Funeral from the house Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Funeral from the house Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

DELLENBAUGH—In Buffalo, N. Y., on the 17th
inst., Dr. Samuel Dellenbaugh, father of Mrs. Willinst., Dr. Samuel Dellenbaugh, father of Mrs. Willinst., Dr. Samuel Dellenbaugh, father of Mrs. Willinst., Grey, of this Gyr.

BRENNDN—June 20, Saile Eloan Brenhou daughter of Thomas and Cathertne Brennon, aged if months,
Funeral will take place Sunday, June 22, from residence of her parents, 153 West. Infreenth-st., by carriages to Calvatr Cemetery.

GRABER—of diphtheria, June 20, Walter Emerson,
only child of C. L. and Susan M. Grabor, aged 8 years
5 months and 20 days.

Funeral service at residence, 135 West Huron-st., at
1230 p. m. Sunday, June 22.

MAYER—Friday mornism, 4t. 2 o'clock, Wilhelmins

1230 p. m. Sunday, June 22.

MAYKE, Priday morning, at 2 o'clock, Withelmina Mayer, beloved wife of Frank Mayer, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the residence, 30 Newberry-av., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetry.

2 Saugerties (N.Y., papers please copy.

RATHBUN—At 571 Cottage Grove-av., Friday morning, June 2), Josephine M., beloved wife of E. J. Rathbun, aged 34 years.

ASS-MRETING OF CITIZENS THIS EVENING at Farwell Hall, for the purpose of stamping out Court-House frauds and smashing up the ringster-cof. All are invited. By order of Committee. THE WMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERAN Union holds daily Gospel meetings is Lower Parw Hall at 3 p.m. Leaders next week: Monday, Mis Luc Kimball: Tuesday, Mrs. M. A. Cummings: Wediesda Mrs. J. R. Merriam: Thureday, Mrs. McDowell: F. day, Mrs. L. S. Hounds; Saturday, Mrs. L. Hoof.

BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



FANANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., I. N. PHELPS.

JAMES STOKES,

ANSON PHELPS STOKES,

45 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Praw Bills on London. Make Telegraphic Trans Buy Commercial Paper and Bills of Exchange

ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS AND

CIRCULAR NOTES ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AVAILABLE THEOUGHOUT THE WORLD. Application for Credits or Circular Notes may be AUCTION SALES. HERIFP'S SALE

To-day, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m At 175 RANDOLPH-ST. ISADORE GOLDSTEIN'S Elegant Chandeliers from the "Tivoh."

Sale on the Third Floor at 11 a. m.

Purniture, Stoves, Parlor Sets, Range Safes, Chamber Sets, &c., &c.

Lightning may final and thunders may rose, but such commodion ever occurred as is now going on as THIS IMMENSE SALE. By T. E. STACT, Deputy. DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE

| Retab. 1808. Dressea, Sha Silka, Popling, Vedveta, Also Genta' Clothing, he formely dyed and cleaning and an expense. Orders colved and returned by Fress. AUG. SCHWAR Boston Fancy Steam Boston Fancy Steam West Madison-st. and South Clark-st. Chicago.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION

OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY

Sheffield's Subdivision of Sec. 31, 7, 40,

Smarday, June 21, at 3 y'clock b. m.,

8 Residence Lots porth front, on Cirbourn place, between Samer and the shift of the state of the st BUUTERS REPULAR SATURDAY SALE AT AUCTION
Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves,
and General Merchandise,
Plane-Foriest Ware, Crocker, China and Glam
off Palatings, Chromos, higrors, pearly new Buggs,
Billiard Tables and Pool Table, commete, Saturday,
June 21, at 2:30 o'clock, at their Saterrooms, 173 tandolph-st.

Valuable Residence Lots
ON ABERDEEN-ST,
Between Jackson and Van Buren-sta. MONDAY, June 23, et 8 o'clock p. m.,

ON THE CHOUND,
Lots 9 and 10 in cast 16 of Right 26. Sec. 17. T. Sa freeling cast an Aberdeer 26. sech 25 by 143 feet, 20 feet south of fackgonet.
Terms, one-tains cash, belongs 1 and 2 years. Interest at 7 per cent.
Tille without a cloud. Sale positive without reserva.
WM. 4. BUTTHES 2 CO., Auctionsen. BY MA MI. MANDERS & CO., LARGE CLEARING-OUT SALE

Slippers, Ties, Sandals, TURBLAT MOUNING. June 34, at 9 0'clock.

RUSTIC CONTINUES OF LANS SPINGBLOOK SON MAINTENANCE SON MAINTE

LITERA

Anthony Trollon

George Eliot's New

" First Blows of

Religion and Haeckle's of ME

Literary

LITERA

Annual, which, it will be terrained Church Porch," a revi Capt. Shandon. With yet untried in the deviou Mr. Pendennie bad decli on. With and the task had fallen to member of the editoria who was a man of very of a race which, I believe press of our time, had a profession, and reputation. He smashed and trample ers with no more have on a parterre; an ume to his heart's con at a bookstall, and brandy with the process booss have been more
ed. The journalistic
Mr. Bludyer belonge
soon. Here is Mr.
inadequate and wholly
Thackeray, and there is
deal with it. And, if it stomach could shide a with a 75-cent duodeci this book; but it is less the marks of aloveniness on every page. Take, for of style which Mr. Troi

of a judge in the ven
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notice in it a certain a
of casine superiority to
That Thackeray was a
not a good magazine of volumes not in eviden Lionardo da Vinci that or many a poor a script, which was no the pages of the man pot resist the implo panied it. The third cas Mr. Trollopesays of he regards as the most povels. "There is no chart of the court of the case of the cas

one of the sewers which the Municipal Government is building should be given such a

Colosseum should be below the level of the in-tended excavations, so as to drain them also. While arranging for the outlet of this sewer,

While arranging for the outlet of this sewer, the engineer in charge thought that he could determine near the Arch of Constantine which one of the several remains of sewers which his excavations brought to light had formerly drained the Colosseum, and obtained the authorization of Commendatore Florelli, who has charge of the excavations to explore it. To the surprise of all, the sewer, which was large enough for men to work in upright, proved to be in good repair, and so little choked up that to clear it was not a coatly work; and, moreover, it turned out to be the very drain it was supposed to be, so that in a short time a way was opened, and the Colosseum drained itself with a great rush of waters. In the sewer were found the skeletons of horses, dogs, bears, and other wild beasts, various bronze utensils and other wild beasts.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS SOLVED

Within the present generation, and mainly

EGYPTIAN LOCKS

reached to the excellence of the locks at were

An English journal remarks: latter half of the last century v

in use in Egypt and China thousand

ago, and have not for a very long per the line of rediscovery or reapplication

ON BALES. GORE & CO.,

GOODS RTMENT.

TRADE SALE ne 24, 9:30 a. m.

voices to Clear.

CIAL! eature of this Sale ering of an entirely

THING Fine Grade Business that we have shown a goods are strictly d adapted to Present

o offer a line of All-on Cassimere Pants. Coats only, together ozen Brown Duck Jumpers—the Last his season. These his season. These ctly Perfect, and in legular and Reliable.

FLOOR MATTING. PETS

Rolls that our Con-SORE & CO., Auctioneers. sorted Slippers

orted Side Lace and Pol. ildren's Assorton and Ties. ys'and Youths' and Ties, en's Low Shoes xis and Butt., tion on WEDNESDAY, June

ne 26, at 9:30 a. m., DE SALE

O. P. GORE & CO., Auet'rs ELM. BARKER &

CTION SALE Household Good

Randolph-st. Chamber Sets.

d WOOL CARPETS. pode including Furniture of artist leaving the city), which Chromos, Oil Paintings, &c. lated Ware, &c. WHITE LEAD.

M RARKER & CO., At UPT SALE

HROMOS

Jewelry, &c. Twenty-second-st.

ATE AUCTION
BLE PROPERTY
Sion of Sec. 31, T. 40,
21, at 3 octook p. m.,
oround.

e Residence Lots, north-ie. Frame dweiling and lot of bitages, 91 and 82 Coventry-st., automally favorable to buyer-reserve. UTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ATURDAY SALE AT AUCTION. ods, Carpets, Stoves, al Merchandise, are, Crockery, China and Glass, Mirrora, nearly new Buggy, I Table, complete, Saturday, at their Salesrooms, 173 itau-

Lesidence Lots and Van Buren-sta., DOTION, Block 24. Sec. 17. T. 38, front-meb 25 by 143 feet, 200 feet balance I and 2 years. Inter-

NDERS & CO., IRING-OUT SALE ies, Sandals,

oes, Colored Goods, &c.,

pt Stock and Samples.

Chairs, Settees, Vases, and &w Lawa Springlers. HOVEY, 56 Madison-st. MRTS.

PREFECT FITTING ar age-daily; skilled help and NLY healy; skilled help and NLY healt material. It PAYS selimb for Low Prices! S. F. CONS.

gives you Procter
ed German Soap.
his city, in order
profit, will give
mble Soap, even
bars you receive
t Gamble, or you

LITERATURE.

Anthony Trollope's Biographical Sketch of Thack-

George Eliot's New Essays, "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such."

"First Blows of the Civil War." Correspondence of J. S. Pike.

Religion and Philosophy-Haeckle's "Evolution of Man."

Literary Notes --- Books Received --- Sparks of Science.

LITERATURE.

THACKERAY. Shortly after the appearance of the Spring
Annual, which, it will be remembered, contained
Mr. Arthur Pendennis' earliest contribution to literature, in the shape of a poem called "The Church Forch," a review of that volume came nt in the Pa'l Mall Gazette, then edited by Capt. Shandon. With the modesty of one as yet untried in the devious ways of journalism, Mr. Pendeunis had declined reviewing a book of which he was one of the pseudonymous authors, and the task had fallen to the most truculent member of the editorial staff. "Mr. Bludyer. who was a man of very considerable talent and of a race which, I believe, is quite extinct in the press of our time, had a certain notoriety in his profession, and reputation for savage humor. He smashed and trampled down the poor spring fowers with no more mercy than a bull would have on a parterre; and, having cut up the vol ume to his heart's content, went and sold it at a bookstall, and purchased a pint of brandy with the proceeds of the volume." Few booss have been more thoroughly exhaust-ed. The journalistic Anakim to which Bludger belonged perished all too soon. Here is Mr. Anthony Trollope's nate and wholly unsatisfactory book on Thackeray, and there is no carnivorous pen to hit. And, if there were, what critical stomach could abide a pint of brandy bought with a 15-cent duodecimo?

It is hard to give an idea of the emptiness of this book; but it is less difficult to point out the marks of slovenliness and baste that swarm on every page. Take, for instance, the matte of style which Mr. Trollope himself says, in commenting on Thackeray's graces in that respect, "should be easy, lucid, and of course grammatical." On page 30 we find that "Thackeray had opened his oyster with his pen "; and, so much in love with this well-worn figure of Shakspeare is Mr. Trollope, that on page 130 he says of Beatrix: "Her beauty is the sword with which she must open her oyster Beatrix being still under discussion, page 181 affords us this sentence: "But the consolaing from devotion did not go far with such a one as her." From these examples the reader can judge for himself of the ease and grammatical propriety of Mr. Trollope's writing when he ventures outside of fiction. Let us try his style by the test of lucidity. In the chapter on Thackersy's lectures we are informed that "It is difficult to speak fittingly of a sovereign, either hing or not, long since gone,"—and so it is. Thackeray is quoted in the same place as saying of Swift: "He lays his lons before you with a grave simplicity and a perfect neatness." Thereupon Mr. Trollope remarks, "This is quite true of him, and the result is, that, though you may deny him sincerity, simplicity, humanity, or good taste, vou can hardly find fault with his language." It may be said that Mr. Trollope uses "simplicity" in a larger sense than Thackeray does, but the word should have been qualified in some way. To deuy good taste, without any qualification whatever, to the possessor of a faultless style is certainly indefensible.

But why pick any longer at padding! The deficiencies to which attention has been called would be trivial were they counterbalanced by fresh biographical material or thoughtful criticism. Neither is present in the aketch before us. After reading its 206 pages, at least one-balf of which are quoted from Thackeray's works or from other sources, one feels that he has added nothing to his stock of information. A man like Mr. Trollope, in dealing with such a subject, should have approached it as Macaulay did that of Athens, forgetting "the accuracy of a judge in the veneration of a worshiper and the gratitude of a child." He has done nothing of the kind. The book is meant to be

fair and friendly, and yet one can hardly fail to

notify the second of the control of notice in it a certain air of patronage, -a sort of canine superiority to the dead lion.

That Thackeray was an idle man; that he was

scribe his heart. It says of any satirist so described that he has given himself up to satire, not because things have been evil, but because he himself has been evil. Hamlet is a satirist whereas Thersites is a cynic. If Thackeray be judged after this fashion, the word is as inap-propriate to the writer as to the man." There it is in a nutshell-Hamlet and Thersites; the scourger of vice, and the scoffer at virtue. Did Thackeray ever sneer at innocence or love? Think of Amelia, of Dobbin, of Col. Newcome, of Laura. Well did George Brimley, in his es-say on Esmond, say of the great hater of humbug: "He could not have painted Vanity Fair as be has, unless Eden had been shining brightly in his inner eyes." It may be well to mention here that, besides Brimley, Dr. John Brown, the nutbor of "Rab and His Friends," Bayard Taylor, in the Atlantic, and George Lunt, in Harper's, have written on Thackeray, and written well. Useful, too, is Mr. R. H. Stoddard's "Thackeray and Dickens." Mr. Trollope thinks tha the word fancy describes exactly the gift with which Thackeray's brain was specially endowed. This explains the fine quality of his realism. According to Mr. Trollope, "the realistic must not be true, but just so far removed from truth as to suit the erroneous idea of truth which the reader may be supposed to entertain." That is to say, the writer must make his real the reader's ideal. Thackeray's realism is not that of the stage manager who supplies real dirt to be shoveled out of Ophelia's grave, but the real transformed by fancy,something which, while vivid and real to us, is still not a stenographic account of the commonplace. In this sense Shakspeare is a realist Like him, Thackeray probes deep into the humas heart and shows us its secret springs. He is

criticism of Thackeray. We are willing to give Mr. Trollope credit for all the good he has said of his subject, and, before leaving him, shall quote what he says of the influence of Thackeray's novels on the young He has said elsewhere that young people get their first ideas of life from novels, and are argely formed by them. bearing this in mind, the reader cannot but regard what follows as high praise; "The girl will never become bold under his preaching, or taught to throw herself at men's heads. Nor will the lad receive a false, flashy idea of what becomes a youth when he i first about to take his place among men."

not a mere surface realist, like his biographe

whose penetration of the mysteries of hu-

man life is about as profound as his perfunctory

We have left small space in which to speak of Thackeray himself. But so little is known of him outside of his books, and that little has been so often repeated, that nothing remains to be said. He was born July 18, 1811. He lost a fortune in disastrons newspa per enterprises; failed as an artist; and then adopted literature as a calling. As James Hannay said in his "Studies on Thackeray,"-an excellent little book,-"he was destined to paint in colors that would never crack or need restoration." His life was shadowed by a terrible domestic misfortune, the insanity death made him classic whom life could not make otherwise. The popularity of his works has steadily increased ever since his death, and it may be said that he is the favorite novelist of most cultivated people. How long he will remain so is uncertain. Already the pigmies are setting up their step-ladders against the gigantic figure of Shakspeare with its head in the clouds, to get its exact measurement for comparison with that of some prone grounding, like Daly or Boucicault, who pur-

grounding, he bally or boulcault, who purvers plays of "contemporaneous human interest." As if genius were not contemporary
with all the ages that have been and that shall
be! One who has never read Pisto will, on
turning to him for the first time, be struck with
his modern air. Take "Esmond,"—Queen
Anne's time; "Vanity Fair,"—Waterloo period;
or the "Virginians,"—Washington's time. Is
not Thackeray as much at home in
them as in "Pendennis" or "The
Newcomes"! This is what it is to be a
genius,—something far higher than a reporter,—
Before whose intolerable radiance, according to
some critics, all the mighty ones that adors the
history of hierature must suffer an eclipse.
Desperate mediocrity seeking some light in the
night of dullnues, which its feeble wit is nowertess to fillume, seems to think if it can only extunguish the great beacon-fires that flame along
the vast horizon of literature, its own tallowdip will shed some lustre beyond its present
narrow circle.

"English Men of Letters," edited by John ("English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley. "Thackersy," by Anthony Trollope. New York: Harper & Brothers. 12mo. Price, 75 cents.)

THEOPHRASTUS SUCH. George Eliot's new book, which is announced as probably the last from her pen, is a collec-tion of short essays. The subjects are various, but all are included in the wide domain of manners. Here, if anywhere, George Eliot is at ome. In the study of manners satire finds its appropriate use; and it will not be denied that in George Eliot the satirical faculty is highly developed. These essays are in the vein of those scattered through her novels. They are, indeed, so characteristic of her novel-writing that we cannot avoid the suspicion that they

were designed for use in some great work now destined never to be finished. Theophrastus Such is "a voice and nothing more." His name is the most imposing part of him. It is an epitome of the contents of the book, representing the everlasting conflict between the commonplace and the magnificent, the actual and the ideal. These httle essays are called "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such." If they are rightly

times told of such msleficent Kings that they were religious, we arrive at the curious result that the most serious, wide-reaching duties of man lie quite outside both morality and religion,—that one of these consist in not keeping mistresses (and perhaps not drinking too much), and the other in certain ritual and spiritual transactions with God, which can be carried on equally well side by side with the basest conduct toward men. Not for one moment would one willingly lose sight of the truth that the relation of the sexes and the primary ties of kinship are the deepest roots of human well-being, but to make them by themselves the caulvalent of morality is veroally to cut off the channels of feeling through which they are the feeders of tast well-being. To rob words of half the resaning, while they retain their dignity of qualification, is like allowing to men who have lost half their faculties the same high and perilous command which they won in their tune of plogs.

George Eliot shows no loss of power in these George Eliot shows no loss of power in these essays. They have the same clear, true ring as her carlier works. They exhibit more plainly even than her novels that wonderful masculine vigor which distinguishes her perhaps above all other women who ever wrote. We can only regret that the effort required for the production of these essays was not saved to be expended at some future time in a larger work and a more permanent memorial to her fame. (New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.)

FIRST BLOWS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Mr. James 8. Pike had a public career extending over some fifteen years. He began writing tters from Washington to the Boston Courie and Portland Advertiser in January, 1850, and succeeded so well in them that he was engaged a few months afterward to do the same work for the New York Tribun He wrote for the Tribune in its palmy days when Horace Greeley was editor-in-chief and Charles A. Dana managing editor. He was given an editorial position, which he filled to the atisfaction of his employers and the public Many of his editorials, reprinted in this volume might easily be mistaken for those of the grea lorace himself. They have all the dash, vigor, and plainness which characterized Mr. Greeley'

Mr. Pike's letters from Washington are excelnt specimens of the best newspaper-work in a department which was far more important in the old days than it is now. We owe much to the telegraph, but we can hardly forgive it for destroying a branch of journalism that was formerly the most dignified and the most attractive for promising young men of all. Washington letters in the old days were really editorials written on the scene of action. Thei scope was very wide. They treated of all political and foreign affairs that came up for discussion in Congress or in any of the Executiv Departments. They stimulated public opinion and led, instead of following it. The Wash ington correspondent had the first "crack at all the important political news of the day. They could state the case fully and carefully, without fear of being forestalled; and the first statement of a case, as every lawyer knows, is worth a good deal. Another ad vantage enjoyed by the correspondents in those days was the keeping of their own individuality distinct from that of the papers for which they wrote. Their letters were invariably signed and their right to individual opinions was clear ly recognized, even by the editors for whom they wrote. Thus we find Mr. Greeley edito-rially controverting on more than one occasion the positions taken by Mr. Pike in the new columns. Controversies of this description are generally carried on now in private, and the decision is always in favor of the editor.

generally carried on now in private, and the decision is always in favor of the editor.

The neriod covered by these letters and additional articles is a very exciting one in American history. It includes the fight over the Wilmot Proviso, the reneal of the Missouri Compromise, and the strenuous effort for the annexation of Cuba. Mr. Pike's writings do not form anything like a consecutive history of the period in question,—they are not, in fact, history at all. They are rather materials for the historian, throwing much light on the agitations connected with the nomination of Scott for the Presidency, the cabaling of Fillmore before the Convention met, and the desperate truckling to Southern opinion of Daviel Webster, which caused his political downfall. It is painful to read Mr. Pike's criticisms of Webster. In soite of his imperfections, Webster had a front place in the affections of his countrymen, and we do not like to hear that his nomination for the Presidency in his last years was objected to on the ground of his consolenous want of integrity.

The most valuable part of this volume is the private correspondence here printed for the first time. Very many letters from Mr. Dana and Horace Greeley are given, and they offer a view of the workings of the Tribune in its best days such as can be obtained in no other place. The letters are, of course written under the seal of strict privacy, and they are all the more racy on that account. Mr. Greeley's humor is quite characteristic. He writes to Pike shortly after the employment of the latter by the Tribune:

Dan Sin: There are serious objections to murder; some people are so fastidious as to object to the employment of the latter by the Tribune:

DEAN SIR: There are serious objections to murder; some people are so fastidious as to object to burglary and arson, and my impression is that rape and highway robbery, however pleasant in the concrete, are not in the abstractstrictly justifiable. I would not be positive on these points, knowing how widely opinions differ on almost every phase of human conduct; but when you come to writing on both sides of a half sheet of paper, intended as copy in a daily newspaper office, there can be no mistake as to the atrocity of a crime whereat outraged human nature stands aghast with horror.

Greeley's first invitation to Pike to write let-

Greeley's first invitation to Pike to write letters for the Tribune began thus:

DEAR SIR: Will you write me some letters? You are writing such abominably bad ones for the Boston Courier that I fancy you are putting all your unreason into these, and can give me some of the pure juice. Try!

May 2, 1850 after Pike had written some years.

unreason into these, and can give me some of the pure juice. Try!

May 2, 1850, after Pike had written some very bold and self-confident letters, Greeley addressed him ironleally:

FRIEND PIKE: I beg you not to be diffident. I know how common the fault is among Washington writers, and how hard to be overcome; but I besech you, as Mrs. Chick would say, "to make an effort." You don't know what may come of it.

On another occasion, protesting against the application of the name of Democrats to the Southern Whigs, Greeley wrote:

I pray you call me a sheep-thief, if you have occasion, but don't call Foote, Dickinson & Co. "the Democratic party." If you do, they may have a roast baby for breakfast every morning, with missionary steaks for dinner, and yet rale the country forever.

On rejecting the editorship of the Washing-

forever.

On rejecting the editorship of the Washington Administration organ, Greeley wrote:

I beg to be excused. I shouldn't like to be called up to the big bouse after some Cabinet flustration and told, "York, you're not wanted," No, sir, I thank ye! That wouldn't suit my amiable and modest disposition. It might tempt me to biaspheme, which I now studiously avoid. Nearly every one of Greeley's letters contains something that is quotable. Dana's letters deal more with details of the business relations between Pike and the Tribune, but they also are well worth reading, particularly by those who care to know how a big newspaper is run. On one occasion Dana wrote: I have discovered that I am necessary to you. Without me who would take the devil out of your etters and add a genteel air of moderation to their

etters and add a genteel air of moderation to thei outents? Nobody. You would be a done-up man, nined by your own exuberant greatness. letters and add a genteel air of moderation to their contents? Nobody. You would be adone-up man, rained by your own exuberant greatness.

There are in all thirty-five letters from Greeley and thirty-seven from Dana in this volume. There are also seventeen from William Pitt Fessenden, fourteen from Saimon P. Chase, and a less number from Dr. Bailev, editor of the National Era, Tom Corwin, Lewis D. Campbell, Owen Lovejoy, Charles Sumner, and Fitz Henry Warren. The Hon. E. B. Washburne will possibly be surprised to find here a private letter in which he was "the big, big D," begring date May 3, 1834. Mr. Pike might well have respected Mr. Washburne's wishes, very forcibly expressed in another letter, dated May 24, which began thas: "I hardly dare write you for fear I shall see my letter in the papers. Never put anything I write you in the paper in the shape of a letter." The following letter from George Ripley, still the literary editor of the Tribune, is amusing enough to be quoted in full:

TRIBUTE OFFICE, July 3, 1853.—My DEAN PIER: I am really ashamed that I have not been able to get my head far enough above water to examine your maiden novel until this very day, when the impending Fourth gives business a lull. I cannot flatter you with any blood-red hopes of success as a fictitious writer—out of the sphere of politics and theology, where, indeed, you show invention and imaginature perfectly Shakspearean.

This manuscript production, which you have so shamefully endeavored to palm off on me as the work of a lady, will not do. I am certain that none of our great publishing-nonses would look at it for a second time. Its chief merit is its fluency and smoothness—the narrative runs like oil: but it has no strong salient points—on fire—no wickedness—no wrath to come. I, therefore, advise you to withdraw your pretensions as a rival of —, and stick to your cantankerous sanris and growls at our great and shining lights in Church and State.

To spare you the morification of this failure, I authorize you to assure your

Mr Pike was known in political life, as well as in journalism. He was twice a candidate for Congress in Maine; was urged to run for Governor; was a confidential adviser at the White House during part of Fillmore's Administration; was a member of the Convention that nominated Scotts and

was made Minister to the Netherlands by Lincoln. Over the circumstances which brought his career to an end it will be charitable perhaps to draw a vell. It is sufficient to say that they were of such a nature that he might, in preparing this book, have becomingly softened his censures of Webster. They do not, however, detract from the worth of his correspondence, oublic and private, which, although insufficiently edited, must have an interest for all students of American history. ("First Blows of the Civil War. The Ten Years of Preliminary Conflict in the United States. From 1830 to 1860. A Contemporaneous Exposition. Progress of the Struggle Shown by Public Records and Private Correspondence, with letters, now first published, from the following persons: Horace Greeley, Charles A Dana, William Pitt Pesseuden, the Hon. I. Washburne, Jr., R. F. Wade, Fitz Henry Warren, Joshua R. Giddings, Thomas Corwin, Chief Juetice Chase, William H. Soward, Count Gurowski, G. Bailey, Charles Sumner, William Schouler, E. B. Washburne, and others." By James S. Pike, former United States Minister to the Netherlands. New York: American News Company, 39 and 41 Chambers street. Syo. 523 pages. \$2.50.)

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY. A new work lias been issued by Charles P Somerby, of New York, written by ness man," on "Religious and Social Matters."
The author is a Deist and a Socialist. The volume evinces great hatred of the Christian Church, and stoutly denies the authority of the Bible. The writer has taken his criticisms from others, and is plainly ignorant of many things which he confidently affirms. For example, sserts that the oldest manuscripts of the New lestament were written in the sixth century,a mistake of two hundred years. He says, also hat Origen did not believe that Christ was God, and therefore ventured to allegorise portions of the Old Testament -a blunder which no reads of Origen's writings could have honestly made. The work will doubtless find some readers. ("Christian and Delat, and the Prophets. Being a Business Man's Views upon Religious and Social Matters." By D. V. A. New York: Charles P. Somerby. 1878. Price, \$1.00.)

Semi-philosophical sud critical books are multiplying. A volume on "Man's Moral Nature" has recently been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is Richard Maurice Burcke, M. D., of Canada. Dr. Burcke seems to be a scholarly and thinking man. His book, he says, is "a record of the way things look to him"; and "no conclusion in it is considered by its of Origen's writings could have honestly made.

is "a record of the way things look to him"; and "no conclusion in it is considered by its author as absolute or even certain." "The thoughts which gave rise to it were involuntary and irrepressible." He has been thinking on the subject of his essay for twenty years. His topics are: "Lines of Cleavage"; in other words, Definitions and Distipctions; "The Moral Nature and Its Limite"; "The Physical Basis of the Moral Nature"; "Is the Moral Nature a Fixed Quantity, or Is Humanity Stationary in Point of Morality"; "The History of the Development of the Moral Nature"; "The Interence to Be Drawn from This Development as to the Essential Fact of the Universe."

The writer seems to regard Renan as an authority in criticism, and builds his theory on the development scheme. His conclusion is, "that religion, merality, and happiness are

the development scheme. His conclusion is, "that religion, merality, and happiness are three names for the same thing,—moral elevation." "This, then, is the end, the conclusion of the whole matter: Love all things—not because it is your duty to do so, but because all things are worthy of your love. Hate nothing. Fear nothing. Have absolute faith. Whoso will do this is wise; he is more than wise—he is happy." He who can do all these must be as remarkable a person as the man who can say, after reading this volume through, that he fully comprehends the meaning and purpose of the comprehends the meaning and purpose of the author. ("Man's Moral Nature." An essay. By Richard M. Burcke, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Asyum for the Inane, London, Ontario, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1879. Price,

New York: G. P. Putnam's Sous.

31.50.)

A handsome and interesting little volume has been issued by Aaron D. F. Randolph, the writer of which is the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, of New York. It embraces fine discourses on practical sutjects. The topics are strictly religious, such as, "The Law of Sowing and Reaging," "Christ at the Door," etc. The style of Dr. Vincent is attractive, and his thoughts are always worthy of attention. The serious reader of this short series of discourses will be well repaid. ("Stranger and Guest." By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., New York. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1579. Price, 50 cents.)

R. W. P.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. In the course of a long and able review of Prof. Haeckle's "Evolution of Man," recently translated and published in this country by the Messrs. Appleton, "M. W. H.," the critic of the New York Sun states the Evolution argument in one head, as follows:

In every morphological respect man appears as a member of the order of apes, and cannot be separated from the latter. Their assignment by Cuvier to distinct groups called "two-handed and four-handed animals" can no longer be maintained. So long ago as 1863 Huxley proved that apes are as truly "two-handed" as men, or, conversely, that men are as "four-handed" as apes. He showed that the ideas previously held of the hand and foot were incorrectly founded on physiological instead of morphological distinctions. A false inference has been drawn from the circumstance that in the hand the thumb may be opposed to the other four fingers, thus permitting the act of grasping, while in the case of civilized man the corresponding great toe caunot be thus used,—this circumstance being contrasted with the ability of apes to grasp with the hind foot as well as with the fore foot. It turns out, however, that many tribes among the lower races of men, especially many negro tribes, uses the foot in the same way as the hand. In consequence of early habit and continued practice they are able to grasp as well with one member as with the other,—for example, in climbing trees. Even newborn children of our own race have a strong prehensile power in the great toe, with which they can hold a spoon as fast as with the hand. We may add that armless men have been known to develop the same latent facuity in a high degree, not only holding a pair of scissors between the great toe and the second digit, but actually cutting silhouettes with them. In a word, the prehensile distinction between hand and foot is purely physiological, and cannot, therefore, be employed to differentiate species. There is, however, a sharp morphological divergence founded on anatomical structure between the anterior and posterior limbs,—for instance, an essential difference in the arrangement and In every morphological respect man appears as a member of the order of apes, and cannot

however, a sharp morphological divergence founded on anatomical structure between the anterior and posterior limbs,—for instance, an essential difference in the arrangement and number of the wrist bones and of the ankle bones. This scientific discrepancy, however, happens to be produced with absolute correspondence in man and in the ape.

As we have said, the order of true apes (simize) is divided into two sub-groups, man belonging to the eastern variety found in Asia, Africa, and formerly in Europe. Among the characteristics shared by all the apes of the old world in common with man, Prof. Haeckel assigns special prominence to the dental structure. He points out that the number, form, and disposition of the teeth are transmitted much more accurately within the respective orders of the mammals than are most other zoological characteristics. The number, shape, situation, time of appearance, and distribution into molars, bicuspids, and incisors,—all these characteristics of the dental furniture are precisely identical in man, on the one hand, and, characteristics of the debtal furniture are pre-cisely identical in man, on the one hand, and, on the other, in all apes which have as yet been found, either living or in fossils, in Asia, Eu-rope, or Africa. All American apes, on the contrary, have an extra bicuspid tooth on both sides of each jaw, making thirty-six teeth in all. The correspondence in the structure of the nose between the ape man and the cognate an-thropoid varieties is no less striking and sug-gestive. In all Old Wold apes the nasal struct-ure is the same as in man, namely, a compara-

nose between the abe hand and the cognate anthropoid varieties is no less striking and suggestive. In ail Old Wold apes the nasal structure is the same as in man, namely, a comparatively narrow partition of the two halves so that the nostrils are directed downward. In some Eastern apes, indeed, the nose projects quite as prominently, and Prof. Haeckel gives a cut of the nose ape of Borneo, which has a long, well-curved organ of a true Caucusian type. On the other hand, American apes present in this respect a very different formation. In them the partition is peculiarly broadened and thickened below, and the wings of the nose are not developed, the nostrils, accordingly, being turned outward. This characteristic difference is transmitted with singular tenacity, accompanied by a general inferiority in organization on the part of the flat-nosed group.

It was long believed that man had at least some entirely peculiar organs within the cranial cavity which are wanting in all other animals. Close investigation and comparison have shown that this is not the case, but that rather the distinctive qualities of the human brain exist in a rudimentary state even in the lower apes, and are developed to a greater or less degree in the anthropoids. Our author considers that Huxley has conclusively demonstrated that within the simian order the differences in the formation of the brain are greater than between the higher and lower apes and man. This statement is, we are assured, equally true of all the other parts and functions of the body, but certainly the fact that it is affirmed of the central marrow is specially important. Among minor marks of identity we may remind the reader that the anthropoids, like men, are tailless, but also, like man, disclose to the snatomist a useless rudimentary organ at the foot of the vertebral column, thus affording striking evidence of their common descent from long-tailed apes. Here we may likewise point out that many of the higher apes resemble man in the thin coat of hair which clothes cer

as that of men. In these authropoids also, just as in the ace-man, the heir on the back of the head is usually distinguished by its length, and the males often bave much beard and whisker. The breast is less hirsute than we not unfre quently see it in men of the Indo-Germani or Semitic race. Prof. Hackel cites from Darwin a curious evidence of inheritance from the anthropoid apes in the direction of the third ways the series of the control of the from the anthropoid apes in the direction, otherwise inexplicable, in which the rudimentary hairs lie on our arms. Both on the upper and on the lower arms the hairs are directed toward the elbow, where they meet at an obtuse angle. Except in men, this striking arrangement occurs only in the anthropoid apes, viz.: the gorilla, chimpanzee, ourang, and several species of gibbons. In all other mammals the hairs of the lower and the upper arm are directed consecutively toward the hand. This remarksable peculiarity of the anthropoids and the ape-man can only be explained on the assumption that our common ape-ancestors were accustomed during rain, as apes are even now, to bring their hands together over their heads or over a superpendent branch. The reverse direction of the hairs when the arms were in this position caused the rain to run off.

HENRY JAMES, JR.

Very little is known of Henry James, Jr.'s, ntecedents and personality, although his fame as a novelist is widespread and continually grow-ing, both abroad and at home. Somebody well acquainted with him and his family says that h the grandson of William James, of Albany, this State, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country penniless after reaching his legal majority, and acquired great wealth. The grand-paternal James was well connected in Europe, and had been fairly educated with view of entering the Presbyterian ministry. He preferred, it seems, a secular to a cierical career, and crossed the ocean with the hope of making a ortune. He began in Albany at the lowest rung of the ladder, taking a position as porter in a mercantile establishment. By energy, thrift, and intelligence he advanced rapidly, and in a and intelligence he advanced rapidly, and in a few years was in independent circumstances. Among other enterprises, he took an active part in furthering the Salt Works at Syracuse, and so generally prospered that when he died he left a big estate to be divided smore eleven children. One of his sons was the late Rev. William James, a Presbyterian of the straitest orthodoxy and many narmless idiosyncrasies. One of his daughters became the wife, we think, of President Seelye, of Amherst; another the wife of a son of Martin Van Buren, and still other daughters married New-Enganders of more or less note. Henry James, father of the brilliant novelist, early eviaced a bias toward literature, and cherished meependent views on all subjects. He embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, without joining. a bias toward literature, and cherished independent views on all subjects. He embracen the doctrines of Swedenborg, without joining the Swedenborgian Church, and went abroad, spending years there, and forming a friendship with a number of scholars and thinkers, Thomas Carlyle among the rest. He is the author of "Moralism and Christianity," 'Christianity, the Logic of Creation," the "Secret of Swedenborg," and other works, displaying profound observation and original thought. He married Miss Welsh, of New York, a woman of fine mind and sterling character. They had five children, one daughter, Alice, who has much culture, and is well known in Boston literary circles; William James, a ripe scholar, Professor of Physiology at Harvard; Wilkinson James, who was a gallant Union solder, and wounded in Col. Robert G. Shaw's regiment, at Fort Wagner; a third brother residing at Milwaukee, Wis., and the author of "Daisy Miller" and "Roderick Hudson," who was born here, and is now 35. The novelist went as a small boy to Germany with his parents, and was partially educated in that country. In his teens he returned to his native land with his father and mother; resided at Newport, R. I., for a while, visited Europe several times, and on coming back went to Cambridge, Mass., where the elder James, aged 68, now lives. He is again in Europe,—his present abode being in London.—and likely to remain there lives. He is again in Europe,—his pre sent abode being in London,—and likely to remain there for years. He is a bachelor, a decided blonde, inclined to stoutness, very precise in manners, quite self-appreciative, and one of the most pro-lific and brilliant writers of his time.

In England the first edition of 3,000 copies of George Eliot's new work was sold before the book was out. One circulating library alone took 500 copies of it.

Dr. Holland, in the July Scribner, will have something to say of the art of engraving or wood, apropos, it is understood, of Mr. Linton's recent article in the Atlantic. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish

volume on "French Parties," by the late Mr. James Macdonell, the MS. of which was fortunately left by him in a complete state.

Messrs. Scribner & Co.'s recent issue of "Spiritual Songs" by Dr. Charles S. Kobinson, and "Calvary Selection of Spiritual Songs" (for Baptist churches) by Dr. Robinson and the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, in beautiful style, at very moderate prices, met with universal commendation from the critics. And now comes the announcement that the plates and copyrights of "Songs for the Sanctuary," and all Dr. Robinson's other works, have been purchased by this house from A. S. Barnes & Co.

this house from A. S. Barnes & Co.

The wicked Ingersoil literature is having considerable sale. The Peorla Call, in noticing the publishing business of J. W. Franks & Sons, of that city, says of the book work on hand were Ingersoil's "Gods," twenty-fifth edition of 1,000, and Ingersoil's "Ghosts." twelfth edition of 1,000. This firm will issue Col. Ingersoil's new book in a few days. The title-page will read as follows: "The Retigion of Sword and Flame. Let us give our attention to this world, taking neither thought of Heaven, nor of Hell, knowing that sufficient, not only unto each day, but unto each world, are the good and evil thereof. By Robert G. Ingersoil."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes

and evil thereof. By Robert G. Ingersoll."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries writes as follows: "It may not be out of place to remark that Wordsworth realized his ideal of plain living and high thinking in his own life. Mr. Emerson, who twice visited him, says that Miss Martineau praised the poet not for his poetry, but for thrift and economy; for having afforded to his country neighbors an example of a modest honsehold whose comfort and culture were secured without any display. She said that, in his early housekeeping at the cottage where he first lived, he was accustemed to offer his friends bread and plainest fare; if they wanted anything more they must pay him for their board. It was the rule of the house. I replied that it evinced English pluck more than any anecdote I knew. A gentleman in the neighborhood told the story of Walter Scott's staying once for a week with Wordsworth, and slipping out every day, under pretense of a walk, to the Swan Inn, for a cold cut and porter; and one day passing with Wordsand porter; and one day passing with Words-worth the inn, he was betrayed by the landlord's asking him if he had come for his porter."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SEA AND SHORE. A collection of poems. Third Edition. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Bros. 262 pages. \$1. A BUNDLE OF PAPERS. Essays. By Paul Sieg-volk. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 12 mo.

325 pages. \$1.25. TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY IN THE CEVENNES. By Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "An In-land Voyage." 16 mo. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1. MARKOP. The Russian Violinist. By Henry Greville. One volume, morocco cloth. Price, \$1.50. 16mo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson &

Long Life, and How to Reach It. By Joseph G. Richardson, M. D. (American Health Primers). Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 32mo. 50 cents.

THE TRUTH, A COMPANION TO THE BIBLE. By Charles J. Gulieau, "Lawyer, Theologian, and Lecturer." 16mo. Chicago: Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd.

FLITTERS, TATTERS, AND THE COUNSELOR. A story. By the author of "The Hon. Miss Ferrood," etc. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 4to. Paper. 15 cents.

APPLETONS' GENERAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. With railway mans, plans of chies, and illustrations. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

A History of the Wale Department of the

A HISTORY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, with biographical sketches of the Secretaries. By L. D. Ingersoll. Svo. Washington: Francis B. Mohan. \$3.50. THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE. Vol. 1. Authors and Titles: Part 3. Lenoit—Robbie. Edited by F. Leypoldt and L. E. Jones. New York: H. C. Armstrong & Son. Folio, paper. GREEN-WALLY. A Tale of the Tyrol. From the German of Wilhelmine Von Hillern. (Appleton's Handy-Volume Secs.) 16mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

STODIEN UND PLAUDERRIEN. By Simon M. Stern, Principal of the German Department of the Sauvear School of Languages, New York City. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 18 mo. \$1.35. SEARCY'S LESSONS IN PHONOGRAPHY. An expo-mition of the art of Phenetic Shorthand Writing. By W. E. H. Searcy, official law-reporter. 10mo. 113 pages. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$2.

DRAINING THE COLOSSEUM.

In consequence of the excavations which have been making in the Colosseum at Rome, water has collected in it very rapidly, and has had to be pumped out at an expense so great that, in 1875, the Government decided that pumping must be discontinued; since then the water has collected, and, being stagnant, has added materially to the unhealthiness of THE ART OF READING. By Ernest Legouve, of the French Academy. Translated and illustrated with copious notes, mainly biographical. By Ed-ward Roth. Philadelphia: Clarion, Remsen & Haffelängar. 12mo. \$1.50.

PRACTICAL BOAT-SAILING: A concise and simple treatise on the management of small boats and yachts, supplemented by a short vocabulary of nautical terms. By Douglas Trazar. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 32mo. Cloth. \$1.

MODERS CREGARTICS, WITH APPLICATIONS TO ART AND INDUSTRY. (International Scientific Series, No. 26.) By Orden N. Rood, Professor of Physics in Columbia College. With 170 original illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. 20.

THE ROUND TRIP BY WAY OF PANAMA. THROUGH CALIFORNIA, OREGON, NEVADA. UTAH, IDAHO, AND COLORADO, with notes on railroads, commerce, agriculture, mining, scenery, and people. By John Codman. Svo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 326 pages. \$1.50. HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. The English Humorists, No. I., by W. M. Thackeray. The English Humorists, No. II., by W. M. Thackeray. "Lord Baseon," by Lord Macaulay. "Half-Hour History of England," by Mannell Creighton. 25 cents each. New York: Harper & Bros.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

after decade, nearly a accessors have been solved; all a lines of exploration have been taken a worked out with a success that leaves to future only the details to fill in. The Non-west Passage was completed more than a quaster leaves in the act of the control of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few ones and after sleep. In this different control of the control of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few ones and then assist one under, and when a general "washing up" is in progress d: is an exceedingly interesting sight. The art to whom the friendly sight. The art to whom the friendly differ is being administered (the cleaned, she may be called) is leaning over upon one side as when the died he left, we eleven children. The cleaner, as the other strip with the fire leg, which is the first which is he first which is he first which is the first which The agricultural ant of America, writes Britts Microscopic Test For MarBridge:

Britts Micdeal Journal.

Dr. C. Heltzman, "Archives of Medicine,"
New York, January 1879) tells us that marriages should be alleded in doubtful cases only
upon the permit ola reliable microscopist.

"Last season," he sa, "a young prysician
asked me whether I beyord in the marriage
among kindred. He hairallen in love with his
cousin and his cousin with him. I examined his blood, and id him that he
was a nervous man passing sleepless
nights and having a model ely good constitution. The similar conditioneing auspected in
the lady, marriage was not vised, for fear of
degenerate offspring. So grat was his faith in
my assertions that he gave when deas of marrying his cousin, offering her elast chanceviz., the examination of her bid. This beantiful girl came to my laborato and, much to
my surprise, I found, on examination, her blood
of first-class constitution. The 'xt day I tola
the gentleman, 'You had better they her.'" when one is scratching the back of his neck; she rolls gently over on her side, sometimes quite over on her back, and presents altogether a picture of ease. The pleasure which these creatures take in being thus "combed" and "songed" is reality enjoyable to the observer. Several times an ant wanting to be cleaned was seen to approach a comrade, kneel down before it, and, thrusting forward its head, then drop down and lie there motionless, expressing as plainly as sign language could ber desire to be attended to. The ants, when engaged in cleansing their own bodies, have various modes of operating. The fore legs are drawn between the mandibles, and also apparently through the lips, and then are passed alternately to the back of the head and over and down the forehead and face by a motion which closely resembles that of a cut when cleansing with her paw the corresponding part of her head. paw the corresponding part of her head.

The strokes are always made downwards, following thus the direction of the hairs. Nothing can surpass the grotesque attitude which the ants assume when cleansing their bodies. The hind legs are thrown backwards and well extended, the middle pair stand nearly straight out, so that the body assumes almost an erect position; the tail is then turned under the body and unwards towards the head, which is at the same time bent over and downward. The body thus forms a letter C. The ward. The body thus forms a letter. The fore feet now begin the operation; during which they are constantly put into the mouth, from which moisture is conveyed, thus giving a glossy appearance to the body. It is possible that these ants do not devote so much time to their

that, as with men, an artificial condition of so-ciety gives an inducement to a somewhat larger devotion to their personal appearance.

toilets when in a state of nature; it is probable

the line of rediscovery or reapplication what had been tested so long ago in them. Least sential principle of the Egyptian locks as movable plus or nails, dropping, each inden dently, by its own weight, into the bolt, and caring it on being touched at the right by excepting plus at the end of the true key; to them requiring to be raised together to the proper hight. The very latest ideas in lock making may be regarded as suggestions or applications of that principle." THE AUDIOMETER. At the last meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. Richardson demonstrated the action of a new instrument which be has named the audimeter, or audiometer, and which has just been in-vented by Prof. Hugbes, the discoverer of the JAPANESE MAPS. Mr. N. McLeod, of Yokohama, has just pub lished two maps of considerable interest one a tourists' and general map and ch microphone. The audiometer is used as a prerise measurer of the sense of hearing. It is which are engraved by Japanese artists. The former has been compiled from the best pative formed of a small battery of one or two fixed primary coils, a graduated insulated bar, to which at each end one of the fixed coils is attached, a secondary induction coil, which moves along the graduated bar, and a telephone, the terminals of which are connected with the terminals of the induction coil. The principle of the audiometer is based on the physical fact that when the battery is in action, and a current is passing-through the two primary coils, the secondary coil on the bar becomes charged. Leclanche cells, a new microphonic-key, two the audiometer is based on the physical fact that when the battery is in action, and a current is passing-through the two primary coils, the secondary coil on the bar becomes charged, by induction, whenever it is brought near to either of the primary coils; but when it is brought to the precise centre between the primary coils there is a neutral point, or electrical balance, where the electric phenomena from induction cease to be manifested. By placing a microphonic key between the battery and one of the primary coils, and by attaching the terminals of the induction coil to the telephone, Prof. Hughes was able to make the telephone produce sounds whenever he brought the induction coil near to one of the primary coils and moved the microphonic key so as to make it play on a fine needle suspended in the circuit, When the induction coil is close to one of the primary coils the noise is very loud, but as the coil is moved towards the centre of the bar the noise diminishes until it ceases at the centre altogether. The scale on the bar is graduated into 200 degrees, representing units of sounds from 200 to 0 or zero. At 200 all who can hear at all can hear the vibration of the drum in the telephone. At 0 no one can hear, while between the two points there are 200 gradations of sound, from the highest down to zero. In using the instrument the telephone is put to the car of the listener while the operator moves the inferonhonic key, and at the same time shifts the induction coil on the graduated bar so as to measure the hearing power of the person under examination. Dr. Richardson presented a preliminary report to the Royal Society on his first experiments with the andiometer, and showed that already, by its means, some useful and practical, as well as curious, facts had been obtained. Among many of these was one relating to an inquiry as to the best material for making artificial tympanums for cases of defective hearing from perforation or destruction of the natural drum. He has found gold made into the form of little ANCIENT MILK ADULTERATION There is nothing new under the sun, not even in the tricks of the milkman. Mr. Edward in the tricks of the milkman. Mr. Edward Marshall records in Notes and Queries an early mention of the adulteration of milk with plaster of Paris. St. Irenæus, A. D. \$140-177, has the following: "As was said by One above us concerning all who to any way deprave the things of God and adulterate the truth, 'it is evil mingling gypsum (or plaster] in milk' (lacte gypsum ma'e miscetur)." St. Peter has also been supposed to refer to a similar practice in speaking of the "sincere" milk of the Word.

Central Pacific Crookedness.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 13.

The officers of the Federal Treasury sent here to examine the accounts of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and determine its indebtedness to the Government, find they have no easy task. The question they are endeavoring to solve is the amount of net earnings upon the main line between this city and Ogden, which was constructed from the subsidy voted by Congress. By the acts on which that subsidy was granted it is provided that a percentage of the earnings shall be paid into the Treasury, and that when the net earnings amount to 10 per cent, the Government shall have the power to regulate the charges for the transportation of persons and property. With any other corporation than the Central Pacific the presumption would obtain that having entered into such an obligation it would keep its accounts and the records of its receipts and disbursements in such manner that the Government could, without difficulty, learn what, if anything, was due to it; but this Company, true to its greedy and dishonorable instincts, have so obscured and confused their books that it is a work of immense labor, if not impossible, to arrive at a correct result.

It was the manifest duty of the Company to

honorable instincts, have so obscured and como one of those useful adjuncts to practice of which we shall as unltimately, How did we get on before it was known!

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.
There was an interesting discussion on this subject at a recent meeting of the French Academic des Sciences. M. Cosson described an accident which had occurred in his laboratory a few days before. While the narrator was work.

The floor spontaneously took fire. The boards were in the vicinity of an air-hole, fed with warm air from a store four metres away on the floor below. A similar accident took place two years ago, and, in consequence. M. Cosson had the boards adjoining the sir-hole replaced by a slad of marble. The board which how gratted adjoined the marble. The heat to which the boards were subjected was, however, very moderate, being only that of warm air at 25 deg. C. Nevertheless, M. Cosson said the wood had undoubtedly been slowly carbonized. Being thus rendered extremely prorus, a rapid ansorption of the oxygen of the atmosphere had resulted, and sufficient caloric was therenous produced to originate combustion. The danger thus disclosed, said M. Cosson, is one to which the attention of builders ought to be directed. In the instance in question, M. Cosson was able to extinguish the fire with a little water, as he was present and witnessed its beginning; but had it occurred at the house of one of his friends.

DRAINING THE COLOSSEUM.

In consequence of the excavations which have

The Counters of Lonzdale.

It is stated that the Counters of Lonzdale's photograph (on the sale of which it is fronty reported that she has received a royalty) has a length been withdrawn from London sheep windows. This is likely to have been as the instance of her brother, Lord Pembroke, whe refused to stend the wedding, and to whom the doings of her husband and herself have been matter for unmittering disperse.

Through the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Missouri a Paralyzed State, Because of Its Southern Population.

Along the St. Jo & Denver Railroad Troy, Hiswatha, Sabetha, Seneca, Marysville, and Hanover.

The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad-New-England Villages --- Spirit Spring.

Archison, Kas., May, 1879.—From Chicago to Rock Island in the month of May, over the ago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is a panorams of rural beauty rarely equaled any-where in the West. The country is well im-proved; and the green fields between tall hedgeows, and the vine-covered farm-houses dotted ere and there, and almost hidden in the clumps d shade-trees, present a view most agreeable

and picturesque.

We reached the Mississippi just before sunset; and the river, with its background of high, prest-crowned hills; its surface, like a broad into which the sun was taking his la ook before retiring for the night,-had glorified itself for the occasion, and between the trees was flashing to us long glances of silver light. The snug farm-houses, the farmers loitering homeward after their day's task; the overhanging clouds, rich with purple, and crims,0, and gold, melting softly into each other, all

made up

A PICTURE OF RARE ERAUPY,

And so, with this pleasing impressed on our
mines, we reached Rock Island, crossed the
bridge is Arsenal Island, kept claim and beautiful at Government expense; and from there,
just as the purple and good the sky were
deepening into black, we sached the lowa
whore. After a square meals the splendid dining-cars of the Rock Island Road, we retire to
our alceper, and see no sore of the Banner
State.

State.

The morning finds mon Missouri soil and well on our way to Atlson. It is impossible to pass from Illinois c lowa to Missouri without being struck with a contrast in the appearance of the country. Not with Nature's work, but with man's wor Missouri is a paralyzed State. The sun do not shine on a better soil, or a country mornivored as to climate, waterprivileges, rainfa or natural productiveness, than the State. Missouri. It has plenty of timber for angle-dural purposes, a deep, strong timber for agricural purposes, a deep, strong soil, and a ver-avorable climate; and the stasoil, and a very vorable climate; and the sta-tistics show and during the season of 1878, the average of what to the acre was the largest in the Union, of long stretches of country, and miles afterlies of the finest grass-covered rolling parte, altogether unimproved, are pass-ed over: if improved, the fences and build-ings have bare and neglected a look as to

ALLY SADDEN THE PROSPECT.

The trible the serpent seems to cover them all.

ory that is told, that in Missouri they
talld a chimney to see if it will draw, and successful, build the house around it, i her successful, outlied in the majority of uthern in politics, in education, in enter

rise,—contracted, narrow, bigoted, and illiberal a thought,—the Missourians are the only ause of the unfotunate halt in the line of progress the other Western States are so grandly marking. It is for this reason that the mighty tide of immigration which is pouring Westward makes no stop in Missouri, but crosses the great river which marks its west ern boundary for the plains of Kansas. Cheap lands, fertile soil, and nearness to market are not sufficient to overcome the sentiment which pires even the poorest settlers to seek bomes where thought is free, expression undenfed, and perts of Missouri for a Northern man to speak his mind freely on political topics, if opposed to the prevailing sentiment of the people, as it

is in Central Mississippl.

Of course, these remarks are not intended to be of universal application. There are some as noble, intelligent, and enterprising men to be found in Missouri as elsewhere; but, especially THEY ARE RARE EXCEPTIONS.

TREY ARE RARE EXCEPTIONS.

Some years ago, tempted by the salubrity of climate and the unboanded fertility of the soil, there was a large immigration of Northern families into some of the upper counties. And the numbers became sufficient to overcome the prevailing Sonthern Democratic majorities, and make some districts Republican. To counteract this dangerous element, the Legislature changed the limits of the electoral districts, tacking on enough Southern, strongly Democratic territory so overcome any possible Republican majorities in the Northern districts, and thus secured a solid Democratic State. The effect has been suicidal to the best interests of the State, by preventing the settlement which alone can develop its resources. It is true there are on its western borders the soild, wide-awake Cities of St. Joseph and Kansas City; but they receive their business-support and strength, not from Missouri, but from their superior location as gate-cities of the mighty West lying beyond.

From St. Joseph I took a flying trip over the ST. JO & DENVER RAILBOAD,

From St. Joseph I took a flying trip over the St. Joseph I took a flying trip over the St. Joseph I took a flying trip over the countries in Kansas, and then crossing into Nebraska. The road now terminates at Hastings, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska: but the surveyors are already:locating an extension from Hastings to Grand Island, where they will connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, has secured the majority of the stock in this road, and intends to use it as a branch line for St. Louis. How true this may be, I do not know; but it is certain that this road traverses a very rich region of country, and that it offers great inducements for settlement. Many thriving towns are dotted along its lines; and the numbers of new houses scattered over the plains, in sight of the cars, indicate a rapid occupation of the country. I noted many classical names among the list of towns we passed. Soon after leaving the wrathful and turbid Missouri we halt at Troy; but no Iliad of glory has yet made famous its heroes, and we look in vain for the silver-sanded Scamander meandering to the sea. This county (Doniphan) has a great deal of broken land, full of deep ravines, with scrub-oak timber-growths; but the soil is rich, and the rolling uplands very productive. The county is long-settled and wealthy for the West.

The next prominent place we reach in our westward course is braska. The road now terminates at Hastings, on the Barlington & Miscouri River Railroad, in Nebraska; but the surveyors are already; locating an extension from Hastings to Greand Island, where there will connect with the United Pacific Barlingd, has accured the majority of the stock in this road, and intends to use it as a branch line for St. Louis. How true this may be, I do not know; but it is certain that this road traverses a very rich region of country, and that it offers great inducements for settlement. Many thriving towns are dotted along its lines; and the numbers of new houses scattered exception of the country. In noted many classical names among the list of towns we passed. Soon after leaving the wrathful and turbid Miscouri we halt at Troy; but no lilied of glory has yet made famous its heroes, and we look in vain for the silver-sanded Scamander meandering to the sea. This country (Doniphan) has a great deal of broken iand, full of deep ravines, with acrob-oak timber-growths; but the sell is all, and other proposed and the selling for the West.

The next prominent piace we reach in our westward course is MIAWATEL, another name made classic by the genius of Lougfellow. A presty town, on the creat of an upland, and buried in shade-trees, but lacking the laughing water we are led to look for. It is the country card. Howen Country, and a livity place, doing a good business with a large surrounding section. In the heart of the village is a large, well-shaded public square, in which a fine new Court-House is in process of erection. During the last year their County Treasurer to the country to court-house is in process of erection. During the last, year their County Treasurer to the country to court-house is in process of erection. During the last, year their County Treasurer to the country to count the country to court house is in process of erection. During the last, and the classe or of event pounds and south the country country and the country to country the country to country the country to country

dib a deep, strong black soil, like that of lows and shasouri. It is being settled rapidly by an reclient class of immigrants. I was surprised the low price at which lands are held here, asidering the ease of cultivation, good water-reierres, and nearness to market. This region a not been larrely advertised, and there is a set deal of land in the market. This reflected

having no land-grant, as."I having had many difficulties to overcome in its earlier days, the inducements for immigration have not been as widely published as in many other parts of the State. The road is now greatly improved, and is well handled. The track has been repaired, new trains added, and its business seems to be in a prosperous condition.

Passing over thirty miles more of the same kind of country, we reach Marysville, on the banks of the Blue River,—a prosperous place, of which a friend who had been staying there some days said, that he "did not think there was a family in the place which was not in comfortable circumstances." It is the county-town of Marshall County. The county was named from GEN. MARSHALL, GEN. MARSHALL,

who was a pioneer of the early days, and who founded the town, and named it, in honor of his wife, Marysville. He is now an honored and atill active resident of Colorado, where he went many years ago. They tell astory of him: that, in the early days, one of the great California trails passed through Marysville, and crossed the Blue at this point; that Gen. Marshall had a swinging scow-ferry, for the service of which he charged each team crossing the modest fee of \$5; and that his brawny ferrymen convinced all protesting patrons that the charge was most reasonable by the persuasive eloquence of the navy-revolvers in their belts. But this is a story of the olden times, and may have been distorted by some envious historian.

There is one of the finest flouring-mills in Northern Kansas on the Blue at this place, which grinds the excellent wheat of the region, and ships the lour largely to European markets. From here an hours ride brings us to

close to the Nebracks ape, and named in honor of the Fatherland by us German residents. This is a thrifty village, amoust purely German, and looks as if it had been transported in its entirety by some "Genii of the Wonderful Lamp." and dropped in this "ar-away place. The signs over the doors, the similar the saloons, —where the beverage of old Gambanus is freely seved,—and the dross and carriage of the people, all reveal their race. The country also, for some distance around, is settled by the same class.

Some distance to the northeast of this is a district which seems to have been settled some years ago by a class of imperunious immigrants who entered Government lands, but, either by improvidence or lack of facilities, were neatable to meet their payments, -many not even making a single one, -and so their lands were forfeited. Lately, many new-cemers, finding that these lands were of first-class quality, and the titles from Government not perfected, made their entries at the Land-Office, and cadeavored to take possession. A large meeting of the older residents was recently held, at which resolutions were adopted by which they agreed to band together to prevent by force,

EVEN TO BLOOD,

the new-comers from taking their lands from them. In several cases open collisions have taken place; and in one case. I believe, the intruder was shot dead.

From Hanover our course bends to the northwest, and traverses the fine and fertile plains of Nebraska,—passing through Fairbury, Alexandria, Belvidere, and other thriving places of which I have no time now to speak at length, but which I shall refer to again more fully. The crops were looking finely; and this is a prominent part of that spiendid agricultural region which has given Nebruska so favorable a reputation among those seeking new homes. ion among those seeking new homes.

After my trip over this road, I went to Atchison to make an excursion over the CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL

central branch of the Union Pacific Rall-ROAD,
which had just been opened to Cawker City.
This is not (what its name would seem to imply) a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor is it connected with that road in any way whatever. It was, I believe, chartered by the United States Government as a part of the Union Pacific Railroad system, but is independent in location and interest, with its own corps of officers, and has a land-grant extending westward from Atchison, its initial point, for 100 miles, or about the locality of Waterville, on the Blue. It is almost a parallel line for this distance with the St. Jo & Deuver City Railroad, approaching it at one point within ten miles; and its land-grant at some points crosses the line of the latter road.

The country traversed by this line is a very beautiful rolling prairie for almost the entire distance, with very little poor or waste land. On this road are those pretty towns of Frankfort, Irving, and Biuc Rapids,—all on the banks of the Blue River, and settlen quite a number of years ago by colonies from Iowa and New England. When I passed over the line only a short time ago, they looked like

OLD NEW-ENGLAND VILLAGES,

with their well-painted cottages buried in shade, and their streets lined with trees, and presented quite a contrast to the raw newness of most Kansas towns. Since then the deadly tornado, like a gigantic scythe, has swept through them, and in a moment trees were uprooted, houses prostrated, and many a home desolated by onick death; and mourning pervades the beau-

tiful valley.

At Blue Rapids there is one of the finest water-powers in the State, occupied by some large flouring and other mills; and near by are colorly to help of exercise. large flouring and other mills; and near by are spleudid beds of gypsum, such as might furnish unlimited facilities for the construction of Barnum's prehistoric glants. The Railroad Company still holds about 100,000 acres of these fine lands in the market at low rates. The Company has been rapidly extending its lines during the past year, passing the fast-growing towns of Clyde and Concordia, and last-fall reached Beloit, the metropolis of the famous Solomon Valley. They have now just completed the road twenty miles further, to Cawker City,—making their completed road

OVER TWO HUNDRED MILES IN LENGTH.

Under the able management of their Superin-

OVER TWO HUNDRED MILES IN LENGTH.

Under the able management of their Superintendent, Maj. Downs, they have secured local aid from the townships adjoining their su reyed lines, and have given out contracts for the construction of 100 miles farther west, passing through the northern tier of counties, and opening up a grand agricultural region. Already they begin to speak of "when they shall reach Denver." There is no question of a good local business for the road, as the counties traversed are already well settled.

In this part of the State there are unlimited quantities of the splendid white magnesian limestone, which is so soft when first guarried that it can be readily sawed into shape and dressed with a jack-plane; and the mercantile buildings of the better towns are largely constructed of this material, often elegantly carved, and with fluited columns, giving a fine appearance to their business-streets. A good article of coal has also been discovered in various localities. ities.
Near Cawker City is a great natural curiosity,

A Brave Engineer.

The Cumberland News, in its account of the accident which occurred on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, between Confluence and Cumberland, pays this tribute to a brave man: The engineer, S. F. Pritchard, saw just ahead a large piece of rock that had rolled down the side of the mountain on the track. Quick as thought he sprang from his seat, without relaxing his hold on the throttle, jammed it shut, and put on the air-brakes. The next instant the engine went crashing and grinding over the rock, was thrown from the track, and turned over and over, atripping it of machinery and crushing everything that would break. The name of the engineer of the ill-fated locomotive deserves to be embalmed in verse and atory. When the borror-stricken trainmen and passengers reached the battered wreck, the manly form of the brave cogineer was found standing erect as if his engine was ranning smoothly over the rails. One hand grasped the throttle and the other the handle of the air-brake yalve with a clutch that could

sed. His lips were pressed closed his face wore a determine inxious look, that, alas! was never to change; for penetrating his side was the cold, cruel, polished from bandle of the "reverse bar." The regime in turning over had pressed him against the bar, and he had died instantly and peace-tully—died at his post of duty—died that men might live!

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribun CHICAGO, June 20 .- In your issue of June 18 Mrs. Swisshelm has an article on the "Poetry of Motion," in which she speaks of two lines from Tennyson as the finest piece of word-painting

To the stately ships go by
To the harbor under the hill.

If the original lines are beautiful, why nuote them as they are:

Jane should quote correctly unless she can improve upon Alfred. Yours truly, G. C. B.

Misprinted. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 20 .- I have long ago learned that the contest with the printer fiend (don't make that friend, now) is hopeless. His ingemake that friend, now) is hopeless. His ingenuity is somthing supernatural, and past finding out, and no amount of carefulness, no depth of piteous supplication, can guard against it. Therefore I shall not for myself complain, of punctuation ruined, of sense turned into nonsense, or of ideas twisted into shapes such as I had never conceived. But you will, I trust, pardon me if I object to seeing Whittier's beautiful lines hopelessly marred by this same "insatiate monster." In the article printed in today's Tribunk entitled "Communism and the Church," for

Down the chosen of sin and loss,

lease read,
'Down the chasm of sin and loss. I have often thought that if, when printers deliberately blundred, they would have the goodness to put their blundred; in italics, as interpolations of Bible text are offnted, it would be relief to both writer and reader! C. F. CORBIN.

The Reynolds Case. To the Editor of The Tribune

Chicago, June 20.—Every honest woman, especially the refined and thoughtful, should applied to the echo your editorial of the 17th, under the head-line of "The War Against Pergamy," and extend to you profuse thanks for your admirable acknowledgment of the superior merit of Ann Eliza Young's letter which appeared in your columns on the 16th. Will this neble woman be the only one to publicly urge Justice to do her complete work in the case of this man Reynolds, and all similar cases! Isn't it strange that out of all the earnest zeal brave women put into what they call "temperance work." zeal that carries them unhesistingly into print and on to the rostrum, there should seem to be comparatively none given to this still greater sin!

"Temperance work" is by no means confined to a crusade against an excessive use of alcoholic drinks, and it is to be hoped this truth may not be lost sight of by those who give their time and efforts to moral reforms.

I cannot but believe there will come something of reproach to every woman's heart that superior merit of Ann Eliza Young's letter

I cannot but believe there will come something of reproach to every woman's heart that for a moment doubts the course of our President in this Reynolds case. The great love that broods over our American bomes don't carry our boys into manbood forgetful of woman's tenderness, and because our President is the head and protector of such a home, and because he meets life's trials and pleasures beside one of the most perfect and honored of women, and, with her, guides into all sweetness and purity a daughter's steps,—because of all this we would reproach ourselves for doubting his treatment of "the petition of George Q. Cannon and his 30,000 deluded associates."

A WIFE.

That "Cat Which Wanted a Ride." To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, June 20.—In your TRIBUNE of the

14th inst. a medical man inquires what was probably passing through the mind of a certain cat that insisted upon retaining a seat in his phaeton during a drive about the city. As a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I must protest against the Doctor's diagnosis, "that the cat's mind was the seat of perturbation."

the seat of perturbation."

It is a question of great moment to future cats discovered in the phaetons of doctors, under similar circumstances, to discover precisely what afflicted the particular cat in question.

I am no doctor, but I can at least exercise common sense in ascertaiping from the actions of dumb animals whenever and wherefore they need the assistance of rational beings. Now, common sense in ascertaiping from the actions of dumb animals whenever and wherefore they need the assistance of rational beings. Now, what are the facts, as set forth by E. M. H.?

1. A cat, sitting in his finacton, refuses to be removed, although the vehicle is being driven off—this, notwithstanding caus are averse to riding in phaetons.

2. The cat quietly winks a large yellow eye—mark that—before the horse starts.

3. Eight squares over a rough pavement—important fact—causes the cat to rub his head against the doctor's arm with evident satisfaction.

4. The cat was found to have visited the house of another doctor a few days prior to the ride with Doctor No. 2.

Now in my judgment it ought to have been suspected, with the fact once known that a particular strange cat was vibrating between the offices of the doctors.—it ought to have been suspected, at least, that that cat was the victim of some ill to which the flesh of cats is heir. This point settled, the next thing to be done is to arrive at the particular complaint of this particular cat.

I adopt the process of reasoning by exclusion,—it could not have been an inflammatory disease, for then the cat would not have expressed satisfaction when jolting over the rough pavement. It could not have been a serious organic malady, because the cat walked nimbly up the steps of the "brother's" mansion on Ashland avenue.

The cat's mind evidently was clear—his mem-

venue.

The cat's mind evidently was clear—his mem-The cat's mind evidently was clear—his memory was intact, because he recollected this mansion as a house he had formerly visited.

The cat's brain and spine and other vital organs, having been proven free from disease, what have we loft! Evidently we must fix upon some complaint benefited by the process of joiting. Now what disease, par excellence, is benefited by joiting! Manifestly, as all doctors will agree, the colic. I shall carry to my grave the conviction that that cat was suffering with the colic.

the colic.

What a heroic cat he was to have thus imposed himself upon this as a state doctor with such magnificent same-froid that the true diagnosis could not be made!

One more point. May not the quiet winking of a large yellow eye be the one solitary symptom by which we are to determine the presence of colic in cats of an impassive nature!

RODERT BROWN.

ROBERT BROWN. The Coming Fourth of July. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 20.—In view of the demonstra-

tions anticipated on the coming Fourth of July, permit me to call the attention of all classes to the fact that each have aided, through their representatives, in making the laws of this country, and that all should therefore be willing obey them, Should any class or order desire

country, and that all should therefore be willing to obey them. Should any class or order desire a change of these laws, or additional laws, in order to secure their happiness or their rights, they can accomplish this peacefully, if it can ever be brought about.

One reason for the want of harmony and good will between laborer and employer and different classes of society is the fact that one attempts to carry out the rebellions apirit of the Old World's laboring classes and poorer elements, who have no remedy through a free ballot as we have, and the other insists upon establishing on this free soil customs, distinctions, and regulations that are suited only to aristocratical or monarchical forms of government, where they have originated and been in usage for time immemorial.

The principles regulating the conduct of each class, high or low, rich or poor, amployer or laborer, should be made to conform to our present system of Government. The American employer cannot carry out the rules regulating the conduct of the European employer, because the former is dealing with a free people in a free country, while the latter is sustained in his arbitrary methods by a strong Government opposed to personal independence. The American laborer has no cause for violating existing laws, or for open rebellion, in a country that gives each citizen the right to vote and have a voice in the Government that protects him, and, therefore, it is not necessary for him to follow the example of men living under a strong and firmly-established military despotism, or a Government courtoiled by a powerful aristocracy. The nations and Government all around us are old, while our nation and form of Government is new and created with all past history to guide those who constructed it. The safety valve here is the ballotbox, and this was expected to prevent popular explosions, rebellions, and revolutions. This will accomplish the desired object, if properly understood and used, without seeking redress after the manner of those who are deprived

lent time to debate this subject, and instead of trouble, the greatest harmony should prevail everywhere, and all chases and orders should agree to a return to the old glorious Fourth of July demonstrations of earlier times, when the people of every condition met together and listened to such men ha Lincoln and Douglas and when the only element which had reason to complain of oppression was the slave element of the South.

B. A. Ulrior.

Fourteenth Ward Club.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 20.—In your issue of this morning you state that "there is a vast difference of opinion among the Fourteenth Ward Republicans as to who should be leaders in the

Republicans as to who should be leaders in the reorganization of the Ward Club."

I would say, Mr. Editor, there has not been any reorganization of the Club at all, or any mention of such a thing in the Club for the past three years; but there was a meeting of the Club held on the first Wednesday in June, as per second and seventh constitutional rules of the Club (the full text of which appeared in your paper of the 17th inst.), when officers were

your paper of the 17th inst.), when officers were elected, as also an Executive Committee.

Furthermore, as explained last week, a certain number bolted, the mosts prominent of whom were Messrs. Hertz and Ralphs, the ward tain number bolted, the mosts prominent of whom were Messrs. Hertz and Ralphs, the ward representatives on the Cousty and City Central Committees. These are the two gentlemen who are creating the greater part of the dissensions in the Ward Cinb. These are the parties who, acting in their official capacity in appointing judges of the primaries for selecting delegates to the Municipal and Judicial Conventions (in opposition to all protests from the Club), got up the meeting on the evening of the 19th inst., knowing well that the gentlemen elected at the regular club meeting, viz.: Messrs baumgarten, Thomson, Bolf, and Voltz, and the Executive Committee would take immediate steps to have them removed from the positions which they have so chamefully abused. They have rebbed the Republicans of the ward of their just rights by selling the delevation prior to the primaries being heid, and of course had to deliver, if possible. The means being no object, the stuffing of the ballot-baxes was in order, and they brought known Democrats by the omnibus load from the Northwestern Reling Mills, street cleaners in express-wagons, most of them from the Tenth Ward, all having pink colored printed tickets, which the judges accepted in spite of the challenging which was done by the oldest and most respectable Republicans in the ward,—residents in the ward for over twenty-five years. To prove this statement if necessary, fifty affidavits or more can be procured.

Now, as to the composition of the meeting of the "better element" on Thursday evening. Iwas mainly composed of the same material as did the ballot-box stuffing and other fraudulent acts at the aforesaid primaries. Instance one of the "better element" on Thursday evening.

did the ballot-box stuffing and other fraudulent acts at the aforesaid primaries. Instance one of the "better element," ex-Ald. McGrath, who was present, and the larger part of the meeting was from his district, all being good Democrats; also several Humboldt Park policemen in full uniform. The names of such men as Emil Wilkin and W. J. Hamilton being introduced in such company without their sanction is an outrage on these gentlemen, especially when it is a well-known fact that there are not two men—Republicans—who were not more dis-

when it is a well-known fact that there are not two men—Republicans—who were not more disqueted at the ruffanism practiced in the ward at the last two primaries. W. J. Hamilton, on arriving at the polls to vote and seeing the rascality being practiced, got into his buggy and drove off without voting.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope these bolters will see the error of their ways, and cease trying to injure the great party to which the people owe so much. The only object of the Club of the Fourteenth Ward, as at present organized, is to obtain an honest system for electing delegates to conventions. We believe that in the hands of designing men the present system is practically rotten. I am very respectfully, John Gibbs, Secretary pro tem.

GOLD AND SILVER.

A New German History of Their Production

and Relative Values.

London Economist, June 7.

The present moment, when the price of sil

ver is perhaps a more powerful factor in in fluencing our Eastern trade and our Eastern finance than is usually the case, gives a suit able opportunity for an endeavor to ascertain what the production of the precious metals during the past few centuries has been. A very considerable help toward making this in quiry has been provided by a recent work of Dr. Adolf Soetbeer, the description of which s added below.

Dr. Soetbeer, whose industry and research

are well known, has examined the principal authorities on the subject with a painful dili-gence. Our own official papers, from the report of the Bullion Committee of 1810 to the Parliamentary papers of 1877, have been consulted. Abbe Raynal, Alexander von Humboldt, William Jacob, whom we may call the classical authors on this subject, and call the classical authors on this subject, and more modern works also have all been searched. Dr. Soetbeer recalls his variations from other calculations made on the subject when they occur with strict care, and we may well feel grateful to him for his painstaking research. Such statements must be regarded as estimates merely. Still they may serve as charts to an ocean which would be otherwise totally unknown. The year 1493—the year in which Columbus arrived at Lisbon on his return from his first, and in which he also commenced his second, voyage—is taken by Dr. Soetbeer as the starting point of his inquiry. His estimate is that in the 383 years between 1493 and 1875 the known production in weight of the precious metals was as follows: PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS, 1493-1875.

yer and gold dropped from about a ratio of 10.7 to about one of 15.5, and that it remained at something like that point for about two centuries more.

2. That the production of gold produced to silver was far larger from 1871 ouwards to 1875 than during the earlier periods.

The production from 1876 to 1878 makes no important change in the opinion to be deduced from this statement, from which it ulight have been expected that the value of gold was naturally more likely to drop than that of silver.

We will now leave this part of the subject for the moment and turn our attention to the weight of gold and silver coined in the years from 1851 to 1875, which Dr. Sectbeer has put forward in two different forms. One gives the totals according to countries, according to periods in groups of five years each. From these tables the following information may be derived:

3. That the weight of the silver coined in British India was more than one-fifth of the total known silver coinage of the world between the years 1851 and 1875, nearly four times as large as that of France during the same period.

4. That the proportion of silver coinage has not been so large in the ten years 1866-1875, as in the ten years 1856-1855.

The object of the investigation, which we have founded on Dr. Seetbeer's valuable monograph, some of the main results of which are condensed into the four heads given above, was to ascertain, if possible, how far, apart from modern legislative enactments, the natural course of events was likely to affect the future value of silver as measured in gold. No doubt the mainer mass of silver on the market as was derived from the surplus silver coin of that country when a gold standard was adopted, and of France and the Latin Union is acclining to receive it, for a moment overblanced the natural lanes governing the question, but the statement shown by the estimate we now present makes it mainest that these influences are likely to be reunorary only in their effect. If the German overplian of silver were, as has bee

tion; the theory of money is, by the admission of this principle, stript of a great part of the mystery which apparently surrounded it." The relations of value between gold and silver adopted by most modern nations are, broadly speaking, the relations justified by the proportion of the supply of the precious metals. It cannot be doubted that variations in the proportional value will continue in the future as in the past, but the solution of these points may be best left to the gradual development of the natural course of events. atural course of events.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP. FACTS, FASHIONS, AND FUN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. New York, June 18.—Spa—that symbolical town of baths—is to have a very brilliant sea-son; which means that there will be all kinds of fetes and matches. The great pigeon-shooting match, like every other Continental amusement, opens on Sunday. There is a regular rivairy among all the summer-resorts, and the popular newspapers are full of their advertisements. The list of arrivals at these places is doubtless genuine, but it is not so in the case of hotels in own of baths—is to have a very br Germany and Austria. A retired hotel-keeper of Vienna has lately confessed that one of the great duties of a successful manager is to have a carefully-prepared list of arrivals. He was often sorry to see the numerous letters and advertisements which were poured in by enterprising storekeepers to those fictitious persons; but it was so easy to tell any inquirer for Herr So-and-so, that "He had just left." The Germans do not seem to have taken to horse-racing with the same enthusiasm as the Parisians. The Paris papers, by the way, are bristling with such disguised friends as "Steaple-cheese,"

of the turf. The political news is not very important, but Germany seems to wish to come out as a naval Power,—for England, France, and the United States, one and all, are told to mind their own business anent Egypt and the Samoan Islands. give his countrymen every facility for taking their share of the great Oriental trade,—not that of the present, but of the future, when Chinese ladies will be dressed in Paris fashions, Chinese ladies will be dressed in Paris fashions, and other innovations made. A recent writer in the magazine of the late Dr. Petermann estimates the present population of the world at 1,499,145,000, of which Asia alone counts 813,000,000, Africa 205,219,500, and Europe 312,398,480, while America has only 83,116,000. But in the recent surprises which the civilized nations have had,—in the art of war in in Zululand, and in the insinuating march of the Mongoltans toward the civilized lands,—what number could the Christian nations oppose to the undermining of "assimilation" or the shock of arms? The danger is one of the future, but its progress will be marked with blood-shed and suffering.

Hard times and an increase of crime continue in Berlin. The number of forced sales of houses during last year was 626, and the amount of mortgages on city real-estate reaches the enormous sum of 2,051,573,365 marks. From 2,000 arrests per annum the returns now show up-

arrests per annum the returns now show up wards of 7,000. The law against treasonable words continues to be carried out with merciless severity. From the painter Pilotz, downward or upward, anybody may be an informer. ward or upward, anybody may be an informer. An artisan came home lately in a very "noisy" condition, and his wife, seeing his intoxication, left the house. The man, in his anger, made use of some disrespectful language about the Emperor, which was overheard by a servant of the landlord. The latter at once reported the case to the police; and this poor man, who might have been too drunk to know what he was saying, was condemned to four months' hard labor for foolish words spoken in his own dwelling.

hard labor for foolish words spoken in his own dwelling.

There has been a very successful cure of that terrible form of suffering known as bed-sores —"decubitus"—in a Berlin hospital. Think of a poor woman having to stay seven months, night and day, in a lukewarm bath, or rather water-bed. A successful cure of hydrophobia by hypodermic injection of curare is also reported.

I see some sentiments which Herr Lasker

I see some sentiments which Herr Lasker lately expressed to a French "interviewer," that might well be considered. According to his view, the tariff of Bismarck is simply to have the means of increasing the military organization; but, when asked if he thought any war to contemplation, he said: "Not at was now in contemplation, he said: "Not at present but an very expected with garron peace." In syropinion, there is not a Government is, the world that cannot arrange matters so as to have a declaration of war accepted enthasiastically. National vanity kills every other consideration." This is not very reassuring when taken in conjunction with the new Krupp cannon, which welp's seventytwo tons, carries a projectile of 2000 pounds ten miles, and has a powder-charge of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to miles, and has a powder-charge of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to miles, and has a powder-charge of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to the peace of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to the peace of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to the peace of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to the peace of 385 pounds. The peace of 385 pounds to the peace of 385 pou

fully wounded in the lower part of the body that she also died after a few bours' suffering. A young man was also badly cut. By this time the inmates had managed to master the tiger; and they did not spare him, but gave him a fearful beating. On the arrival of the police, he coolly denied that he did anything. The crowd made a great attempt to lynch the ruffan, and the gendarmes bad to use their swords. As it was, he received another puinmeling, and, though he may afterward dine on beefsteaks and strawberry-shortcake, justice has had so much of a hand in.

Col. Ingersoil ourbt to get the pamphlet of Leo Taxil, entitled, "A Bas la Calotte"; but the trial of the author, though very instructive to some minds, might not do for the mixed readers of this paper, some of whom, perhaps, religiously believe in St. Denis carrying his head under his arm; and the writer will not contribute to weaken any religious belief.

It is seldom one does not find some instance of French ignorance with regard to English or American affairs, but this, from a speech by Jules Simon,—the ex-Minister of Public Instruction,—sounds a little odd to American ears. He is speaking on technical education: "Thus, there was in America a manufacturer named Cornely, who made one of those colossal fortunes which are only to be found in that country; he was worth \$200,000,000. He died, and gave \$10,000,000 to found a university; and the people, who gave his name to the institution, will say of Sir Cornely, that he was one of those who did most for education." Asmany native Americans do not use "Mister" in the proper sense, we cannot blame the French for coutinually talking of "Sirs" and "Milora." But doubtless Mr. Cornell neverthought of his being known as "Sir Cornely." A very curious scene, "not on the bills," recently happened at the Calais Theatre. The acting was bad, the tenor was out of tune, and everything ran unsatisfactorily to the end of the second act, when even the orchestra added to the nuisauce, and at last the public lost all patience. Fi

ctors.

Paris fashions are altogether of the old m archial types, and everything is Pompadour. Blue and yellow are the favorite colors,—but how many blues are there! Where are the Blue and yellow are there? Where are the how many blues are there? Where are Egyptian, Gendarme, Kingfisher, Russian, and other blues; while yellow has its own shades. Sleeves are now held up by ribbons, scientifically knotted; this is an innovation which, a Paris paper states, is of the greatest effect in showing the arm, or a glove, with ten buttons. The "Pagoda" parchave with ten buttons. The "Pagoda" parchave with ten buttons. Ine greatest effect in showing the arm, or a glove with ten buttons. The "Pagoda" parasol is now the rage, and is shut by means of a ring, which itself is chased and ornamented. Now, at this point the French writer makes a distinction and a difference, and states that the "Adrinople" parasol is only carried by those who know no better. It is too loud and too red in color. who know no detter. It is was too much in color.

From a French novel: "This was too much for the poor Count, who was overcome with so many emotions. He fell to the floor a few moments after Domingo had concluded his story. When he rose up, he was already dead."

D. E. R.

SWEET ALEXANDRA---DOWNFALL OF THE CRUTCHED STICK.

Olive Logan's London Letter to Cinctinnati Enquirer.

How amazingly popular the Princess of Wales
is! Yesterday I was at a fancy bazar, held by some ladies for the behefit of a home for par-alyzed children, and about 4 o'clock the sweet Princess came in. For fashionability, for nobbiness, for chic, for everything that woman most admire in women, there is really no describing her; she must be seen to be appreciated. Her dressing is always the last expression of Parisian elegance, and invariably her toilet is as finished as an epigram, down to the smallest detail From her dainty, high-heeled boots up to the tightly-drawn veil over her face, she is the most consummately appareled lady, in the French style, who graces this metropol ing her merely as a woman, with no aid from her high rank to bewilder a man's imagination her high rank to bewilder a man's imagination, I think there are many girls here in society who, with their limpid eyes, glowing complexion, soft, tumbled hair, and general loveliness, would win the race for a heart sooner than she. But that matter is not to be thought of, of course. She is Princess, inture Queen and Empress, and wonderfully well she is adapted to her station. Will you believe that yesterday, in the midst of the universal salasm which greated her entrance, from a varied collection of greatnesses, she walked straight across the room to a little paralyzed child who was propped up in a perambulator, and began to play with it! The all-unconscious midget chatted back babble, and gave her a flower it held in its shadowy fingers. It was a touching

was propped up in a perambulator, and began to play with it! The all-unconscious midget chatted back babble, and gave her a flower it held in its shadowy ingers. It was a touching little picture, and one which was worthy the penedl of an artist. When she left the bazar and drove away through the streets, cheer upon cheer greeted Alexandra as the various passers recognized the soft, sad face. Hurrabs, for Royalty mean something more here than they did in Imperial days in France, when the choristers of the Grand Opera were detailed during the day to stand on street corners and shout "Vive! Empereur!" An Englishman will bear a wrong in silence, deeming submission a duty to God and law; but you cannot make him shout if he does not want to.

A thrilling bit of news which may nor have reached you by cable is, that the crutched sticks are "going out," and, it is to be hoped, the toothpicks likewise. I do not know whether the jeunesse stage dorse in Clocimati have seen fit to lacel themselves with these additional badges of inanity, but the implements have become laughing matters here. It is much to be doubted whether men of any real fashion ever joined the church and toothpick brigade, whose serried ranks (at ten shilling a head) in the various buriesque theatres at night was, and is still, a curious sight. The vacuous youths who smilelessly chew toothpicks and lean on crutched sticks during performances, at which they yawn while the rest of the house laugh, are probably nothing more than the sons of stock-brokers, or other rich "city" men, if not actually in business themselves,—a circumstance which in England places them outside the pale of swelldom. But whoever they be, or were, the fashion they affected spread until it descended to the ranks of those unspeakable vulgarians called here "the 'Arries," from their 'abit of dropping the Haitches; and every Sunday the thoroughfares, even in the most unfashionable parts of the town, are thronged with off-duty counter-jumpers armed with crutch and toothpick. After this th

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BEAUTY DISGUISED.

London World, June 4.

I am told that Mrs. Douglas-Murray's fancy

I am told that Mrs. Douglas-Murray's fancy ball on Thursday night was very successful. A great deal of beauty and talent had been collected together, and the ball-room presented a scene which will not readily be forgotten by those who were present. The fair hostess herself wore a magnificent hunting-costume, which became her admirably; while her husband appeared as the celebrated Earl of Leicester, whose personal attractions proved so dangerous to the Virgin Queen. Mrs. Langtry was dressed in white, with her hair hanging in long plaids. Mrs. Wheeler wore the most "fancy" and bewitching of costumes, with a red cap and short petiticoat. Mrs. Robert Webster was a demon, or diablotin. Mrs. Ronalds was elaborately Oriental, and her daughter, who accompanied her, looked the very personification of innocence, in a white garment, with a stuffed pigeon by way of head-gear. Lady Garvagh and Mrs. Cornwallis West came on from Lady Salisbury's in their ball-dresses, and almost converted one to the belief that modern costume is, after all, the most becoming. Miss Eveleen Tennant, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. Woodford, Miss Darby, and several other ladies were powder. Lady Violet Greville appeared in a Spanish dress. Mrs. Herbert, of Muckross on the Lake of Killarrey, looked charming as either a Basque peasant or a vivandiers (it is difficult sometimes to grasp the exact intention of each respective costume). The dresses of Lady Sykes and Lady Lethbridge were also very successful, the latter wearing a hat of the dimensions of an ordinary umbrella. Mrs. Godfrey Pearse, as a daughter of Italy, had selected a ustional peasant oostume, and her busband wore a fac-simile of one of the dresses which his father-in-law Mario has immortalized in the "Trovatore." There were two pretty hittle Bupesps—one in pink and one in blue, each with her flowery crook and woolly lamb—and the usual compliment of Mephistopheles, cavaliers, and Chinamen. The diplomats (among whom was Count Schouvaloff) were permitted to appear in ordinary evening-fress, it bei

of the hospitable mansion; whereat, he tells me, he lelt "ashamed," though I know not wherefore. Among those who, having selected wherefore. Among those who, having selected certain costumes, pre-eminentiy "looked the character," were "Violet Fane" as a Hindoo Princess, Mr. Oscar Wilde as a Venestian noble, and Mr. Whistier, in a "nocturne" of black velvet, as a Spaniard of the Middle Ages. There were many people who regretted that Thursday evening should also have been selected by Lady Salisbury and Lady Stanhope for their balls, and powder, which has been called "the reinge of the destitute," where there is a question of fancy dress, was selected by most of those lades who were desirous of attending all three entertainments, since it can be worn at a pinch with an ordinary ball-dress; and one enterprising young person powdered her own head in her own brougham on her way from Arlington street to Portland place, where she sailed in as a "Watteau."

SUPREME COURT.

Lists of Opinions Received by the Clerks at Ottawa and Springfield,

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 20.—The following is a list of Supreme Court opinions received this even-

ing, and which will be filed to-morrow: 4. Austin, administratrix, vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Raliroad Company; affirmed.
5. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Raliroad Company vs. Todd; reversed and remanded, Dickey, J., dissenting.

issenting.
34. Wels vs. Tiernan: reversed and remanded.
35. Burbank vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey; re 33. Burbank vs. 1an representation of remanded.
62. McCarthy vs. Neu; reversed and remanded.
68. Illinois Land & Loan Company vs. Bonner; reversed in part and affirmed in part, Craig, C. J., and Walker, J., dissenting.

and Walker, J., dissenting.
CIVIL DOCKET.

33. Thornton et al. vs. Houtz, administrator, etc.; decree reversed in part, affirmed in part, and remanded.

35. South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy; reversed and remanded.

133. Johnson et al. vs. Barrett; order taking cause set aside and reinstated.

152. Sheldon vs. Lewis; reversed and remanded. manded. 175. Blake vs. McMullen; reversed and re-

manded.

198. Smith vs. Ferguson; reversed and remanded.

208. Stewart vs. Mumford; reversed.

219. Lycoming Fire-Insurance Company vs.

Ward; affirmed.

220. German Insurance Company of Freeport vs.

Ward; affirmed.

228. O'Callaghan vs. O'Callaghan; decree at
gramed. drmed. 224. Driver et al. vs. Ford et al.; decree reversed and remanded.
229. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company
vs. Scates; reversed and remanded.
235. Illinois Central Railroad Company vs. Pat-

257. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. The People ex rel. City of Elgin; reversed and remanded remanded.

262. Illinois Linen Company vs. Hough; reversed and remanded.

268. Knott et al. vs. Swannell, for use, etc.;

288. Knott et al. vs. Swannell, for use, etc.; affirmed.
273. Reynolds vs. Gage; affirmed.
289. Linnington vs. Strong et al.; affirmed.
298. Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company vs. Rusell, administrator; affirmed.
299. Ricketson vs. Giles; affirmed.
306. Manrose vs. Parker; affirmed.
308. Chicago West Division Railway Company vs. Malls; reversed and remanded.
312. Greenwood vs. The County of DeKalb; affirmed.

312. Greenwood vs. The County of Dekalo; atfirmed.
313. Moore vs. Salter; affirmed.
310. The People ex rel. Maher vs. Williams;
peremptory writ of mindamus granted.
330. Curry vs. Mack et al.; affirmed.
332. Henkel vs. Heyman; affirmed.
337. Ellis vs. Wham; affirmed.
339. Oshkoon & Fox River Valley Railroad Company vs. McMath; reversed and remanded.
354. Wallace clasl. vs. Goold; affirmed.
360. Graves es al. vs. Co.well; reversed and remanded.

manded. 367. Webster vs. Gilmore; affirmed. 368. Schneider vs. Bouch; revers reversed.

378. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago vs.
The People ex rel. Sturgis; appeal dismissed,
Schofield and Dickey, JJ., dissenting.

381. Gage et al. vs. Evans, Collector, etc.;

1381. Gage et al. vs. Evans, Collector, etc.; affirmed.
393. Johnson vs. Humboldt Insurance Company; affirmed.
396. Dows vs. Naper; affirmed.
396. Gottfried vs. German National Bank; affirmed.
404. McKeowan et al. vs. Galld, Jr.; decree reversed and remanded.
411. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Maher; reversed.
4044. Chee of Chicago vs. The Valent Iron World Company; coversed and lemanded; diff. Lower vs. Couter; affirmed.

Special Diagnet to The Tribuns.

Springffilld, fill., June 20.—Opinions were to-day filed in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court in the following cases, heard at the January term here:

nary term here!

1. Honry Lawler vs. John Gordon; affirmed.
5. Elias Williams et al. vs. Marshall P. Ayers et al.; writ of error quashed.
6. John S. Bradbury, administrator, vs. Clars A. Helms; reversed and remanded.
7. Samuel T. Gammed et al. vs. H. H. Catlet et al.; affirmed.
8. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Charles H. Erickson, use of, etc.; affirmed.
10. Fred M. Andrus et al. vs. S. W. Mann; reversed. 10. Fred M. Andrus et al. vs. S. W. Mann; reversed.

12. Samnel Weitsel ys. William C. Mayers et al.; affirmed.

13. Robert Hall vs. The City of Virginia; reversed and remanded.

14. Sarah J. Cornwell vs. Jacob Cornwell et al.; reversed.

15. Benjamin L. T. Bourland vs. George L. Gibson et al.; reversed.

16. The County of DeWitt vs. John Wright; reversed.

19. Joseph D. Roper et al. vs. The Treasurer of Sangamon Lodge No. 6. etc.; affirmed.

21. The McLean County Coal Company vs. Honora Long; reversed.

22. The McLean County Coal Company vs. John Leman; affirmed.

22. The McLean County Coal Company vs. John Leman; affirmed.
23. John McCord, administrator, etc., vs. John McKinley; affirmed.
25. James T. Snell vs. John Warner et al.; affirmed in part, and reversed in part.
26. James Mix vs. The People, etc.; reversed.
27. John W. Fink, impleaded, etc., vs. Hiram Buck; affirmed.
29. Isasc J. Ketchum vs. Servatus M. Thorpe; affirmed.
30. William J. Wyall et al. vs. Francis Mayfield; affirmed.
32. Lyman Chapin vs. Julia H. Billiam.

30. William J. Wyall et al. vs. Francis Mayseld; affirmed.
32. Lyman Chapin vs. Julia H. Billings.
33. The J., N. W. & S. E. Ralivoad Company vs. John Cox; affirmed.
34. John Hurd et al. vs. Simon J. Keidorff, executor, etc., et al.; affirmed.
35. The Chicago & Alton Raliroad Company vs. William Penell: reversed and remanded.
57. James A. Locke et al. vs. Mary Jane E. Caldwell; affirmed.
38. Decatur Gas-Light & Coke Company vs. Joseph Howell: reversed and remanded.
40. Mississippi River Bridge Company vs. Patrick Lonergan; roversed and remanded.
42. Herman Schroder vs. Virginis F. Crawford; affirmed.

Patrick Lonergan; reversed and remanded.

42. Herman Schroder vs. Virginia F. Crawford; affirmed.

45. The People's Bank of Bloomington vs. Asahel Gridley et al.; affirmed.

47. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. The People, etc., use, etc.; affirmed.

48. William D. Wnitlock vs. Sarah McCiuskey et al.; affirmed.

49. The People, etc., ex rel. vs. John J. Holden et al.; affirmed.

52. Emanuel Salgenstern et al. vs. Anton Fray; reversed and remanded.

53. Emanuel Salgenstern et al. vs. William Maivs; reversed and remanded.

54. City of Quincy vs. The Chicago, Burington & Quincy Railroad; affirmed.

57. John A. Chestnut vs. William Apermell; reversed and remanded.

60. Wabsah Railway Company vs. Henry Henks; reversed and remanded.

63. Oliver Powell et al. vs. John M. Evans et al.; mandamus awarded.

64. Orven T. Reeves, administrator, vs. Georgs W. Steop; affirmed.

65. Charles W. Black et al. vs. The City of Virginia; affirmed.

66. Its James vs. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company; affirmed.

70. Shelby M. Callom, Governor, etc., vs. Samuel F. Dolloff et al.; reversed.

71. William J. Brownell et al. vs. Charles W. Wach; affirmed.

72. David S. Blackburn et al. vs. Sarah J. Bell; affirmed.

73. James C. Lake et al. vs. The City of Deca-

Wach; affirmed.
72. David S. Blackburn et al. vs. Sarah J. Bell; affirmed.
73. James C. Lake et al. vs. The City of Decatur; affirmed.
74. William Sawyer et al. vs. The City of Decatur; affirmed.
10. A. M. Noecker vs. The People; affirmed.
11. William Noecker vs. The People; affirmed.
23. Jesse Ling et al. vs. Henry W. King et al. affirmed.
38. of 1875. Indiamapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company vs. John J. Foy, administrator, etc.; reversed.

In 52 and 53, the Court, in substance, decides that the law prohibiting the bringing of Texas cattle into the State between May and October is unconstitutional.

The decision in Noecker vs. The People will be of interest to drugglats. Noecker was fixed by the Platt County Court in November, 1878, for selling intoxicating liquors without license. The Court beld that the defendant was responsible for sales made by his clerks, no matter what his instructions to them were; also, that a physician's prescription, and the representation of the purchaser that the liquor was to be used for medicinal purposes, do not justify such sales. The words of the statute are unqualified, and provision is made for granting permits by the authorities of my city or village to druggists for the sale of liquor for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes. Without such permit, or ellemse, the Court asy the sales made by defendant estand without justification; and judgmental affirmed.

Mr. Leiter's Mine Richest in th State

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Why Some Mines that ily Are Not Pi Their Ov

Two Becent Murden of Jake Grien

Epecial Correspondence tinues to maintain its ; things and bad. The re the Iron Mine—one-half o which belongs to your fello of Field, & Leiter—probab that it is the MOST PRODUCTIVE SHAVE

and that, whenever the ow it as it ought to be worke tune every year. At pres anxious to defend it ag than to dig for ore. They chester rifles than cartrid and the men are oftenes than with drills. But eac velops fresh bodies of m velops fresh bodies or m from \$200 to \$300 a ton, a that a stranger can only astonishing amount of v converted into bankable owners want to sell their of diminishing its market

Quite a number of mine

LATELY SOLD TO
the Little Pittsburg as
\$4,000,000, the R. E. Lee rock for \$250,000, and 1 sums not generally kn that there will be a good among the owners of the other trades, requires go profitable. When a mine Broad-street men, and it atrol of a Superinte On the one hand, the "
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the Superintendent's frie the Superintendent's frie thoroughly provided fo there will be little left fe good mine, not far from of ore within two years, NEVER BEEN ABLE TO

It does not seem to have Providence that man as from the bowels of the corresponding outlay of are rare phenomena. Or found here, certainly; an will assay several thouse But the Chicagoans who and those who may be did the various companies with and those who may be did in New York, may as well at the various companies with the various companies. When the various companies with the various companies. When the various companies with the various companies with the various companies with the various companies. When the various companies were described to the various companies with the various companies with the various companies. The various companies were the various companies with the vari As with the mines,

As with the mines, so WITH THE SO WITH THE THE SO WITH THE THE THE SO WITH THE THE SO WITH THE THE SO WITH THE SO WITH THE STEELE SO WITH THE STEELE SO WITH THE S rination in smelting wit Eastern capital. Over ments are being erected over the coming compet Still, for all the future controlled in the Still, for all the luturines capitalized in the run by inexperienced me supply the United State tilver than any other sind it is quite on the cube discovered, or old may eclipse the most far somanizas.

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FOR DEEDS OF BLOtoo, Leadville bids fair to many weeks ago, the stof Denver, had an alte the brother of W. H. Clarendon Hotel, and zen. The dispute was Bush shot his antagor light, in presence of quif He was arrested. The against him for mansi leased him from arrest change of venue was presented.

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against F. M. Ritchie. indeed, be made no at done so, Judge Lynch tervened. And now he saloon-keeper from Ar. The wretched wife w trophe last night. She stand what has happer Occur, Utah.—I am start, in answer to Jac it all mean? What am J. It now remains to w will take. There les and murders is t has enflered the p stols here, and shoot ceiling abroad that if d, if the due punish this instance, there

COURT.

red by the Clerks at Springfield,
to The Tribune.

The following is a list s received this evenled to-morrow: CAUBE. . Morgan; affirmed.

CAUSES trix, vs. Chicago, Rock a Company; affirmed. d & Pacific Railroad Commid remanded, Dickey, J.,

reversed and remanded, an Company vs. Bonner; med in part, Craig. C. J., s. Hontz, administrator, part, affirmed in part, and desioners vs. Dunlevy; vs. Barrett; order taking wis; reversed and re-

en; reversed and reon; reversed and roord; reversed. Insurance Company va. Company of Prosport va. Callaghan; decree atd et al. ; decree reversed pany vs. Hough; re-

annell, for use, etc.; et al. ; affirmed road Company va. es; affirmed. er; affirmed. Mision Railway Company

e County of DeKalb; afrel. Maber vs. Williams; al.; am iffirmed, iver Valley Railroad Com-ed and remanded. Gooid; affirmed. Coiwell; reversed and re-

ore; affirmed. ple ex rel. Goldschmidt: the City of Chicago vs. argis; appeal dismissed, argis; appeal dismissed, ., dissenting. Evans, Collector, etc.;

boldt Insurance Company; affirmed. rman National Bank; afvs. Guild, Jr. ; decree Ratiroad Company vs. The Visidin Iron Works affirmed.

20.—Opinions were 's office of the Supreme hn Gordon; affirmed.

administrator, vs. Clara, remanded. et al. vs. H. H. Catlet et on Railroad Company va. of, etc.; affirmed. t al. vs. S. W. Mann; re-William C. Mayers et The City of Virginia; reil vs. Jacob Cornwell et Bourland vs. George L. eWitt vs. John Wright; et al. vs. The Treasure 6. etc.; amrmed. anty Coal Company vs. ty Coal Company vs. John dministrator, etc., vs. John Warner et al.; af-ed in part. People, etc.; reversed. pleaded, etc., vs. Hiram

vs. Servatus M. Thorpe: al. vs. Francis Mayfield; lulia H. Billings. S. E. Railroad Company vs. Simon J. Keldorff, firmed.

n Rallroad Company vs.
and remanded.
al. vs. Mary Jane R. and remanded.
Bridge Company va.
ed and remanded.
va. Virginia F. Crawford;

nk of Bloomington va. firmed. St. Louis Railroad Com-., use, etc.; aftirmed. ex rel. vs. John J. Holrn et al. vs. Anton Frays ern et al. vs. William aded. The Chicago, Burtington ied. s. William Apermell; re-I. vs. John M. Evans et al. vs. The City of Vir-Indianapolis & St. Louis ernor, etc. , vs. Sam-

ell et al. vs. Charles W. et al. vs. Sarah J. Bell; vs, The City of Deca-. vs. The City of Deca-The People; affirmed.
The People; affirmed.
Henry W. King et al.;

is, Bloomington & West-John J. Foy, administ, in substance, decides the bringing of Texas ween May and October

ker vs. The People will ts. Noocker was fined ourt in November, 1878, liquors without license-t the defendant was made by his clerks, instructions to them hysician's prescription. instructions to them
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Mr. Leiter's Mine Probably the Richest in the United States.

LEADVILLE.

Why Some Mines that Produce Heavily Are Not Profitable to Their Owners.

Two Recent Murders .-- The Sad Case of Jake Grier, the Heroic Engineer,

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
LEADVILLE, Col., June 15.—This town con tinues to maintain its pre-eminence in good things and bad. The recent development the Iron Mine-one-half or nearly one-half of which belongs to your fellow-citizen, Mr. Leiter Field & Leiter-probably establish the fact hat it is the MOST PRODUCTIVE SILVER MINE IN THE UNITED

STATES;

and that, whenever the owners choose to work it as it ought to be worked, it will yield a for tune every year. At present they seem more anxious to defend it against rival claimants than to dig for ore. They are using more Win er rifles than cartridges of giant-powder and the men are oftener seen with revolvers than with drills. But each successive drift de-velops fresh bodies of magnificent ere, worth

that a stranger can only wonder why such are estonishing amount of wealth should not be enverted into bankable funds. Perhaps the owners want to sell their mine, and are afraid nishing its market-value by shipping too Quite a number of mines have been

LATELY SOLD TO NEW YORK: the Little Pittsburg and New Discovery fo \$4,000,000, the R. E. Lee for \$300,000, the Sham rock for \$250,000, and half-a-dozen others fo sums not generally known. It is safe to say that there will be a good deal of disapp mong the owners of these mines. Mining, like other trades, requires good management to be rofitable. When a mine gets into the hands o ntrol of a Superintendent who has no interest in its welfare, it is very apt to be done to deat On the one hand, the "eyes" are likely to be "picked out" for the purpose of increasing the dividends and selling the stock. On the other, the Superintendent's friends are likely to be so the superintendent's iriends are likely to be so thoroughly provided for on the pay-roll that there will be little left for any one else. A very good mise, not far from here, has sold \$650,000 of ore within two years, but has NEVER BEEN ABLE TO YIELD A CENT TO ITS

OWNERS.

It does not seem to have been the design of Providence that man should realize millions from the bowels of the earth without a fairly corresponding outlay of labor. Real bonanzas are rare phenomens. Ore vielding \$500 a ton is found here, certainly; and occasional specimens will assay several thousand dollars to the ton. But the Chicagoans who have interests here, and those who may be disposed to buy stock in the various companies which are being launched in New York, may as well undersand now as later, that ore which vields \$60 a ton is very good indeed, and that, if they can secure \$20 a ton net profit, they are doing better than most men in the business. Many of the mines which have been sold at high prices to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis will most assuredly lose money for their owners; not that they are poor mines, but that they will not be worked on sound economical principles, and all the money that is made will you to the empare that it was the property that is made will you to the empare that it was the property that is made will you to the empare that they are you to the empare that they are you to the empare that they are you there are the provided that they are you they are you they are young they are young that they are young they a OWNERS. worked on sound economical principles, and all all the money that is made will go to the em-

As with the mines,

SO WITH THE SMELTERS.

There is no business in the world which appears to pay such profits as amelting in Colorado. And in right hands it does. Senator Hill's smelters at Black Hawk and Denver pay 90 and 100 per cent per annum, and the stock can never be bought except at executor's sale. But I doubt if more than three of the seventeen smelters here are making any money. I know that one of the best-looking can be bought at 30 cents on the dollar. Why this is, when ore fielding \$40 of silver to the ton, with lead enough to pay the freight on the base builton to New York, can be bought at the smelter for \$30 per ton or less, I cannot undertake to explain; but the fact is as I state. Still; there is a fascination in smelting which constantly attracts Eastern capital. Over a dozen new establishments are being erected, and miners chuckle over the coming competition for ore.

Still, for all the future disappointments in mines capitalized in the East, and in smelters cun by inexperienced men, Leadville will surely supply the United States this year with more tilver than any other section of the country; and it is quite on the cards that new mines may be discovered, or old mines developed, which nay eclipse the most famous of the Comstock sonanzas.

FOR DEEDS OF BLOOD AND VIOLENCE.

FOR DEEDS OF BLOOD AND VIOLENCE, too, Leadville bids fair to stand pre-eminent. Not many weeks are, the step-son of Judge Miller, of Denver, had an altercation with one Bush, the brother of W. H. Bush, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, and quite a considerable citizen. The dispute was about the title to a lot. Bush shot his antagonist dead, in broad davigith, in presence of quite a number of persons. He was arrested. The Grand Jury found a bill against him for manslaughter, the Judge released him from arrest on \$3,000 bail, and a change of venue was promptly granted.

Last night

occurred. Do any of your readers remember the story of an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad who, eight years ago, seeing a little girl on his track, near the Point of Rocks, when his engine was thundering along at the rate of forty miles an hour, climbod forward on the cowcatcher, seized her in time, bore her back safely to his bench, and was rewarded with \$1,000 by Mr. Scott for his presence of mind! After many vicissitudes this engineer—whose name was Jake Grier—drifted into Leadville a few months ago, and engaged in business as steward of the Merchants' Rastaurant. He had left his wife and child at Ogden, Utah. By dint of close economy he had saved since he came here enough to buy a lot and put up a small cottage; and so genial, and popular, and widely-known was he, that there were few people in Leadville who had not been to see Jake's new home, and hear about his plans for the dear little wife and child. Yesterday morning he wured his wife:

"COME AT ONCE; THE COTTAGE IS READY." A STILL MORE CRUEL TRAGEDY

"COME AT ONCE; THE COTTAGE IS READI."

He issued invitations for a lawn-party to welcome her to her new home, and went round to his friends urging them all to come, and seemed to be in the wildest spirits. At 7 o'clock last evening one F. M. Ritchie, who had bought an interest in the Merchants' Restaurant, appeared there and attempted to go behind the bar, where Grier was serving. There is no positive evidence as to what occurred. Ritchie says that Grier ordered him out and struck him. It is certain that Ritchie went out, and that Grier followed him to the door. A crowd of men were gathered round the entrance. They testify that three shots were fired in rapid succession. Two of them took effect on the unfortunate Grier, one passing through the left lung; the other striking him in the back, passing through the sorta, and causing death in ten seconds. Poor Jake's brother-in-law (Hoff) had left him shortly before to dispatch his telegram to his wife. When he returned he found his dead body lying at the door of the saloon.

This atrocious deed seems to have been too much even for the callous temper of a Lead-"Wille jury. Their verdict was prompt—

"WILLFUL AND YELONIOUS MURDER"— COME AT ONCE; THE COTTAGE IS READY."

against F. M. Ritchie. He was secured at once; indeed, he made no attempt to escape; had he done so, Judge Lynch would probably have intervened. And now he is safe in jail. He is a saloon-keeper from Arkansas.

The wretched wife was informed of the catastrophe last night. She does not seem to understand what has happened. She replied:

Oeden. Utah.—I am at the depot, ready to start, in answer to Jacob's dispatch. What does it all mean? What am I to do?

Mas. Jacob M. Grien.

It now remains to be seen what course the WILLFUL AND PELONIOUS MURDER "-

It now remains to be seen what course the law will take. There have been many homicides and murders in Leadville, and no man yet has suffered the penalty. Evey one carries pistols here, and shooting is common. There is a feeling abroad that it is time for an example; and, if the due punishment of crime is evaded in this instance, there will probably be trouble. F. B.

Mexican Superstitions.

A young Mexican woman died suddenly a few days ago in Brownsville, Tex. Her body was found to be covered with contusions. The Democrat says: "One who seemed to be up in the superstition lore of the Mexicans, and who was on the jury, explains that the contusions were produced by the blows of a wat hair rope, which he says were given her for the purpose of

driving out evil spirits that had possession of her, or, as witchery is called in Spanish, las brujas. The examination showed that this poor victim of a benighted superatition had been closely confined in a room wherein was depos-ited a great quantity of Chilpiquin, small Mex-ican pepper, similar to Cayenne in strength, on heated coals."

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Concerning Cultivation—Destroying Cockle-Burrs—A Useless Expenditure—Girdling Grape-Vines—Getting Ready in Time— Sowing Buckwheat—Valuable Cows—The Month of June.

From Our Own Correspondent. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 19.—The next three or four weeks must, in a measure, determine the quality of each farmer's erop of corn; and of it be is the main architect. It is true that drought, storms, and early frosts are circumstances to be taken into consideration; but, as a rule, as the farmer has planted and cultivated, so will he reap. In Central Illinois the season has been exceedingly favorable for all crops, except grass in meadows, and oats. No one could consistently have asked for finer weather during the corn-planting season. Yet there has been an unusual complaint of seed-corn not germi-nating. We are at loss to account for this. Ours came up well; but the man from whom we purchased it has had to replant all his corn twice, and some of it three times. This shows, least, that the fault was not in the quality of he seed, but perhaps was the fault of the planter, -either having been put in too deep o

The farmer who now has a corn-field in which there are few missing hills, and who has kept the weeds killed, has a good prospect for a avy yield, and may congratulate himself. But the farmer whose field has not more than half a stand, even if well tended, has cause for regrets. It costs just as much to keep half a stand clean as it does a full stand, while the return is only half. If weeds have become too large for the cultivators to cover, another source of loss appears. Where time permits, a hoe should be used to take out the weeds. It may not do the present crop much good, but it will the next one. Thorough cultivation should be the motto of every farmer. We are all too prone to promise to do better next year, but we seldom carry out our good intentions. Now is the time to act. If the field is too large to be successfully handled with the force available, better let a portion of it go entirely, and ten the balance well. There will be less space to go over when the crop is harvested. Better turn the surplus acres into a summer-fallow than to cultivate it only that it may produce a prolific crop of weed-seed.

DESTROYING "COCKLE-BURRS."

As an example of how not to do a thing, let us cite the law for the destruction of "cockleburrs" passed by the last Legislature. The act provides that the Commissioners of Highways "shall cause to be destroyed all 'cockleburrs' found growing in the highways." As the burrs in highways generally run out after the second year, unless the ground be plowed, there is really no necessity for the law. But the fields inside the fences may be covered as thickly as possible with burrs, and no one can compel the owner of the land to exterminate them. There would be very few burrs in the highways if it were not for the seed being scattered by animals which have first got them at some adjoining farm. When our law-makers attempt to legislate for the benefit of Agriculture they generally pass some such law as the "Cockle-Burr bill," which, from its title, is supposed to be intended to be of some value, but turns out to be good for nothing. But, when it comes to passing laws whereby litigation and taxes may be increased, our legislators appear to be fully competent to iill all requirements. DESTROYING "COCKLE-BURRS."

of money is that paid for crop-statistics and monthly reports of crops by the State Board of Agriculture. Both are uncalled for, and neither are reliable. In last Saturday's TRIBUNK there are reliable. In last Saturday's TRIBUNE there appeared a table which purported to give the acreage of winter-wheat in the State of Illinois for the years 1878 and '9. That of the former year is dout tless taken from the Assessors' returns, but that for 1879 can only be guessed at; yet we have the exact number of acres set down, fust as though the compiler was certain that he knew. As the daily newspapers publish crop-reports on their own account, often weeks in advance of those official fulminations, and the public is fully-advised, we regard it as so much useless expenditure of the reople's money; yet the mere fact of the Legislature having established the system of statistics was heralded as something that was to greatly benefit the farmer. The only way in which it affects him is the isense. im is in the increase of his taxes.

GIRDLING GRAPE-VINES to prematurely basten the ripening of the fruit is one of the new things in Horticulture. The experiment was tried at the Massachusetts Agricultural College last year, and is said to have produced some remarkable results, both in the quantity of fruit and the period of development. The Amberst (Mass.) Transcript says:

ment. The Amherst (Mass.) Transcript says:

The vines were girdled about the first week in August, when the free acid of the Concord grape has resched its highest state, and the grape-sugar had begun to increase. Experiments were made with whole vines and with branches. Two incisions were made through the bark and cambium layers from one-quarter to one-eighth of an inch in width, and the substance between removed. The fruit on the sirdled vines matured fully two weeks in advance of the ungirdled vines. Prof. Goessman picked fully-matured fruit from a girdled vine at his residence fully three weeks in advance of fruit on ungirdled branches of the kame vine. The vines that were girdled a year ago were in fine condition this season, and, although in most instances fully healed over, the girdling seemed to produce the same effect on the fruit as the first year.

GETTING READY IN TIME. We have frequently called attention in these letters to the waste of time that is incurred in running to the blacksmith-shop during the busy season, to zet broken machinery repaired, or to get an extra bolt in the place of one broken. A get an extra bolt in the place of one broken. A half-day lost during having and harvesting by the sudden giving way of a portion of the machinery may be quite expensive. All farm-machinery should be carefully examined a few weeks before it is wanted for use, in order that broken or defective pieces may be replaced or repaired. Manufacturers are improving their machinery every year, and there is less breakage than formerly; yet accidents will happen. There should always be extra bolts, knives, nuts, etc., and, when one of the extras is used, another should be at once purchased. As reapers and mowers are now constructed, almost any one can substitute new parts for those broken or worn abstitute new parts for those broken or wor

The proper time for sowing this crop is from the 20th of June to the 10th of July. It is a mistake to suppose that any soil is good enough for buckwheat. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman thus states the matter in a nutshell: for buckwheat. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman thus states the matter in a nutshell:

Half a bushel per acre is seed enough, as on rich ground it stools out well. This is better than to have it closer and denser. It should be branching, giving thus more room for blossoms, and affording protection against the direct rays of the sun,—the plant thus being in a measure self-protecting, favoring the lower or partially hidden seeds, which sometimes are to be depended upon for the crop, the more exposed or outside being blasted. Instead, therefore, of giving at careless treatment, buckwheat requires careful management. The selection of soil is also of some importance, a sandy loam being better than clay. A stiff clay must be brought into a friable condition before it is fit to grow this crop successfully. Sod or green crops furned under, or coarse manured worked in, rotting and mixing well soil and manure, will so it. Avoid all wet soil for buckwheat, unless first drained. We have here a real renovator of the soil, and get a good crop besides. Sometimes, however, the crop gets blasted. When this is the case tarn it down. Instead of being a misfortune, it will be found to be a benefit,—affording a large quantity of good material, decaying readily, and having a good effect upon the soil.

Evidence in favor of the little, scrawny Jersey cows is constantly accumulating. Not long since, a gentleman who had for years enjoyed a reputation for always selling good butter found his customers leaving. On inquiring as to the cause, he found that it was the owner of a herd of grade Jerseys that had supplanted his product in the estimation of some of his best customers. Our grade Jerseys satisfy us of their superiority as butter-cows. The Decatur (III.) Republican also mentions this stock favorably in the following notice: VALUABLE COWS.

notice:

Mr. V. Barber, one of Macon County's most successful farmers and stock-breeders, residing four miles north of Decatur, owns a very remarkable 2-year-old Jersey mileh-cow. She was tested last week, and it was discovered that on each of the six days she gave thirty-three pounds of milk, or four gallons daily, —the daily per cent of cream being 17. This young cow alone produces twelve and a haif pounds of the finest and aweetest butter weekly. We doubt if there is another young cow in the county that can show as good a record as the above.

has been a mixture of the most remarkable weather that we have ever known. The extremes of beat and cold follow each other with seeming regularity. One day the farmer is swelfering in tropical heat, and the next day shivers in an overcoat. Yet vegetation is making a good growth. The cereals are giving better promise

than was expected a month ago. Winter-wheat is nearly ready for the harvesters, and by the 25th harvest will be in full blast in this countr. A few fields will be cut this week. The only crop that is suffering from the sudden changes is corn. It is, however, looking well, and the heat of July and August will ripen it in time. New potatoes of home growth have already appeared here, selling at 75 cents to \$1 per bushel.

WEST YIRGINIA.

Hints to New Settlers. For The Tribune. BY EDMUND KIRKE.

NO. I.
In previous structes in The Tribune we have shown the advantages which West Virginia holds out to new settlers. It has cheap lands, rich soils, dense forests of magnificent timber, inexhaustible mines of iron and coal, a healthy climate, a central position, and cheap and ready scess to all the great centres of commerce. In addition, there is scarcely a farm-product raised in the temperate latitudes which does not sell n its home-markets for 20 per cent more than it commands in Ohio, Illinois, or the other grain-growing States. All this points to West Virginia s the true home of the workingman. It only remains to say that the door of this house is now wide open to the many thousands of indusrious and worthy farmers and artisans who are seeking to better their own condition, and to settle their children where they can begin the work of life with a fine chance for laudable achievement. A hundred thousand small farmers could begin operations there tolay, and find a ready market for their products; and as many more miners and skilled laborers are imperatively needed in the development of ts immense forest and mineral resources. To those who are looking about for a new location, it may not be amiss to here say a few words as to the best way of settling in this new country. Before doing this, however, we will indicate WHO SHOULD GO TO WEST VIRGINIA

First-Men with families, whose means are too limited to buy and stock a farm in an old section, where lands are high, and buildings are expensive. With a few hundred dollar, such persons cau buy 100 or 200 acres in West Virgista build a home, and, if energetic, industrious and persevering, soon surround themselves with comforts they could never hope to enjoy in their old locations.

Second-Young men without families, and with no capital except good health, strong arms, and an average amount of common sense Such persons can buy 100 acres of land on credit; and in a few years, with only a single plow and an ax, clear and pay for a comfortable

plow and an ax, clear and thay for a comfortable home; or they can engage in very many mechanical employments that are now waiting for skilled workmen.

Third—Business-men of moderate means, who will engage in the getting-out of timber, the sawing of number, or the manufacture of furniture, agricultural implements, or articles of woodenware. The material for these manufactures grows in front of every doorway, and the West and Sonthwest offer unlimited markets for all such productions.

Fourth—Capitalists who will buy up, and divide into small farms and town lots, the vast tracts of land that now lie there in their primitive condition. Such men abould settle colonies upon their purchases, and thus secure the new-

upon their purchases, and thus secure the new-comers, at the outset, society, schools, churches, and the other advantages of old communities. Thus tney would, while making fortunes for themselves, become genuine public benefactors. We know of no way in which capital can be invested at the present time with a prospect for more speedy or more profitable returns.

WHO SHOULD NOT GO TO WEST VIRGINIA.

First—The indolent and inefficient. The climate permits a certain amount of "sweet idleness"; and we have not a word to say against those who by useful toil have carned the right to sit at ease under their own "vine and fig-tree." But those who have not planted their vines and fig-trees, who have done nothing since they were born into the world to benefit others. since they were born into the world to benefit others or themselves, and are merely looking about for some cool sput where they can lounge in the shade, and catch the rice fruit as it drops into their open mouths, had better not go to West Virginia. They are not wanted. The Southern market is already overstocked with that class of citizens. What are wanted are live, energetic workers, who will show the indolent "natives" that labor is enjoyment, and that work is the noblest of human achievements.

Second—Grumblers,—people who are not sat-

Second—Grumblers,—people who are not satisfied anywhere, who are always too hot or too cold, and who would have been discontented in the Garden of Eden. Such people had better not go to this poor-man's Paradise. Those who are unable to endure a few annoyances and privations, or are not disposed to adapt themselves, at the outset, to many conditions inseparable from a newly-settled country, had better stay at home. There are inconveniences connected with all sparse settlements, which only time and adenser population can remove. Some of these a denser population can remove. Some of these will be obviated by locating in colonies. For the rest, they must be accepted. The peculiar advantages of the soil and climate of West Virginia are permanent and unchangeable, and amply compensate for such temporary disad-

Third—Physicians, lawyers, and politicians.
West Virginia needs the producer, not the mere consumer, nor the classes that have been termed the destructive element in civilized society. Physicians are not needed, because in this besitted interest and consumer that the second consumer that the sec the destructive element in civilized society. Physicians are not needed, because in this healthy climate people generally live to old age, and die in the course of nature, and without the aid of a physician. Lawyers are ot use, but only for the unraveling of the many complicated real-estate titles with which the State is afflicted. To unravel these, one must be "a native here and to the manner born,"—must have grown up with his roots deep in the soil, and his head towering high above half-a-dozen generations. A knowledge of Chitty and Blackstone is of no value whatever. What is requisite is a familiar acquaintance with all the musty traditions and all the garruious old ladies in a neighborhood; and this no Northernborn lawyer could acquire without an apprenticeship of at least a century. Politicians are not needed, because the State is already plentifully supplied with gentlemen of this useful profession. Here politicians of both parties are men of rare sagacity, economy, and sound judgment. They have kept the State from drifting upon the shoals of debt and heavy taxation; and, though comparatively few in number, are, nevertheless, numerous enough to fill every office of value in the gift of a "grateful people." It is to be feared that the rustic virtue and sturdy integrity of these men might be corrupted if they were alloyed with an admixture of the Northern political element, whether Republican or Democratic. Therefore, the Northern political, out of Dure patriotism, should stay away from West Virginia.

BOW TO SETTLE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

HOW TO SETTLE IN WEST VIRGINIA. The privations and hardships incident to life in a new section fall most severely on the wife and daughters of the settler. There is nothing in their employments to divert attention from the isolated nature of the situation; and they feel more keenly than he the loss of the social advantages to which they have been accustomed. feel more keenly than he the loss of the social advantages to which they have been accustomed. Therefore, whenever it is practicable, the settler in any new region should locate in company with some of his old friends and neighbors, or in the vicinity of others from his own section of country. If his wife and children see about them the old familiar faces, they will forget that their lot is cast in a strange district; and, though growing up in a newer, freer, and larger life, will be encompassed by their old associations.

life, will be encompassed by their old associations.

These things should be taken into serious consideration by every one before deciding upon a location in a new country. Solitude has charms; but not the solitude of the wilderness, or—the county jail. To these "Distance lends enchantment to the view"; and, for all the purposes of society, a Northern man might as well be shut up in a county jail as herded in a wide wilderness with the "crackers" and "moonshiners" of West Virginia. Not that these people are without intelligence.—for they will assure you that they do "know a log from seven dollars and ahalf"; nor wanting in natural shrewdness,—for we will warer a bad half-dollar that they can beat any Northern write man in a horse-trade or at a shooting-match; but they are lamentably ignorant of the Atlantic Monthly and The Chicaco Tribuses, and could not hold their own, even in a political discussion, with an average New-England schoolmistress. They are simple-minded, generous-hearted, given to hospitality; and the majority of them have many other virtues that might well be imitated by the more cultivated new-comer, reared under the droppings of Bronson Alcott and Ralph Waldo Emerson; but still he might not desire their Tamiliar association with his wite and daughters, nor urge their entrance into the intellectual sanctum-sanctorum where he meditates upon Darwin, Auguste Comte, and the ultimate molecule to which Prof. Tyndall has reduced the Deliv. And yet we would not advise the snoerdne Yankee settler to get upon stilts and look down on the rustic simplicity of these children of the patriarchs. They have a sturdy manhood that will rerolt at hny appearance of patronage; and there may be ten chances to one that, when the Great Master reckons up His jeweis, He may account some of these rough nuggets of quite as much vaine as

the more polished diamonds which are so thickly strewn all over the North and New England.

For the foregoing, and for other reasons, the settler from the North abould take with him some of his old friends and neighbors. And, the more families that settle in one neighborhood, the greater will be the benefits to every member of the settlement. Ten families are enough to begin a settlement; but fifty would be better, and a hundred better still, for that implies a population of 500, which is half as many as the census shows in some entirecounties in West Virgibia. Almost anywhere in the newer districts of the State, tracts of 10,000 and 20,000 acres, near to markets and a railway, can be bought for less prices than are now demanded for wild lands on the arid prairies of the Far West. We will suppose that a colony of fifty families club together and bny such a tract of 20,000 acres,—part of which is natural meadow, part woodland, and the whole underlaid with a bed of the richest coal, which everywhere crops out on the surface. This coalbed will afford the colonists fuel for an indefinite time; and the right to work it will some day sell for enough to support a Dukedom. Such a tract we have now in mind,—a rustic Paradise, thickly carpeted with blue-grass, and sprinkled with thousands of oaks, popolars, and black-walmuts, every one of which will cut 4,000 feet, boxed measure. And this tract was offered to us, about sixty days ago, for less than \$2.50 an acre,—one quarter cash down, and the remainder at our own convenience. Some such tract the settlers would divide into farms of, say, 100 acres each, to be apportioned among them,—all but the woodland, which, perhaps, they would hold and develop in common,—as well as 500 acres in the centre of the tract, which they would not be two miles distant from the remotest farm-house on the property. In this village they would lay out and work a few streets, build a church and a school-house, and then auction off the choicest lots to the first-comers. One of these lots would be

britically and socially, could be planted in num-berless localities we know of all over the Border States, if the tired, worn, overburdened working-men of the North would merely put their heads and their pockets together, and strike out man-fully for themselves in some new region. Why will they live in the tetid atmosphere of our great cities, or eat the bitter bread of poverty in our large country-towns, when here they can breathe the fresh, pure air of Heaven, and reap the abounding riches which the earth ever yields to those who lay their hands lovingly on her bosom? Ah! here is bread enough and to spare, while they perish with hunger! We do not own a rood of land in all the Border States, and hence, rood of land in all the Border States, and hence, personally, have nothing to gain or lose by what we say; but we entreat the workingman who reads this to ponder our words, to gather his triends and his neighbors together, and go with them to some such region, where he can find prosperity for himself and a future for his children.

lren. We will have something more to say on this

On every hight there lies repose .- Goethe I say to you, Climb upward to the hights— Keep your eyes lifted to the far-off peaks— For only are the riches of the Gods Given to the one who tolls and seeks.

The Gods rest on the mountains, with their eyes Fixed on the stars. The mists float down between Them and the Earth. Only far up above Pours the Sun's giory in a perfect sheen.

What is a sunbeam straggling on the floor To a whole world of glory? And the rose Beside your hedge to the grand mystery of the Dawn That blossoms in the East at Night's dim close?

If winds do pierce you, and the storm rolls wild, And rains beat, pitless, sgainst your breast, Press forward out of all the strife and dim— Upon the hights there lies eternal rest.

In valleys shadows sleep; and all the world Doth jangle radely in its petty spite At life; and at the foot of hills The Day is broad upon the mountain-tops; The wraiths of Care and Sin can never steal So far from Earth. The mortals' furious breath Cannot the abiding place of Gods make reel.

And so, I say to you, Climb to the peaks— Brim your soul purely with the mountain-air; And, half-way up the snow-cold, shining hights, The Gods will reach to you and lift you there. 1879. FANNY DRISCOLL.

A Lucky Gambler.

A Lucky Gambler.

Early in the spring there was a rumor of disaster impending over an ancient British Baronetey, which has given heroes, poets, and lawvers to the country. The heir had inherited \$1,000,000 of debts, added to a round sum he had raised from the Israelites at accommodation bank interest. When the usurers found their security a shadow, and the mortgagees distheir security a shadow, and the mortgagees discovered that the successor to the title and estates had begun by dipping the property further, it was resolved to force payment. A noble Duke, whose name was much mentioned in connection with the Glasgow Bank, generously lent as much as deferred the evil day. But the smash would have come all the same this very month but for the wonderful stroke of luck which befell the spendthrift patrician at Monaco. He broke the bank three nights running. His last coup made a round \$300,000 in addition to the \$400.000 captured by him the two nights previ-\$400,000 captured by him the two nights previ-ous. He had the wit to cut with his winnings, and is now at home negotiating with his cred-

A Gallant Brakeman Brakeman Sile Green, of the Eric Railroad, is a brave fellow who will do anything to oblige a lady. On Friday morning a lady entered a car at Corning to bid her daughter good-by. The train started before she realized that it was in motion. In her excitement she rushed out and jumped off while the train was trundling along outer realized. She was thrown to the ground jumped off while the train was trundling along quite rapidly. She was thrown to the ground, and her daughter, who had followed her to the platform, also jumped off, and would have been crushed under the wheels if Brakeman Green had not caught her in his arms and saved her life. When she ascertained that her mother was uninjured, she was very anxious to return to her seat. Brakeman Green was the man for the moment. He seized her under the arm, and, running along the road-bed at full speed, sprang upon the platform of the last car and deposited his precious burden in a cushloned seat. Time of train at the moment, ten miles an hour.

The Mind Discovered.

Philosophers will be glad to learn that that mysterious entity, the mind, has been discovered. So, at least, proclaims Dr. G. Jager. of Stuttgart, who writes to the editor of the German periodical Assand that, after a long series of investigations, he has at last caught the interesting mouad which has given so much trouble to metaphysicians, and whose very existence a good many of them deny. An association of scientific men will soon meet in Baden! Baden, and Dr. Jager promises to deliver up the soul to them "mathematically bound hand and foot." The Mind Discovered.

Another "Brigadier" Heard From. Another "Brigadier" Heard From.

It is reported that during the Decoration-Day exercises at Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, in which hundreds of ex-soldiers were participating, a Rebel from Missouri rode into town on horseback, and, with brandished revolver, swore he would shoot the first Union soldier that interfered with him. He dashed through the town at a fearful rate of speed, and wound up his mad freak by shooting his horse dead and breaking his collar-bone as he fell. The excitable and foolhardy adventurer was then lodged in jail in order to give him time to cool off.

The Bull-Frog Remedy. Canadian therapeutics are considered exceedingly phenomenal in Holyoke. South-End doctors are now using frogs to cure scarlet lever. The reptile is applied to the patient's mouth, and, after inhaling the breath for a few minutes, swells up and dies, when another frog is taken.

Twe Husbands and One Wife.

Henry Van Amburg, of Howells, N. Y., sold his wife to Joseph Wood for \$6, and that would have been the end of the matter, probably, if the woman had not, while drunk, been killed by a railroad train. Both husbands claim the right to sue the rum-seller under the Civil Damage act as her husband.

Rich Ladies.

Basion Transcript.

Two opulent ladies, Mrs. Prof. Gammell, of Providence, R. I., daughter of the late R. I. Ives, said to be the richest married woman in our country, and Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, of New York, the wealthiest unmarried woman in America, are to suppose the second country.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE BUG CARNIVAL. Boston Transcript.

Potato-Bug came in his striped coat.

"Oh, how do you do?" haileth he:
"I'm terribly hungry"—wiping his chape—

Came waddling along the Coreidae, The triangular bugs. "By gosh!"

They cry as they spy out the young, tender vis "We're glad to see you have squash." The Geometride climb the tree

In the form of an innocent thing, And playing at circus they will all shortly be, Each hanging adown from a string.

Curculio goes for the luscious plum, And the grape has its foe also; That bideous thing, the Tomato-Worm, Suburban gardeners know.

vaggle it wen you meet your master." Then the cat it sed to the ox, too:
"No, in deed, and you can't blo it up like a oon wen you git mad." Then the lam it sed:

You ain't able for to twinkle it, ether, wen you think of something funny."

The ox he thot a while, and bime by he spoke

The ox he thot a while, and bime by he spoke up and sed his ownself:

"I plade hooky wen I was a little boy so much that I dident learn them vain accomplishments, thats a fack, but I got a tolaby good bisness edecashue, and I gess mebbe you fellers wude have to cum to me few to hellep you out if vou had to fil a order for ox tail soop."

Wen Mister Gipple was in Africa he seen sum natif niggers wich is called Hottentops, and they likes their beef raw, like dozs, and he see em cut it or for the cattles wile they was alife and bellerin. And sum of the cattles had ben cut up a good deal that way, but not ded. One day the King of the riottentops he see Mister Gipple, and he sed, the King sed:

"Did you see any cattles long the road you cum? Cos mine have strade a way and I can find them."

find them."

Mister Gipple he sed:

"Yes, sir, jest over be yond that hill is a porter house stake with one horn broke orf, and bout a mile further long yule find a rib roast eatin the willers, and near by I seen too housen es of buil fiting sum soop bones, and onto the other side of the spring I guess yule se a liver and sum tripe a laying in the shade and chewn their cuds."

their cuds."

But Mister Brily the bucher he nocks em onto the hed with axes and cuts their throte in a min-nit, and me and Billy we say hooray. Cows is beef, and a calef it is veal, but little pigs is mutton.
One time I was in Mister Brily's shop and he

One time I was in hister brilly a shop and he had cut of a birs, hed and set it on the top of a barl, and ole Gaffer Peters he cum in and seen it, and he sed, ole Gaffer did:

"Mister Brilly, yure pig is a gittin out."
Mister Brilly he luked, and then he sed:

"Thats so, Gaffer, you jest take that stick and rap him onto the nose fore he can draw it in."

So Gaffer he took up the stick and snook up reel sli, and fetched the pigs he a reglar nose wipe, hard as ever he cude with the stick, and noked the pigs hed off the barl, and you never seen sech a stonish old man. But Mister Brily he pretended like he wasent a lookin, and ole Gaffer he sed:

"Mister Brily, you must xcuse me, but wen I struck at that pig it dodged and cut its hed off agin the edje of the barl." and rap him onto the nose fore he can draw

THE MAN FROM THE REAR CAR.

Denver (Col.) News.

A couple were occupying a middle seat in the ladies' car, having got on at a way station.

Probably attracted by the invisible fascination which never fails to bring about a contretemps a gentleman from a rear car came in and took a seat immediately behind the pair. There was a shock of surprise as his eves first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor overspread his countenance. But this was for an instant only. Then a flush succeeded, and a queer smile began to play around the corners of his set determined lips. An hour passed. The billing and cooing went on, and the man was a patient and evidently an interested listener. The people in the car began to perceive that something unusual was going on. Finally the man leaned forward with that peculiar smile still hovering about his lips, and said:

"I beg pardon, but you seem to be enjoying convertee; immensely."

The lady rose with a stifled scream, and, wheeling around, confronted the stranger with a pallid face and great staring eyes. Her companion was no less disconcerted. He, too, had risen to his feet, and stood uneasily looking at the intruder, flushing and paling by turns.

"My God, it has come at last!" wailed the woman.

"My God, it has come at last!" wailed the woman.

The stranger was cool and imperturbable.
"You did not expect to see me, did you?"
"Heaven knows I did not!" exclaimed the lady, from whose eyes the tears had already begun to trickle.
"Well, it's not unusual. People often meet under peculiar circumstances. I suppose you are on your bridal tour?"

The lady covered her face with her hands and sank back into her seat. She had already begun to sob hysterically.

"I happened along this way by mere chance," continued the stranger. "I am going West to Leadville. I thought I would try and do something for the chi'dren, inasmuch as you have left us. But I trust you will not let this accidental meeting disturb your enjowment."

The woman was moaning in abject misery.
"I wish you all sorts of happiness and will no longer intrade upon you. This, ladies and gentlemen," facing around to the spectators, "is my runaway wife and her lover. They are very nice people," and then turning away he stalked out leaving the guilty couple alone in their humiliation and shame. At the next station they quit the train.

A FLORIDA MAYOR.

New York Times.

Officer James Gaffney walked into the Fiftyseventh Street Police Court at a funeral gate esterday afternoon, with a man leaning heavi ly upon his arm for support, who announced himself as the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla. He was short and thickset, were a black cloth coat was short and thickset, were a black cloth coat that might have been cut for the Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.. many years ago. His skin was as vellow as any Southern gentleman's, and his mustache as fierce. The stranger steadled himself before the bench and looked gravely at his Honor as he aswered: "My name is Joseph Seither; I'm Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.; was re-elected last April; first time I was ever in New York; been round to see the elephant and the sights, and finally called on you."

"Yes, yes," said Justice Kilbreth, looking with interest upon his distinguished visitor.

"What's the matter, officer?"

"I found him going through the street, very masteady. He came up to me and wanted me to take care of him. He was willing to go to the station-house or anywhere else. He was almost gone (sotto voce). He must have fairly bathed himself in the stuff to be so drunk."

"Don't send me up for more than three months," quietly interrupted Mr. Seither.

"Do you think you can take care of yourself now!" queried the Court.

"You just come down to my hotel, and see whe'her I can't take care of a couple of us," said Mr. Seither, winking one eye horribly.

"I guess the people of Jacksonville want you more than we do, and you may go."

The self-announced Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., slewly wheeled, balanced himself with some effort, and made as straight for the door as he could, leaving the audience deligated at this little exhibition of a Mayor's eccentricities when he comes to Gotham on his trial-trip. that might have been cut for the Mayor of Jack-

"SOLD AGAIN." "SOLD AGAIN."
Detroit Pres Pres

A colored woman, accompanied by a brightlooking 3-year-old "pick," were passengers on
a Woodward avenue car yesterday, and after attentively obserying the youngster for a few
minutes an oldish man leaned forward and said:

"Madam, is that child for sale!"

"Wall, dat's 'cordin' to the price sot on him,
1 'spose," she replied.

"I'll give a \$10 bill for him," continued the
man.

man.

"Dat's my agger, an' de nigger am yourn!" she answered, and with a twist of her arms she placed "pick" on the buyer's knee, and held out her hand for the money.

"Well-but-" the dazed man stammered, as the little elf clung tightly to his yest and seemed greatly pleased.

"Come right down wid de scrip!" said the woman. "You made de offer an' I 'cepted it,

an' if I can seil de odder seven at de same price.
I'll begin all ober agin!' Whar's de ten-spot?''
"Madam, I will give you \$2 of the money,
and you keep him till I call," responded the
man as he fished for his wallet.
"Wall, but you want to be aroun' purty
smart, ole man, for \$2 doan' go fur feedin' sich
a 'possum as him. I git off right heab, an' I
libe in dat ole house wid de black chimbly, way
up dar. You'll find me dar all de time."
Why the man sbould have preferred to stand
out on the platform for the rest of his ride is
his own affair.

HE LET HIM GO.

A seedy and foriorn-looking individual was John Andrews, who was brought up yesterday before his Honor on the charge of drunk and

vagrancy. "Are you a guilty man, John!" asked the Prosecutor.
"Well, I did take a drop too much; but,

"Well, I did take a drop too much; but, Judge, if you'll only let me go this time, you'll never see my face here again."

"You have been here before, said his Honor."

"You have been here before, said his Honor."

"Once, or mebbe twice, Judge; but I won't come here again if you'll only let me go."

"Well, I'll have been here again."

"You have been here before, said his Honor."

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"Well, I'l did take a drop too much; but, Judge, if you'll only let me go."

"Well, I'l have to let you go. I Zuess."

"Thank you, shi yemset the Court. reaching for his pen to make an entry in his docket.

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"Thank you, shi yem

A BUSINESS WOMAN. New York Commondence Hartford Times.

Mr. Vanderpit has returned from Europe.

No one knows thy he went there, and it is not likely that their will know what he has been doing there. There is a woman in New York who had some thought of calling on him when who had some thought of caring of the returns, but is not calibrate or the control of the contro he returns, but is not quite certain that she will.

or not."
"You might mention it to him and he could

come and see me."
"Yes'm; but it might be better for you to see

"Does he live near?"
"Yes'm; 'taint very far,"
"And you think ne might want some money?"
"Well, he might; you'd better see him."
"What's his name!"
"Vanderbilt, ma'am."
"Wha—a—a—a—t?"
"Mr. Vanderbilt, ma'am; the man that owns

all the railroads."

Then that clever woman of business walked hastily away, without even thanking the man for all the information he had given her, and the probabilities are that she won't call on Mr. Vanderbilt to offer him a loan on his Fifth avenue palace.

Boston Transcript.

A sober-faced man, dressed in a modest suit of black, called in at the Town Clerk's, and, politely doffing his castor, inquired: "This is where licenses for dogs are procured, I believe, sir? " He was informed that such was the fact. He

He was informed that such was the fact. He went on:

"I have a dog that has been in the family a great many years, and we are all naturally much attached to it..."

"It will cost you \$2," broke in the gentlemanly Clerk, "if a male."

"But it is not a male dog,—at least...."

"Well, then, it'll cost you an even V."
Scribbling a few minutes..." There is your license, sir; you can fill in the critter's name."

Taking the paper and examining it carefully, the man in black said, perplexingly:

"There is some mistake here. The dog is not a female..."

"What?" broke in the other, "not a male? not a female?"

not a female?"
Said the man in back again: "Anticipating some misunderstanding, I have "Anticipating some misunderstanding, I have brought the dog with me," producing an old-fashioned fire-dog, "and you can tell me whether or not a license is necessary."

There was just the merest glimmer of a twinkle in the eye of the sober-faced man as he said this. No license was needed, he was told, and he departed. The gentlemanly clerk waited till his visitor had got to the landing below before he brought his fist down on his desk like a triphammer, with the very expressive accompaniment of "Sold, by thunder!"

QUIPS. The knobbiest part of the house is the door. It is a peculiar feature of the butter market that a bad article outranks a good one. The Philadelphia Item speaks of the turn of the organ-handle as an Italian revolution.

Never mind being made fun of. It is better to be deer-ided than cow-hided.—Boston Tran-There is great trouble with Mount Ætna this season. The Italians cannot keep the crater quiet.

There's nothing gives stone to the stomach like ripe cherries, swallowed whole.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"And the iron entered into my sole," said Grayhed, as he pulled the tack out of the bottom of his slipper.

The small boy may get chilled going in swim-ming, in these early days, but he gets warmed up when his mother finds his shirt on wrong "Are you building air-castles in Spain, Mr. Jones?" said a landlady to a boarder, who was thoughtfully regarding his colfee-cup. "No, madame; only looking over my grounds in Java," replied Jones

A member of a Scotch School Board recently began an address to some children thus: "Noo, my bairns, wor a' like ships,—some in port, some oot in mid-ocean, an' some near the baven. Ye're just leavin' the port; as for me, I'm half

A little fellow, crying half the night with the "legs ache," was much encouraged next morning by finding that his head ached instead of his legs. "The pain is going up, and when it goes through the top of my head it will be all gone, of course," was his logical reasoning.

They were playing croquet, and he sent her ball flying to a remote part of the lawn. And on looking said it reminded him of a certain kind of music. "Why?" inquired both players in chorus. "Well, she hit your ball first, didn't she? And then you nocturne, didn't you?" Nobody even smiled. Looks of pity were interchanged, and the game was sadly resumed.

PRESENTIMENT.

As unseen spheres cast shadows on the Earth, Some unknown cause depresses me to-night. The house is full of laughter and sweet mirth; The day has hold but pleasure and delight. Down in the parlor some one blithely sings; A chime of laughter echoes in the hall. But, all uneen by other eyes, strange things, Rat-like, do seem to glide along the wall.

I rise and laugh, and say I will not care— I call them idle fancies, one and all; And yet, suspended by a single hair, The sword of Fate seems trombling, soon to fall.

I leave the bonse, and walk the busy street, And mingle with the pleasure-seeking throng; But close behind me follow spectral feet. That pause with me, or with me move along. I seek my room, and close and bolt the door— I draw the curtain and turn up the light; But close beside me, closer than before, This nameless Something stands—yet out of sight.

Ye myssic messencer of we to come, Ye nameless Nothing yelept Presentiment, Take form, and face me! be no longer dumb, But tell me who thou art, and wherefore sent!

Bold Nihilists.

Wittehall Review (London).

The boldness of the Nihilists passes belief. The other day the Czar on retiring to sleep found a batch of that sweet revolutionary journal, Zemba i Looboda, under his bedciothes; and white the search was still hot against the offender they discovered a proclamation posted up inside the Emperor's cabinet! It is apparent from the andacity of these acts that the Nihilists have an agent living inside the palace, and susuicion has attached itself to a very prominent member of the Czar's entourage.

HADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

DR. RADWAT: With me your Belief has worked won-ders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of aciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankies, and at times in both ere attacks of south the control of men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of inliments too numerous to outward applications of the most eminent physical control of the most eminent physical physical of the most eminent physical phys

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA.

INFLUENZA. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kid-new pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the leaves, pains in the bowels, hearthura, and pains of all clinds, all pains and frostbies, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate case, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent curs. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF In from On to Twenty Minutes.

NOTONE HOUR After Reading is Advertisement need any one offer with Pain. RADWAY'S RADY RELIE CURE FOR BERY PAIN.

ONLY PAIN EMEDY That instantly stops the most electating pains, all lays indian mation and cures Coulons whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or or clands or organs, one application.

In from One to Twenty No matter how violent or excruciation of the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Intirm, Cribe pain, the Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease of Nervous, RADWAY'S READY LIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EA

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

The application of the Ready Reflet to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford case and comitors. Therety to sixty from the first to the part of the parts of water will in a few minutes cure. Cramps. Spasms. Sour Stomach. Hearburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Windin the Bowels, and all internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD WAT'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Misirious, Billions. Scarlet Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway', Plits), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISPASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,

EUR STATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Revers.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FOLIDS.

Chronic Rheumstim, Scrofula, Glandnias Swelling, Hacking Dry Lough, Cancerons Affectiona. Syphilitic Compiaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tio Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Uiccra, Skin and Hip Diseases, Kercurial Diseases, Female Compiaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Browchitts, Cousumption.

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Saraparillian Resolvent excel at emedial agents in the cure of Chronic. Scrotulous, constitutional, and skin Diseases, but it is the only ositive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabates, Dronsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright Disease, Albumiquiris, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or lineads like white slik or there is a morbid, dark billious appearance, and white ione-dust deposits, and white there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain is in its small of the back and slong the loins. Sold by druggists. PEICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

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A few doses of Radway's Pilm will free the system of the Bove-named disorders. Price, cents for bold by Drugsists.

READ "False and True."

THE HOME.

A Love-Lorn Maiden Tells Her Story in Verse.

Mr. Chadwick Still Receiving Delicate Feminine Atten-

son and Its Attributes Treated at Length by Transcendent.

A Homily on "Society" Young Hen for Benefit of the Young Ladies.

mer Blooming Bulbs Discussed by The Home Floriculturists.

The Van-Semebodys at Saratoga-Misos laneous Letters and Requests.

STILL LOVES HIM.

How dare I send a word or sign
To say that still my heart is intne?
To sak, "Dost love me still?"
I cannot doubt thee, that were pain
Beside which death would be a gain—
Trust thee I must and will.

And yet my heart muss ever be Filled with thine image only; To banish it I have no power, I think of thee, leve, every hour, And, shillife is so lonely!

My bopes are gone. I can but see
'Tis best for you and best for me
That we should meet no more.
But oh my darling, whilst I live
For thee my soul must long and grieve
And love thee as before.

And love thee as before.

Precious, the sweetest hours of life
Were when I hoped to be your we.

Twas but a little while.

But that short while was life one.

Yes, and will be eternally.

Bemeanering thy small

And I would five all size fay dear,
Could I for but one mount hear

Thy tender voice age

Those fond eyes lookin nto mine,
Those clasping, foving rus of thine

Could drive away its pain.

Porgive me, dearest out forget—
Oh no, I cannot as hat yot.

For oh, I love ce so!

I see thee nightly my dreams,
Thus Heaven see some happy gleams

To my reperut woe.

For I could seet tear the heart
From this pot failing frame apart
Than tag of love away.
God keep the darling, keep thee true
And pure, when my love first grew,
Traiting meeting day.

Good-me now, love, I cannot say Good- a do not forget me, pray The tho long parted here lds we yet may meet at parting year.

S TO CONTRIBUTORS. BEL-One page of your letter dated , unfortunately, been lost, which fact ount for its non-appearance in

The Conductor is pleased to announce that, response to the request in last week's Home, arrivals of poetry during the past five days have been very heavy, exceeding anything ever known in the history of the trade.

Several Home contributors have fallen into the habit of not dating their contributions from anywhere in particular. As before stated, all such letters are assumed to come from St. Louis, and dated by the Conductor from that

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send below. Those living out of the city abould send
their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded.
Kesidents of Chicago can obtain their mail by
calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:

M. E., Oak Park.
Alords.
H. C., Rockford.
Gardner.
Professor.
Constant Reader.
Etta.

THE HOME CLUB. SECRETARY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 20.—THE TRIBUNE Home Club will hold an adjourned meeting at the Tremont House Thursday, June 28, at 1:30 p. m.

If the ladies who inquired where the articles remaining from the Home Club Fair would be for sale (or any others wishing to purchase) will call at No. 746 West Monroe street Wednesday afternoon, June 28, between 2 and 4 o'clock, some of the Committee will be pleased to wait upon them.

KITTER, Secretary.

THEY KEEP PRODUING HIM.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.
ORIGAGO, June 12.—The desire is strong upon

me to talk a little common sense to Simon P. Chadwick.

I cannot sit quietly and see so confirmed an

I cannot sit quietly and see so confirmed an egotist pour forth such an effusion without saying my little word.

I say nothing against the fact of his having as many wives as he shall choose to marry, but this much I will say, if the prospective Mrs. C. No. 3 should read the letter in last week's Home written by the wise (!) Simon, my word for it, if she be a woman of spirit, she will say, "Out spon thee. 171 have none of it."

He says his second wife (bless me, I must remember and keep them in proper rotation) had a strong aversion to, hearing any allusions to his first.

her first husbard. But, then, of course, "crcomstances alter cases." We all know that, I
suppose.

Then again, think of it, oh ye mourners,—six
whole months have elapsed and he waxeth lonely, and longeth for another companion.

Why should he ask if strangers think his vow
is vinding, since whatever advice may be given
he still would follow his own inclination, placing it beneath the head of duty?

If he marries for youth and physical charms
only, then he marries not for love.

Love will still cling to the object of its affection, in sickness as well as in health.

If, then, the wife whom you yow at the altarto "love, cherish, and protect," should become
an invalid, she ought not to expect your love
and care. When she needs it most, it will be
withdrawn from her.

From such love, and from such a marriage,
let all women with hearts cry, "Good Lord, deliver us."

He save (to quote again): "Woman reaches
her zenith at 25, and after that decreases, physically and mentally."

Why, is the man demented, or what is the
matter with him! Look at the gifted women of
our land, and then dare to make that assertion
again. Look at Alice and Phoebe Cary, who
have written some of the truest, sweetest
noems ever read. Their talent was God-given.
Peace to their selves. Look at Mrs. Southworth,
Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Sigourney, the late lamented
Mrs. Hale,—what a splendid woman was she!
But I will not take up more space. Your readling certainly has not been extensive, else you
had never made such an observation.

"Therefore, for man there is a hereafter; for
woman, none." O skeptic, O unbeliever, and

certainly has not been extensive, else you never made such an observation.
Therefore, for man there is a hereaiter; for an, none." O skeptic, O unbeliever, and d you take from as that beautiful belief h many a weary, woman huns to her heart, Heaven there is sweet rest." for all, an as well as man."!

It is possible that a—shall I call him is the possible that a—shall I call him is (well, then it must be under protest)—n in this enlightened nineteenth century deannt such a theory as that!

If, then, ladies, since it is S. P. C.'s duty onfer the boon of marriage upon as large above of women as neather the women's consideration.

step out just hold yourselves in readiness to step in. Pve no doubt if you are rich in youth and physical beauty you will not need to wait over three mouths after the sad event, possibly six,—but don't despair. So long as there's life in him, there's hope for you all.

I'm not in the market, Mr. C., having been a happy wife for ten years, and I really think that I'm not declining either mentally or physically. Those who have sense admit that wisdom comes with years.

with years.

I'd like to say a few words on divorce, the new subject proposed, but I see the gleam of the shears and must e'en say good-by. Bittersweet, I kiss your hand; I'd like to know you.

Marion Mar.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
O'BRIEN, Iowa, June 16.—So, Chat, you did not drown yourself after all! You said "Farewell forever," a few weeks ago, and I did not know but what you had afready gone to try for yourself the realities of the "land beyond the

But I suppose it is of no use to further dis-cuss the question of Heaven, since, according to Mr. Chadwick's advanced theory, there are to be no wamen there. What does it matter what the lords of creation do there, all by themselves? Dulcamara, how does the idea suit you! I subpose if we do not like the theory, it shows we kave not 'liberal and enlightened '' minds.

it shows we have not "fiberal and enlightened" minds.

If the man is in earnest, what a narrow, contracted soul he must possess to thus place woman on a level with the brute creation! The next idea he will advence will probably be that women cought to be bught and sold, like horses, or anything else which promotes "man's comfort or convenience"; we perhaps quietly put out of the way after they have outlived their "vouth and physical beauty," which "they are chiefly valued for " (by him) Inestimable boon, indeed, would be the hand of such a man! Why should I have more supert and admiration for a noble, affectionate horse, or an attelligent Newfoundland dog! Afor the passage in the Bible which he aliudes to, it gives the reason for there being no marrying, because all are "like the angels of God in Heaven." I the reason for there being no marrying, because all are "like the angels of God in Heaven." I cannot see why any one should infer from that that there are no women there.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 12.—It is quite evident that the case of Simon P. Chadwick, as stated in his letter to The Home of June 7, is a mythical one, written simply to draw some racy letters from the many ready writers of The Home.

It is entirely impossible to imagine a man with such extreme views regarding the sphere and usefulness of woman, her intellectual and moral attainments, being capable of inspiring

moral attainments, being capable of inspiring even a passing interest, to say nothing of the devoted love, of three such "lovely and estimable" women as this self-satisfied Simon states that he has done.

However, if his story is a real true one, with Simon's permission I will add my entreaties to those of his second dead wife, and beg him to spare No. 3. It is evident that his No. 2 was a woman of truly noble shorter his second seal with the sea spare No. 3. It is evident that his No. 2 was a woman of truly nobie character, who had a high regard for her sex and a kindly interest in her sisters in the world, and when, after her marriage, the mist cleared away, she saw him in his real character she felt that, while she had been sacrificed, she could not die before having made what effort she could to spare another from becoming the victim of this man so "wise in his own concelt," even though she must resort to strategy to accomplish her purpose, and lead her husband to suppose that it was her overpowering love for him that prompted her to make the request. Thus, by flattering his egotism, she prevailed upon him to make a promise that he evidently regards as sacredly as his honor and respect for women and his love for his dead wife will permit him to.

and his love for his dead whe will permit him to.

I am quite sure, if Simon is a specimen of what Heaven is to be, that there is not a woman in the land that would not be truly thankful were she assured that his theories would prove true, that she is to pass into absolute annihilation when she leaves this mundame sphere. And I would advise Simon to spare No. 3, and try a foretaste of Heaven here by surrounding himself with male attendants, when, undoubtedly, his tastes and wishes will be much better attended to by those expectant heirs of immortality than they could possibly be by any base, inferior, souliess creature—woman.

JESSICA B.

DON'T ANSWER HIM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 10.—Open the door, please Mr. Conductor, and let me say one word to to them, but I can't keep still, even for the try-ing. One and all, big and little, short and tall, old and young, don't, don't, don't say a single word in reply to that narrow minded and selfish bet his own meanness killed his first wife, and the last one he undoubtedly tossed out of the carriage himself, and the third will undoubtedly be starred to death,—for the want of the love

> QUITE SHOCKED. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 12. Said Simple Simon

Said Simple Simon
To the pieman,
Let me taste your ware;"
Said the pieman
To Simple Simon,
"Show me first your penny;"
Said Simple Simon
To the pieman,
"Indeed, I haven't any."
"Itleed, I haven't any."

Yea, verily! And so, Simple Simon, respecting the fact that you "haven't any" penny, and that you only "put in your thumb," hop-ing to "pull out a plumb" from the great aggregation of saccharinity and sourness of low-er crust and "upper crust," which forms our great flome pie, I shall try to write in a vein great flome pie, I shall try to write in a vein which you will understand. You haven't gained a thing by your effusion. Not one of us all would deien to answer your ink-slinging, if you had not attacked in a mean, contemptible way, one of the highest and most eacred of human institutions. I asked what to do with my living beaux, and had the pleasure of overhearing on the street-car, "What a stilly letter Delia Darling has in this week's flome," etc., while you hope to escape the charge of utter imbecility; and yet you drag before us the corpses of your dead wives, and inquire if some one will tell what to do with them. Beware, you abominable old body-spatcher, you; you grinning ghoul, you out-Blue Bearder of Blue Beard!

When I was a child, some years ago, I was talking with a boy of my own age one time, and he incurred my everlasting hatred by proving to me that woman has no future existence, and his argument was as manly and logical clear up to his fifthly as are the deductions of Simon.

I have always been taught that if to searching

up to his fifthly as are the deductions of Simon.

I have always been taught that it is maughty to call my brother a fool, and that it is just as naughty to call any man a liar. I am awful glad that Simon P. Chadwick is not my bother, and that he is not a man.

Marry if you want to, Simon. Confer the "inestimable boon" of your hand upon No. 3. Be, if you can, "the sole centre of her affections"; but, when she is dead and gone, remember that, if the Book does say that "in Heaven there is no marrying," it does not say anything about the possibility of getting divorces there. And don't be coming after me for No. 4.

REASON

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCHELLE, Ill., June 15.—Reason is a sublime attribute of man, a royal prerogative bestowed only in its perfection upon those who, conscious of their power, exercise the same in the search of truth and in the noble endeavor to elevate from physical and mental bondage themselves and their fellow-men.

What can we reason but from what we know? Reason is a mode of thought, weighing evidence, considering cause and effect, applying logic, maxims, and principles, making comparisons, judging the unknown from the known, and, as Webster says, "To infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which SOME OF ITS PRUITS.

from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident."

To reason is to be conscious of the possession of the hizbest form of life: to progress, advance, develop, and unfold all the glorious attributes which tend to develop a noble manhood. To reason is to be happy, to revel in a continual state of bliss. Its effect is exhilarating, glorious! To reason is to be free, independent, strong, influential, mighty; is to learn, obtain evidence, knowledge, power. On the contrary, a dormant, inactive condution of the mind is retrogation, oblivion, vacancy; tending to stupidity, servitude, unisery, ignorance, bigotry, superstition, and degradation.

To reason rightly, is a blessing, to reason wyongly hardly less so; both are and should be an undisputed privilege. The latter, prompted by pure and honest motives, will of necessity evolve into a revelation of truth. Reason right, reason wrong, reason anyhow. Think for yourself, then agitate, procelaim, and publish your

Who has not often experienced a change of thoughts and belief after an expost discussion, and then discovered the fallacy of views previ-ously held sacred?

what greater pleasure to the honest seeker after truth, what greater good to the development of the mind, than to witness a combat between two intellectual giants discussing an important theme, both from convictions diametrically opposed to each other? Only thus can the truth be made absolute and established in the minds of the people.

cally opposed to each other? Only thus can the truth be made absolute and established in the minds of the people.

All hail, then, to free discussion and the exhiliarating and glorious atmosphere of The Home as conducted by The TRHUNE.

From a late editorial in the same paper I extract the following: "Experience and common sense long ago established the doctrine that 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' Whatever theological system is not competent to stand the hard knocks of honest criticism is not fit to survive. Criticism cannot destroy, it must establish, truth. The survival of the fittest is as much a law of moral ideas as of physical being; and healthy competition is as beneficial in one domain of human effort as in another."

Granting the truth of these propositions, which all the advanced thinkers of to-day readily indorse, let us beware. Let not a hypocritical Tartuffe cast his blighting influence within the charmed and lappy circle of The Home, now dear to us all. Beware of him, who, assuming the garb of an autocrat, and in a spirit of artificial holiness and Papal infallibility, presumes to say to its enlightened members: "Religion should never be mentioned in mixed combany, except by those who are paid for it"; and proceeds to lay down his pernicious views as axiomatic and absolute. His argument is abuse; his logic, caused by hatred of truth; his reasoning, sophistry; his advice, prompted by cowardly fear that the falsity of his own pet creed might be established. Certainly the average Egyptian nummy, if resurrected from its sleep of fifty centuries, would be possessed of more candor, liberality, and more spirit of truth and reform than this mummy of Forty Years.

Variety is the spice of life. As the trees in the lovely spring-time vary in the hues of their verdant follage, only to add to the beauty of the average agyptian beauty of the average agyptian way and the approach as delights the eye;

Variety is the spice of life. As the trees in the lovely spring-time vary in the hnes of their verdant follage, only to add to the beauty of the gorgeous plumage that so delights the eye; as the metodies of the feathered warblers chime in sweetest harmony by the difference of their song; as the stars differ in perspective and in brilliancy of their light, thus adding sublimacy to the grard panorama of Nature; and as m variety of form and outline alone can exist true beauty and symmetry, so a difference of opinion agong intellectual men and women is productive of the greatest good and the keenest enjoyments. This alone is the source of all knowledge, progress, and reform in the world.

Sounds of unison soon tire the cultivated ear. It is the shadows that enable the artist to represent upon the canvas correctly the brilliancy of light and the beauties of Nature. Sameness is stagnation. Standstill, death. Were the whole world of one opinion, life would be unendurable, civilization would retrograde, and social death be the inevitable result.

New ideas, variety of thought, originality of reasoning, these are the great motors moving on the grand charlot of civilization, and evolving

reasoning, these are the great motors moving on the grand chariot of civilization, and evolving from brutality and barbarism a noble, free, and pure race of men. Activity of mind and absolute freedom of expression are the grand prerogatives of those elevated into the intellectual and moral sphere of manhood, where mind and reason reigns supreme over ignorance and tyranny, where animalism and bigotry is superceded by a noble ambition to elevate and exhault the human race.

From an article of mine published in THE

From an article of mine published in THE TRIBUNE last January I beg to quote: "People don't think, and this is the cause of all superstition and ignorance in the world. By nature endowed with an equal or superior brain as their forefathers, they readily accept as truth what the latter, in the dark ages of the past, when little remote from the ape, originated in their brutal brain. Many things are believed which they admit are beyond human understanding; yet, although conscious of the same or superior intellectual powers and capacities of compreyet, although conscious of the same or superior intellectual powers and capacities of comprehension as those who originated these beliefs, they are contented to trample the highest attributes of their being under foot, and believe blindly and accept as truth that which their parents and their great-great—ad infinitum—grandparents, equally without understanding, invented for them."

invented for them."

Let us then reason and investigate. Let us welcome arguments and radical thought, challenging even the correctness of the faith within us. Religion being made for man, let us lituminate it with the torch of reason, and individually solve the great problem for ourselves. Above all, let us be charitable and tolerant of each other's opinion, and no matter how emphatically we may differ let us avoid abuse, ridicule, false-bood; let us remain friends. It is a strange fact that, while we may be all desirious of com-ing in possessions of the truth, and nothing but the truth, it may yet be that in matters pertain-tory to religious for matters of theory and species ing to religion, in matters of theory and speculation, we may all be wrong. Our faith may be ing to religion, in matters of theory and speculation, we may all be wrong. Our faith may be ever so sincere, our desire to believe the truth ever so determined, and yet we may believe in that which is false and fiction. Who that has read Volvey's "Ruins" and noticed the ingenuity with which he brings face to face the representatives of all the various and numerous sect, each one earnestly endeavoring to prove the fallacy of the others' belief, can deny the strength of his argument? Who among the many earnest and houest men and women of our globs will say, after due reflection: "I am absolutely right; my religion is the only true one, and all who differ from me (though in vast majority) are wrong"?

Religion comes to us; we accept it involuntarily; it is forced upon us by accident of parentage, place of nativity, and by causes entirely beyond our control. We acquire it without thought, motive, or volition, as we acquire language, and learn it, parrot-like, as we learn to talk. It is shaped and implanted within our minds during childhood and before we arrive at an age of personal discrimination and mature judgment. Born in Turkey, we are Mahomedans; born in Africa, heathens. We are Christians or infidels as we are born white or black. Born in the United States, we worship God; born in Lapland, a stick.

All, then, being born into the world with a prejudice in tavor or convinced of the truth (?) of the religion of their parents, and which, as a rule, they hold dear and sacred during life, it becomes evident that it is not a matter of choice or the result of mature and deliberate individual reflection, but of—accident!

I have often thought how son mankind all alike would be convinced of the one great, true religion if a good God would only send one messenger from Heaven, true and real, incarnate, and visible alike to all the doubting millions of to-day, and to all the nations of the earth, as it is said He did in days of old. All would readily pass over such a bridge to an established true religion.

pass over such a bridge to an established true religion.

But it is said: "You believe Napoleon and Washington have lived because history says so; you believe Paris and London exist, though you haven't seen them; then why should you doubt the Divine erigin of Christ, equally authenticated by history."

The difference is quite apparent. Analogous knowledge and reason prove the one and make the other quite possible, and these records therefore are worthy of our acceptance as truths; but

fore are worthy of our acceptance as truths; but miracles having ceased, events, supernatural not having been brought under our observation at the present day, we have no proof analogous to the miraculous .birth and achievements of Christ.

the present day, we have no proof analogous to the miraculous birth and schlevements of Christ.

In the absence then of miracles being the order of the day, the rule and guide to our faith should be reason and knowledge. If not consistent with these, it becomes blind faith and superstition. We supersede the kingdom of our own glorious intellect by the serfdom of a mental negativism. We allow others to do the thinking and crouch in hamble servitude at the feet of men up more endowed by nature with faculties to enable them to possess knowledge of religious matters and truths than ourselves. When we go to Switzerland or Africa or to other places to explore these strange lands, we employ and seek those for guides who live there and are familiar with the to us strange country: why, then, when we seek "Heaven" should we be contented to confide our fate into the hands of those who know and can know no more about it than ourselves! How decide which of these guides, all teaching a different kind of Heaven, and none having been there, is true and reliable, and which might lead us into an abyse of falsehood and mental destruction? In pleading, however, for individual thought I do not wish to convey the idea that preachers or teachers should be abolished and each fiounder upon the unknown sea of religion and philosophy for himself. Far from it. All I object to is biind faith. I am well aware that in a life, at best but short, wherein a large majority are destined to struggle for their bread and butter, little time is left for religious and scientific researches and studies; but all, if determined and aroused to mental activity and independence, may think and reflect in regard to the truth of the doctrines taught in their pulpit, and the advantage or hearing others than the stereotyped doctrines of one particular Church.

But many good men and women, among them our most charming correspondents Chat and Bittersweet, carnestly plead that the belief of immortality be not taken from those who happily possess it.

It is a painfu

tient, so the honest man or woman will awaken from this dream of future bliss and arise trom their painful couch of blind superstition and fear to a life of real and unalloyed happiness. Our desires and hopes, the happy ideas suggested by immortality, should not allure us hoto an unnatural, impossible belief. Is it true! This is the only consideration for the honest man. If inconsistent with what we do know to be truth, none but a coward will cling to such a phantasmagoria.

be truth, none but a coward will cling to such a phantasmagoria.

A belief, no matter how enjoyable, how desirable apparently, if false, must be banished from the minds of men, no matter what the consequences. Its joys are fictitious, its promises a deceitful guide.

The subject is stupendous, and I must close the introduction to a series of three or four articles which I would like to submit to my friends of the Home. In my next letter I will consider the possibility of spirit or immortal life, then "Heaven," closing with an article from the rather novel and not original text that "Twould be money in our pockets if we had never been born."

"SOCIETY" GENTS. A PAIR OF THEM CONTRASTED.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 16.—Mamie B. has given scan dal-mongers in general, and those of the mais persuasion in particular, a general overhauling. Is there not another side to this question? Let us suppose that two young men are employed by the same firm on small salaries; one a dashing young man who frequents theatres, wears "loud" clothes in consequence of his desire to be a lady-killer, and in trying to attain this end his theatre and tailor bills keep his purse as empty as his head; the other has a der useful reading, so dresses plainly and deprived himself almost entirely of theatre-going to enable him to purchase books and yet keep a few

dollars ahead for a "rainy day."

These two young men are invited to a party, and both accept. Now, I would ask which is the more cordially received by the young ladies, the one with his head filled with gossip or the one whose head contains a fair knowledge of mathematics, medicine, or law, as the case may be, together with an amount of good literature.

be, together with an amount of good literature?

We all know that theory and practice do not always agree; in this case, theoretically, No. 2 is considered a desirable sequaintance, but, practically, No. 1 has decidedly the advantage. The one who can waltz "divisely," hum parts of all the popular operas, and say evil of their best friends and dearest enemies, is the one to whom you young ladies give your most bewitching glances.

Well, you are not to be blamed so much, perhaps, for if you should try to entertain No. 2 and found he could not waltz, had never heard "Pinafore," and could scarcely talk at all on senseless topics, how very many of you would be completely at a loss for a subject of conversation?

be completely at a loss for a subject of sation?

While No. 1 laughs, talks, waltzes, sings, and repeats stale jokes in his way, which is, "Oh! so very funny, you know," No. 2 talks with the head of the house, or some other gentleman, about current topics, and once in a while, as some new idea is advanced, says to himself, "I'll just remember that,"—thus continually improving his mind.

When the next is over a few young ladies

"It just remember that,"—thus continuary improving his mind.

When the party is over, a few young ladies may pass encomiums on No.11s style, etc., but will agree with wonderful unanimity that "He is only a clerk." No.2 goes quietly to his lodging and turns in. No.1 meets his bosom friend at some billiard-hall, and, during the interval of a couple of games of billiards, gives him a full description of the party, and the minutest details of conversations he had with the young ladies,—adding just enough to make each one appear "spooney" on his particular self. What right have you to be indignant that he

should do this?

Was it not the same principle of selfishness and deception which enabled you to appear so very friendly, and only a few minutes afterward to remark contemptuously, "He is only a contemptuously,"

clerk"?

A young lady who sees more to admire in a stylish cravat than in "Ivanhoe," or would rather be the happy possessor of a new bonnet than a complete library of Dickens' works, is hardly entitled to sympathy when the bread cast upon the waters in the form of flirtations and silly talk returns after many days in the form of scandal, and, perhaps, an unenviable reputation. Again, every town and village has its number

of reading people (No. 2 belongs to this class), who enjoy innocent fun as well as anybody; whose parties contain genuine wit and pleasure, and so little slander and silly conversation that No. 1 and his associates would feel "out of place" if present.

I claim that in this class a lady's reputation is only injured when her own sex begin carry ing the gossic, for who ever heard a cultivated gentleman slander any one?

ANDY.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. New York, June 17.—I hope it is not too late to thank Henry for his admirable letter on Woman's Rights. It has been my fate to witness some terrible things done in the name of the law. I have seen children torn from their mothers, and shricking and screaming borne away, while the mother, vainly struggling for them, was left almost dead upon the floor. Who has a stronger right to a child than the mother, who suffered long months to bring it into the

Seeing some such cares and hearing of others, I have said that, could it ever be possible for me in any way to be subjected to the operation of I have said that, could it ever be possible for me in any way to be subjected to the operation of such a law, I would never yield my child to any one. The question was asked, "How would you help it if the law said you must give it up!" My answer: "I would swear it was not my husband's." "What, disgrace yourself and your child?" "Yes, rather than give it to any one,—a thousand times yes. My children are my own, and no man shall have them." It was wrong, I know, to think of meeting one wrong with ancether; but what can be expected of a woman outraged and maddened by fajustice? And in those days I should have become a maniac had any one taken mylchild from me. Istill feel that there is no justice in a law that takes a child from its mother if she wants tohold it. It is hers, her very own,—the one thing in this world that she can most fully establish her right to possess. Her right to perfect squality with man, politically as well as socially, married or unmarried, may be disputed, but above and beyond all and everything else she has the right to her children, born of her sorrow and suffering, of her joy and her anguish, nurtured with her life, her heart's devotion. What claim has man in comparison? He also loves his children. Yes; I know it. Still his love is but the feeble flickering of a lamp compared with the radiance of a true mother's love. But, as my husband used to say me, "Don't excite yourself over a thing that can never possibly happen to you, for I think a woman has the best right to her children under any and all circumstances." I snswer, "Yes; you—but look how few men feel so, and how many women have children who may at any moment be torn from them under color of the law. Oh, if I could but have a voice in making the laws for those poor women who do not even know how pitiable their case is as the laws stand; and even for those who say and think they have all the rights they want, and who laugh at those who sre working for them." "Time works wonders," and oersistent agitation has done much, but more re

but more remains to be accomplished even in our own country, if women may be said to have any country.

Then, too, our sisterhood extends to foreign lands. Do we not find cause for grief in their condition even in the most civilized places? Even in la Belle France the laws in regard to women are an outrage upon womanhood. Is it any wonder that those women who have hearts to feel for the sufferings of others go up and down the land urging upon women to become a unit in this one thing, the righting of their sisters' wrongs? We owe it to these noble women that we can have doctors of our own sex. A celebrated physician has said, "If men were entirely excluded from the medical profession to make room for women I believe it would be far better than if women were excluded to leave it in the hands of men alone. But I kink neither sex should be excluded." And I know that many a woman has died rather than have a male doctor attend to her special silments.

In The Tribune of June 14 I find a letter headed, "The Female Lobbytst," signed D. H. Pingrey,—in many respects a most unjust, offensive, and ubtruthful letter. The ladies he mentions in such a scurrilous manner he evidently does not know. I know them, and they are, most of them, "noble mothers who make their parents happy." and, beyond that, who raise and have raised sons and daughters to make their parents happy. Others among them have not as yet married, perhaps some never will,—that is their affair. As to his objections about a woman taking her husband's name, I think that is simply the business of the husband and wife, and any outsider who meddles with it is interfering in what concerns him not at all. I have known some husbands who preferred taking the name of their wife, and have so done by special act. Is that any concern of others? I think it a pity a man has not something of more importance to talk about than to berate in such a very small way those who are doing their duty, or what seems

FLORICULTURE.

THE TUBEROSE.

To the Editor of The Tribund.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 28.—We all know the tuberose, with its beautiful, pure white flowers, so wax-like and double, so sweetly scented, rivaling even the orange-blossom in its fragrance. It is in reality a summer-flowering bulb, and, when wanted for the garden, should be started early. I write this for the benefit of those who desire flowers in the fall or early winter. The tuberose should be planted in rich, light earth,—a mixture of sand, garden earth, and leaf-mold suits it well; but, if that cannot be had, get the richest to be obtained. Plant a bulb three inches deep in a five or six-inch pot, putting a few pebbles or broken crocks in the bottom for drainage. It is best to start them in the house, on a warm shelf over the kitchen stove.

Water them slightly at first, but don't let

them dry.

When they commence to grow and the weather is settled warm, plunge the pot in the garden to the brim, increasing the watering. Care must be taken that they get no setting back in

must be taken that they get no setting back in planting out.

Tuberoses are very susceptible to cold. When they begin to "spindle up" from the centre, the flower-stalk is starting; do not then get disgusted with it and throw it away because it is "spindling." The flower-stalk is from two to three feet high, and should be tied to a stake to prevent its being injured by the wind. In September remove the pot to the house; those started first will come in bloom first, and they can be planted in succession even into July and August, those set out in the latter mouth coming into blossom in the early winter.

What a lovely ornament for a Christmas gathering or a New Year's occasion; how eagerly sought for at all times, and with what plant-culture are we better satisfied? One reason of your failure, my Home correspondents, is with your bulb. All tuberose-bulbs are not flowering bulbs; they must be obtained from reliable sources, and of good gnowth. Those I shall send (and I hope they will reach you all by the last of next week) are from a large and successful grower. I have had so many inquiries for directions for growing that I write this all, but should any desire to ask questions that I have not answered write as before to box 2,052.

The nearl tuberose is adwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches high, and having flowers nearly double the size of the common. By some this is preferred to the other for house-culture.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
The tuberose, with her silver light,
Is called "The Mistress of the Night,
For, like a bride, scented and bright,
She comes out when the sun's away.

Lalia Rookh.

blooming bulbs, the tuberose is the most prized on account of the delicious fragrance of its flowers. They are useful for making button-hole ouquets; indeed, a tuberose blossom and gera nium leaf will make a bouquet which any one may be proud of. The best bulbs for flowering are those which are large and plump. By my method of treatment I can guarantee their

Those which are wanted to bloom outdoors should be started as soon as possible after the 1st of May by planting them in some earth, and set the box in as warm a place in the kitchen as you can on the mantel, over the cook-stove for nstance. In June, when the weatheer becomes quite warm, the plants may be turned out care dulte warm, the plants may be timed out carefully into the open ground. As they advance in hight tie them to stakes four or five feet long. By the middle of August they will produce flowers, and even earlier than that if started in heat in the manner suggested.

The tuberose is a native of Italy, and in that

The tuberose is a native of Italy, and in that country roots thrive and propagate with ease when once pianted. With us it luxuristes in sunny situations and a deep, rich, mellow soil. While the tuberose is the most fragrant of the summer-blooming builts, to our mind the most lovely flowers are to be found in the gladious family. The flower of the very commonest—breachiegensis—is splendid, and the newer varieties sent out by Souchet, that Prince of French gardeners, defy description. The flowers come in every color, from pure white to fiery scarlet, besides being blotched and striped in the most beautiful manner. The nearer the approach to white, so much more costly is the built. There is no country in the world where the gladious thrives so well as in America, and there is no

white, so much more costly is the Duilo. There is no country in the world where the gladiolus thrives so well as in America, and there is no mystery whatever about its culture. Plant the bulbs at infervals of about three weeks apart at any time between April and July. Place them nine inches apart and cover three or four inches deep. As they grow they should be staked to prevent them from blowing over. Stir the soil around them occasionally with a sharp hoe, and this is all the care they need.

In one of the first letters I wrote for The Home I described the American lotus lily, and sent out some fifty seeds I had of it to different flower-lovers. The other day I beard from one who has successfully followed my directions, and she now asks me to write about the white water lily. I presume the lady has reference to our most interesting aquatic plant, numphes odorata or sweet water nymph. The flowers are from three to four inches across, sometimes tinged with pink, but most commonly pure white and deliciously fragrant. The leaves and flowers float gracefully on the surface of the water.

Time makes great changes in all pursuits of life. It was considered impossible in my earlier gardening days to grow and bloom water lilies, unless a pond of water was to be had, either real or artificial. All that is needed, however, is a tub, which can be made by sawing a barrel in two,—taking care, however, that it is free from tar, oil, or salt. Let the tub be about two feet deep, and in the bottom put in about ten inches of good soil, or bond mud if you can get it. Then lay in the root, carefully straightening out the small fibres, cover about two inches deep, fill the tub with water, and keep it full. The tub can be made to imitate a miniature pond by sinking it in the ground and making a flower-bed around it. In the winter the tub must be put down cellar. Fill it with water when you set it away and the water-lily will come ont all right in the spring.

SARATOGA SHODDY.

HOW THE VAN-SOMEBODYS LIVE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Hl.. June 16.—Long Branch, Saratoga, and all our fashionable watering-places are now beginning to don their annual summer holiga, and all our Tashionable watering-places are now beginning to don their annual summer holiday suits, and Mrs. Van-Somebody and her three marriageable daughters are all in a fintter over their half-dozen extra sized Saratogas, while Mr. Van-Somebody looks dublously at the array of summer bounets, boots, and organdies, and nervously fingers his already depleted pocket-book, wondering, in his own mind, whether the account at his banker's will purmit this 1879 extravagance. But, of course it is no use for the poor man to think anything at all about it, or anything else that is as necessary to the happiness of the female portion of the Van-Somebody household. Besides, Mrs. Montgomery, over the way, one of the leaders of our set," has shut up her house and taken herself White Mountainward some ten days ago ("only everybody knows, that knows anything," Angelina remarks to Celestine, that she has only gone to her sister's, three or four miles in the country"), and it will never do to be behind the Moutcomerys in any extravagance, or anything else, except their grocer's bill, and then, you know, a real "millord" is expected this season, and ah! dear me! who would miss a chance to toody to a title! Not the Vans, for a certainty, nor any of their "set," as they call them. No matter if the nobleman (f) of last summer did prove to be a wellgotten up imitation. This time, it is the real thing, for the foun. George Blank, President of the Seventeenth National Failure Bank, told it for an actual fact to Mrs. Van-Somebody's annt vesterday. And perhaps,—that is,—well, you know, Angelina—the youngest—is of a marriageable age, and Celestine is beginning to look a little faded; and as for Juliette,—well, the least said about that young woman the better at this season of the year. And so the whole family start for their favorite dress-resort, and they are happy, all of them, for who can tell what may happen before the season is over; and their dresses do hang lovely. Any one can tell what may happen before the season is over; and day suits, and Mrs. Van-Somebody and her three

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW SHALL SHE DO 17? To the Editor of The Tribune. East Lyons, Ill., June 16.—Will you please inform me through the columns of The Home how to wash fiannels to prevent them from shrinking, and oblige Young Housekarpar.

AGEL'S FOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

St. Louis, June 7.—Will some one be kind enough to give me the recipe for "Angel's Food"? I think I saw it given in the paper some weeks ago, and if the person who has it will give it, I shall be greatly obliged.

AUNT LOTTIE.

WHOOPING-COUGH REMEDY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Myrtle having given the following prescription a trial, I would recom-mend it as an excellent remedy for the whoopng-cough: Dissolve a scruple of salts of tartar ing-cough: Dissolve a scruple of salts of tartar
in a quarter of a pint of clear water; add to it
ten grains of fisely-powdered cochineal, and
sweeten it with loaf sugar. Give a child within
a year the fourth part of a spoonful of this
four times a day, with a spoonful of barley
water after it. Give a child 2 years old haif a
spoonful; a child above 4, a spoonful. Boiled
apples put into warm milk may be its chief food.
This relieves in twenty-four hours and cures in
five or six days.

POETRY WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, May 29.—Can you afford space for the following lines from a new correspondent? I am anxious to know if Aunt Helen, of Wilmington, Ill., will tell us where the whole of the poem by Frances Brown, from which she quoted in her last letter, may be found. I quoted in her last letter, may be lound. would like also to ask the members of The Home how they are pleased with Canon Farrar's reply to the question, What is Heaven? He says: "Oh to be honest, true, noble, sincere, genuine, pure, boly, to the heart's immost core,—is not that Heaven? Is not Heaven a state rather than a place! Is it not a temper rather than a habitation? Is it not to be something rather than to go somewhere! A. L. W.

A COUNTRY GIRL'S HEAVEN. To the Editor of The Tribune. SAND PRAIRIE, Ill., June 2.—Happening to plance in a TRIBUNE two weeks old, and upon

turning to The Home, in which I am always nuch interested, I was struck with the subtect, Heaven. I am only a simple country girl, having little or no education, but I have studied some, read a little, and thought all the time, even in my sleep. One night while hanging on the in my sleep. One night while hanging on the gate-post (having nothing else to do) I glanced up in the sky and wondered why the stars were placed there, unless they were taken together and called Heaven. I could think of no other use they could be put to. So why not call the stars Heaven? We then could easily dispense with Hell. For instance, place Robert Ingersoll and Beecher together in Vulcan. If our smart men are to be believed, they will be warm enough there. We could also place our good men in some planet like Jupiter; the less insignificant people be placed in intermediate planets.

planets.
You get the idea? By "you" I mean writers to The Home. Would like to hear some one write on the subject, for I am a poor writer, living on a portion of the earth called Sand Prairie, which is literally true in regard to mind, trees, birds, water, and everything; all, all is sand, and I am blinded. Won't some one open my eyes?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRAIRIE HOME, Kan., June 10.—I have been hinking over the new subject suggested by one of your contributors, and will give my views on it. Divorce is of very ancient origin, as we find it mentioned in the Bible. In one place it says that, if a man marries a woman and she does not find favor in his eyes because he has found some uncleanness in her, he is to give her a his house and she can marry again."

Now at the present time it costs so little to obtain a divorce, and they can be gotten for such trivial causes, that they are of quite common occurrence. The wife whose husband beats and abuses her after promising to love, honor, and cherish her sues for a divorce. I do not considerable to the consideration of the consideration

cherish her sues for a divorce. I do not consider that she commits any sin. But the wife who sees another man whom she likes better than her husband, and finds some little cause to sue for a divorce, commits a great sin.

I do not think that God ever joined such people. They talk about matches being made in Heaven; that is all nonsense, for the Bible says that in Heaven there shall be no marrying nor giving in marriage, so I do not believe that matches are made there. I think that when a husband and wife cannot live together without quarreling and fighting they had better separate. We have not so long to live on this earth. We may as well live in peace and happiness.

BAD BUTTER.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., June 10.—It requires two halves to make any complete eatily. Man incorporates wisdom; woman, love. Many men have the spirit of love thoroughly infused into their mental and moral natures; many women are endowed with much wisdom, yet the distinction remains the same, a representation visible to our earthly eyes of the prime elements of the eternal. Every true marriage is a union of the two elements, and the perfect halves become perfect in unity. A marriage that is not a soul-marriage is not a marriage in God's sight. The "matches made in Heaven" are thefunion of spirits for time and for eternity. We think that we see few such marriages, and yet if we could know beneath many little exteriors and difficulties of married life, we should find more than we now dream of, many souls whose thoughts and heart beat as one.

And if a man or a woman finds that he or she has made a mistake, and has not been united in truth unto the chosen life-partner, the silent burden must be borne for the sake of the upholding of the sacred rite which has placed man's recognition upon the tie which has placed man's recognition upon the tie which hinds them till death do part. Death cannot part a soul which is one in unity and faith. I have thought that it is my duty to write these truths for the aid of some who may stumble at the queer letter on marriage in a former Home. The person, if he were asking honestly, needs no reply, because our written words cannot convince him that he is untrue to all truth, and, it he asked those questions and adduced those arguments jokingly, I am sorry for him, and hope that he will shortly come unto a due sense of "the eternal fitness of things." Helen Glebell.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Milwauken, Wis., June 13.—Uncle Dick is responsible for my story, and I give it to The Home as I heard it:

Ten, it may be eleven, years ago, on a lovely farm in Wisconsin, a young giri was passing her summer vacation. It was the delight to ride

harness in those days. The farm could not boast a side-saddle, but a saddlecloth was im-provised, and Uncle Dick, best and most obliging of men, with a heart overflowing with love for the sex in general, his pretty niece in par-ticular, indulged the joung maiden to the "top of her bent."

of her bent."

One bright morning Uncle Dick announced his intention of devoting the early part of the day to his oats. Eager was the question. "May I ride Flora?" knowing, of course, she would have her way. Carefully was she raised to her seat on the saddle-cloth, and, beaded by Uncle Dick, and followed by "Aunty." off the mare started. "Make her trot, please, Uncle." "No, you will fall off, unless you sit astride, boyfashion." "Indeed, I won't," was the quick, indignant answer. A hard slap from Richard's heavy hand gave "Flora" no gentle hint, and off she started into a brisk trot; but where was the maiden who a minute before traced her back? Alas for her boasted seat! Alas for her vaunted oride! A quick search (but it required a careful one) found her lying rods away, almost hidden among the tail grain, wondering if the stars she saw were in the sky during the day, of if, indeed, night had drawn her mantle hours too soon.

off, indeed, night had drawn her mantle hours too soon.

It was her last ride on old Flora, for careful Uncle Dick dared not arust the wee maid to such perilous places, and coaxings could not prevail to alter his decision. The years have flown since then, and now the young zirl is winning good opinions from her fellow men and women for her writings both in verse and prose. No wonder the Conductor was partial to her, for he knew her name as well as nom de pluma, and what she had done and could do. So write on, under either name, and as you grow older and see more of the world you will think better of the human race. And, if your aspirations carry you too high, think of your ride on Flora that summer moraing years ago, and be content to travel ouicely along life's way, or all may end in a fall from Pegasus which will be more disastrous, and there may be no friendly Uncle Dick to oring you to your feet again and soothe away the tears and troubles. Wishing for you, like her whose name I have chosen, "that there may be good times in the world, and you is 'em," I am simply, GLORY MCWHIEL.

WEEDS AND CANOE PADDLING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 18.—We are all weeders, or CHICAGO, June 18.—We are all weeders, or can be, for weeds are growing everywhere, even in the finest gardens of promise, and will grow up and choke the fairest flowers if we are not constantly destroying their baleful influence. They are easily pulled up, root and all, it taken at the start, but, like the Canada thiatle, if left alone, flourish and spread.

Intemperance, Socialism, slander, ignorance, dishonesty, corruption, disloyalty, panperism, etc., are plants of such gigantic and hardy growth that it is only by eternal and hardy growth that it is only by eternal and leady

etc., are plants of such gigantic and hardy growth that it is only by eternal virilance on our part that they can be kept in bounds or from destroying all that is good and lovely. Go work in the vineyard. There is work for everybody. Our duties are placed before us and if we neglect them and lead uncless, whicked lives we will be called to account. One person possesses unbounded influence for good or evil, for creating happiness or misers, and many choose to do harm. All are not required to be great, as all are not equally gifted, and will not be called upon to perform impossibilities, to neglect real duties, in aiming at something beyond their reach. A person who "hath done what he could, not despising what he was evidently fitted for, instead of running after strange idois, trying to reach the top round of success by a single bound, who has been faithful in small things, deserves the laurel as much as those with more talents, and will die happy, as he has lived blessed with a clear conscience.

Faint heart never won fair lady. Stout hearts are as necessary for knights of the present as they were for those of past chivalrie ages, and whether they beat under buckskin or broadcioth they will win in the race and endure to the end. It is no use waiting for others to give us our reward before we have won it. This life is queer; those who are always courting favor are the least liked, while independent spirits who can take care of themselves are admired. The mean spirited cur always seems to invite a kick, while the saucy one is petted. There are always people envious of others. Do not pay attention to their slights and ill-natured remarks, but do what your good sense and heart direct. Those who wait for success to come to them will die waiting, like Micawber. Opposition overcome makes us strong. Any one can aail a boat when the sea is calm and the sky bine, but skillful hands are necessary to steen in storm, and it is only amid dangers where true metal is shown and courage tested that laurels are won. Only the mong growth that it is only by eternal viri

Though a hurricane rise On the midday skies, And the sun is lost to view

A NEWDED REFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, June 19.—"Go to the right!" That was the order that was handed along from mouth to mouth on the morning of Oct. 9, 1871, when the tunnel was crowded with a portion of the frenzied South Side populace who were rushing west for safety, amid a string of curious people from that direction, all wildly bent on getting as near the scene of the flery chaos as possible, or striving with a vain endeavor to reach books and treasures ere the scorching flames should grasp them. "Go to the right!" was passed along in the wild confusion of the moment when atter blackness enveloped them on account of the sudden stoppage of light by the downfall of the zas-works in the general ruin. It seems strange that hundreds were not crushed to death in the midst of the stampede in the dark, but that wild cry, raised by the possessor of a good pair of lungs and carried forward by general consent of the crowd, saved them from a panic that otherwise must have proved terribly disastrous.

And vet I cannot see how that cry became a

pair of lungs and carried forward by general consent of the crowd, saved them from a panic that otherwise must have proved terribly disastrous.

And yet I cannot see how that cry became a safeguard at that particular time, for I venture to say that a string of policemen stationed along State street or any other busy thoroughfare or prometade would be subjects for the lunatic asylum in short order if obliged to force people to obey that mandate, "Go to the right!" even in the broad glare of day.

Men drive their teams to the right, and why not teach their sisters, and their cousins, and their attent the proper way of getting through the world to avoid collisions? If everybody would take a straight shoot to the right such ludicrous dodging scenes as are often witnessed would be done away with, and the temper of the public remain calm and sevene. It is amusing to see people going in opposite directions hugging up against buildings as if for dear life, each expecting the other to give the right of way when they come to the contest, and it often happens that the one that is going to the right is obliged to turn out or be run down by his atubborn opponent.

Well, life is made up of disappointments and vexations, and the most screne and unruffled one's temper is the surer we shall be of Heaven, even it, as some believe, Heaven is within as. There is one particular family in our midst whose example, if followed in that respect, would be productive of much good in the world. None of the family referred to are allowed to show anger in the midst of the home circle. If vexations do occur—and it is natural that they should—the angry one must oury himself in his room until calmness geturns, or go out in the air and walk off his nervousness. A person wisning to marry into the family, and must in no case everstep the rules thus laid down.

Editor of The Trebuse.

MOODS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Manteno, Ill., June 10.—I am a strauger in your midst, but would like to say a few words. I have read with interest the discussious pro and con of various subjects, and been not a little amused as well as instructed. I would like to express a few thoughts suggested by Frances' letter on "Moods." One who is subject to such extreme experiences or moods is at the same time both strong and weak. They are strong in power, but weak in anility to direct or control it. An Æolian harp, at the mercy of every passing breeze, but unlike it, they may learn to guard and protect themselves. Moods are not necessarily uncontrollable. One subject to moods may be very selfish or very generous. It is altogether owing to the cause that produces the moods and the character of the individual. They are the effect produced by circumstances or conditions, either mentality, spiritually, or physically acting on the person experiencing them. The character of the mood is determined by the character of the individual. The reason so many fall to compute their moods is because they try to stop the carriage by holding the wheels instead of the horses. Moods are the result of inharmory.

our earthly life must be the monious development of a physical, social, and spiritual. Cultivated her physical talens of her social and spiritual; is marriage called into action that were dormant, and she womanly and her soul musteuce, and charity than it devoted to her art. Physical at talents belong to this il take with us to the next life. In our social and spiritual ignore the truth, and, instea facts as we meet them, we hi chances to conflict with the action. How many are ther

etion. How many are there truth, even in the ninetectors truth, as they have lead own lives.
Chat, I offer you my handlong sto. I like your fearle
There are others I would i
will refrain for the present.
signed to oblivion in the come again. To the Editor of The CLINTON, Ia., June 16.—H
The Home omnibus last wee now out, to make room for ture to ask room for a short or terms of membership; being on the threshold for a

on the fun, fire, and phisemple, and would like to ladmitted to membership and what terms. Let none but am blackballed, I shall in man was so ungailant as against me. Before the vot ike to say a few words to B first, so it may be my last, o You ask: "If you were a power, of unlimited love, u to foresee the conse ings if you knew that cou ch one of those souls. them with free will to ch s natural father, and do jidlot, having no knowledge ifel Did he not children must fears, and perchance lose a hand of an assassin; and b some of these things as pos

hand of an assassin; and some of these things as posinevitable, do you say he them! Do you cry out: were you the instrument of he had wisdom enough to and any degree of love fo would have had a father." make the application.

Again, you ask: "Would demn any one indefinitely four negative answer is neous assumption, which is, fect are coequal, if not come me say that an infinite agent form finite acts, as when of from the clouds; and all His finite, unless all matter is finite agent can perform ac are infinite, or run parallel ence. The Divine act of soul is infinite in its consequiless the soul ceases to exievident that an agent may which shall be equal in its existence. On the same man may or may not do a will continue as long as the exists. Through the effectither in person or in book faculties have been develouinte result from finite ear and on the interest to the same of the interest of the effection of the same in the continue as long as the exists. Through the effectither in person or in book faculties have been develouinte result from finite ear and out into all eternity to finite consequences, may it sin may put the soul in an it der condemnation of divin must remain unless liberate or some other power? And that the condemned soul liberation, nor a superior political in think you must concede it is abourd to say there is deny any fulfillment of the yery nature of a potentialit for where there never was reality, there never was reality, there never was no can say is, "I don't underst can involve infinite consequents."

Artesian Wells in San Francisco O Artesian wells, the sinkin practiced in the province whence they derive their an value in the art plains of Californian cities. And, fullest value here, here also ing them is most rapidly be perfection, and the natural source and the supply of the most exactly ascertained. daries of San Francisco it there are already no less teffect that has invariably for califies, particularly that or that the supply of each we creases in exact, proportion the number of such wells, and here. Another great at testan wells of this city is twhich water is reached. O Commercial Hotel is only to Silverstone's well on Sir Sryant and Harrison, nine mishes 6,000 gallons of wate well on Bryant atreet, in the of the former one, and of the fishers an even greater sup flowing well. These are be one of the best wells yet that of the candle-works, o is 168 feet deep, and the super hour. It is a twelve-lin Pacific Iron-Works, ninety-nishes 2,500 gallons per he now being bored is that a building, at the northeast Kearney streets. It is an to furnish a supply of 8,000 ty-four hours. At a depth feet hard sandstone and quand, although for a month steam-engine and drills the bored to a depth of ninety total for the well of 123 fee indication that its bottom This will be the first well been drilled through rock, the new City-Hall rock the superficial extent omitted prospecting till ronte to the water-sup A well sunk at the foot ing struck rock was bored work ceased. Subsequenti since been resumed. In the well there is not the wide cally, for selection that the new City-Hall Park afford tedious, and costly process rock will have to be contil antipodes are reached.

nimal as ever graced a The farm could not at a saddlecloth was imbest and most obligrt overflowing with love als pretty niece in par-

Uncle Dick annous Uncle Dick announced that the early part of the line the early part of the line the early part of the was the question. May a for course, she would ly was she raised to her th. and, headed by Uncle "Annty," off the mare 'trot, please, Uncle." miess you sit astride, boywon't," was the quiek, ard slap from Richard's ard slap from Richard's and slap from Richard's and slap from Richard's ard slap from Richard's fire that the form the form the form the same that the same had been same to be for the form of th

awn her mantle hours too

n old Flora, for careful
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GLORY MCWHIEK.

E PADDLING The Tribune. ng everywhere, even flowers if we are not air baleful influence. oot and all, if take Canada thistile, if left

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there to give no conhers to give us out won it. This life is ays courting favor are lependent spirits who es are admired. The seems to invite a kick, seems to invite a kick, tted. There are always rs. Do not pay attended ill-natured remarks, sense and heart direct. ceess to come to them Micawber. Opposition ng. Any one can sail a alm and the sky bine, necessary to steer in a hid dangers where true age tested that laurels grei eurs run when bug-

TRUTE

REPORM The Tribune. Go to the right!" That aded along from mouth g of Oct. 9, 1871, when lace who were rushing tring of curious people ridly bent on getting flery chaos as possible, deaver to deavor to reach books corching flames should right!" was passed usion of the moment reloped them on account of light by the downfall general ruin. It seems erenot crushed to death pede in the dark, but

abjects for the lunatic obliged to force people to to the right!" even

to the right, and why and their cousins, and av of getting through lisions? If everybody oot to the right such as are often witnessed, and the temper of the serene. It is amusing servee. It is amusing possite directions huggs as if for dear life, or to give the right of he contest, and it often it is going to the right or be run down by his

we shall be of Heaven, Heaven is within us. family in our midst wed 'a that respect, usch good in the world, ted to are allowed to of the home circle. If it is natural that they uss bury himself in his urns, or go out in the ervousness. A person the family is made governing the housegoverning the house-omply with the restric-thy a place in their con-me of the family, and ip the rules thus laid

for us all to pattern The Tribuna.

L—I am a stranger in ke to say a few words, the discussions pro and and been not a little sted. I would like to suggested by Frances's who is subject to such provide at the same. a who is subject to such noods is at the same cak. They are strong allity to direct or conat the mercy of every ett, they may learn to elves. Moods are not le. One subject to hor very generous. It cause that produces ter of the individual od by circumstances or lt, spiritually, or physical experiencing them, dis determined by the dual. The reason so their moods is bestop the carriage by instead of the result of inharmony, auso and remore it.

remove ourselves, as the case may be. I think the main trouble is that we do not learn the true cause of our moods. When that is once learned, one half the battle is won. Such experience and uncontrollable sangitives. entire period he has personally paid off the employes every month, never missing a single pay-day and never knowing a vacation. true cause of our moods. When that is once trace ause of our moods. When that is once traced, one-half the battle is won. Such expense and uncontrollable sensitiveness is morbid, and may be the result of one or more of a thousand causes, to be determined by studying each individual case. Spiritual growth and development bring increased sensitiveness, but also bring increased wisdom and power. A writer in The Home, some time ago, said she could see no lesson in "The Story of Avis"; yet says, at it is true to life." If so, can there not be some wisdom gained from it, since it is only through the experience of ourselves or others that we learn? The ultimate end or design of our earthly life must be the perfect and barmonious development of our whole nature, physical, social, and spiritual. Avis and already physical, social, and spiritual; her experience after marriage called into action parts of her nature that were dormant, and she was no doubt more womanly and her soul much richer in love, patience, and charity than if her life had been devoted to her art. Physical riches and physical talents belong to this life; soul riches we take with us to the next life.

In our social and spiritual lives we too often genore the truth, and, instead of dealing with feets as we meet them, we hide the reality if it chances to conflict with the prescribed rules of action. How many are there who dare tell the truth, even in the nineteenth century—the bare truth, as they have learned it from their own lives.

Chat, l offer you my hand—my heart you had

DECIDEDLY FRENCH.

THE DINNER DUEL. ted Expressly for The Chicago Tribune

It was a dining-room,—all oak and leather, brilliantly lighted, with a high ceiling, splendid

and gay.

The table was spread with exaggerated profusion. There were but two plates-those of the duelists. Propriety obliges me to conceal their names

Let us know them only under the flimay dis-guises of Ernest and the Count Falbaire. In addition, I will inform you that both wer accomplished gentlemen, in the prime of life, brave elegant, and witty, with a spice of British eccentricity, an admirable seasoning for the French character.

Notwithstanding which, the evening before, at

the club, one of these gentlemen—I shall not tell you which—seriously insuited the other; so seriously that a duel was unavoidable.

seriously that a duel was unavoidable.

Both were magnificent fencers and shots.

They disdained to employ ordinary weapons.

Both were gourmands—using the word in its most heroic and recherche sense. Ernest and the Count decided to settle their dispute by a dinner-duel.

Though unusual, the duel was to be serious and dangerous. The rules to govern were carefully settled by the seconds.

The wers to eat to the bitter end, in each other's presence, without stopping, till one or the other was hore du combat.

At first sight this makes us smile. When we reflect, it makes us shudder.

own lives.

Chat, I offer you my hand—my heart you had log sgo. I like your fearless but kind spirit. There are others I would like to speak to, but will refrain for the present. If I am not consigned to oblivion in the waste-basket, I may come again.

AIMEE.

TO BUZZ.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Is., June 16.—Buzz had a ride in The Home omnibus last week, and I presume is now out, to make room for others, and I venture to ask room for a short ride. I am not a time to ask room for a short ride.

time to ask room for a short ride. I am not a member of The Home, nor do I know its rules, or terms of membership; but I have been hanging on the threshold for a long time, listening to the fun, fire, and philosophy within the temple, and would like to know if I would be admitted to membership abould I apply, and on

what terms. Let none but ladies vote, and, if

am blackballed, I shall know that no gentle-

man was so ungailant as to close the door

like to say a few words to Buzz, and, as it is my

first, so it may be my last, opportunity.

You sak: "If you were a being of unlimited

power, of unlimited love, unlimited wisdom.—
the to foresee the consequence of your own

acta—would you create a world of human be-ings if you knew that countless numbers of them would turn aside from your laws, and, therefore, be lost forever? If you did, would

you not be directly responsible for the loss of each one of those souls, even if you endowed

them with free will to choose?" Buzz, permit

me to ask you a question: Have you ever had a natural father, and do you think he is an idiot, having no knowledge before he was your

father of the sufferings incident to human

father of the sufferings incident to human life! Did he not know that his children must suffer pains, aches, fears, and perchance lose a limb, or die by the hand of an assassin; and because he foresaw some of these things as possible, and others as inevitable, do you say he is responsible for them? Do you cry out: "O cruel father, why were you the instrument of my sufferings? If he had wisdom enough to foresre these things, and any degree of love for mankind, I never would have had a father." I leave it for you to make the application.

reality, there never was. nor ever can be, any possibility whatever. No, Buzz, the most you can say is, "I don't understand how finite acts can involve infinite consequences."

Artesian Wells in San Francisco.

Artesian Wells in San Francisco.

Artesian wells, the sinking of which was first practiced in the province of Artois, France, whence they derive their name, find their fullest value in the arid plains of California and in the Californian cities. And, as they find their fullest value here, here also the science of sinking them is most rapidly being brought to its perfection, and the natural laws relating to the source and the supply of the water are being most exactly ascertained. Within the boundaries of San Francisco it is calculated that there are already no less than 200 wells. The effect that has invariably followed in other localities, particularly that of London, England, that the supply of cach well in the basin decreases in exact proportion to the increase of

calities, particularly that of London, England, that the supply of each well in the basin decreases in exact proportion to the increase of the number of such wells, has not been detected here. Another great advantage of the artesian wells of this city is the short distance at which water is reached. One which supplies the Commercial Hotel is only thirty-eight feet deep. Silverstone's well on Sixth street, between Bryant and Harrison, ninety-six feet deep, furnishes 6,000 gallons of water per day. Sneedel's well on Bryant street, in the immediate vicinity of the former one, and of the same depth, furnishes an even greater supply, and was an overflowing well. These are both seven-toch wells. One of the best wells yet sunk in the city is that of the candle-works, on Eighth street. It is 165 feet deep, and the supply is 10,000 gallons per hour. It is a twelve-inch well. That of the Pacific Iron-Works, ninety-five feet deep, furnishes 2,300 gallons per hour. The chief well how being hored-is that at the new Chromicle building, at the northeast corner of Bush and Kearney streets. It is an eight-inch well, and is to furnish a supply of 8,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. At a depth of only twenty-eight feet hard sandstone and quartz rock was struck, and, although for a month since that time with steam-engine and drills the solid rock has been total for the well of 123 feet, there is as yet no

and, although for a month since that time with steam-engine and drills the solid rock has been bored to a depth of ninety-five feet, making a total for the well of 123 feet, there is as yet no indication that its bottom has been reached. This will be the first well in the city that has been drilled through rock. In sinking that of the new City-Hall rock was struck, but the superficial extent of the ground permitted prospecting till a more practicable route to the water-supply was discovered. A well sunk at the foot of Third street having struck rock was bored down 160 feet when workceased. Subsequently it was recommenced, and with a diamond drill the depth of 600 feet was reached, but, water not having then been iapped, work was again abandonded and has not since been resumed. In the case of the Chronicle well there is not the wide margin, except vertically, for selection that the wide domains of the new City-Hall Park afforded, and the laborious, tedious, and costly process of perforating quartz rock will have to be continued till water or the antipodes are reached. The first twenty-eight feet of the well were sunk through sand and clay, and cognate geological formations, and when the rock was reached the surface of the well was seventeen feet from the surface of the well was reventeen feet from the top of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the well, which is assurance that although the contraction of the contract

surface of the well itself. Now, the well being 123 feet deep, the water is only ten feet from the top of the well, which is assurance that although the sinking will be more expensive than that of any other well yet bored, it will be followed by success. By improvements in the drilling machinery and an increase of engine-power an average sinking of about five feet per day is now effected, and when the well is completed the Chronice Building will be one of the now numerous great institutions of the city that will be exempt from reliance on extraneous institutions for its water supply. The work is being done by S. H. Allen, who has dug many of the wells of San Francisco and is thoroughly experienced in the business.

A Remarkable Becord.

Detroit Fres Fress.

Pierce, who was elected Securer of the Detroit Locomotive vay, has been twenty-six years of

ZARINA.

"Do your duty, gentlemen," said the seeonds.

At the signal the two adversaries bowed to each other and sat down.

The seconds were at another table, a little to one side, where they could watch the vicissi-

one side, where they could watch the vicinsi-tudes of the combat.

It was 6 o'clock in the evening.

At midnight the dinner (three courses of the most expensive and exquisite dishes) was over.

Neither had obtained any decided advantage.

Neither had obtained any decided advantage. Ernest smiled.
The Count had dined—that was all.
The seconds made a sign to the head waiter.
"Reload!" they said.
On the spot another dinner was served, exactly like the first. The same roasts,—the same fine wines. This time the severity of the principals was a little relaxed. They were permitted to talk,—at first they used this privilege sparingly. The second ordeal loosened their tongues. After a few conventional phrases, a few brief remarks were made, a running commentary on the viands before them.
"These roast thrusbes are excellent," murmured Ernest.

"I cannot altogether agree with you," answered the Count Falbaire. "Gin in the sauce seems to me barbarous."

"Yet all the authorities on the subject—"

"Toussenel agrees with me."

Ernest bowed.

In a minute or two Count Falbaire made an observation.

observation.

"If it be the same to you, Mousieur Ernest, we will abandon the Hermitage and have some Latour Blanche instead."

"As you will, Mousieur le Comte."

It seemed as if the first repast had only been the absinthe before dinner of the other.

The seconds glanced at each other in amazement. ment.

It is unnecessary to add that the part they played, active at first, had now become purely

"Let us sup," said the Count Falbaire, after swallowing the last drops of his coffee.

"Let us sup," repeated Ernest.

The eventuality had been foreseen: Consomnees, cold meats, crawfish, and Russian salad followed one another in rapid succession, washed down with draughts of bock, port wine, and chargegree.

washed down with draughts of bock, port wine, and champagne.

The supper was animated—noisy, even. The duel was coming to a crisis. Each of the adversaries played closely,—watching his vis-a-vis the meanwhile.

Of the two Ernest was the more brilliant eater—the Count the more methodical. One had to admire their perfect style—that of the old masters—with muscles of iron.

Each seemed equally certain of success,—there was a suspicion of defiance in their voices. Raillang, sprang from the edge of the cup, epigram from the point of a fork.

Still Ernest's cheeks had a faint tinge of red in them.

and any degree of love for mankind, I never would have had a father." I leave it for you to make the application.

Again, you ask: "Would it be right to condemn any one indefinitely for a finite sin!"

Your negative answer is based upon an erroneous assumption, which is, that cause and effect are coequal, if not coincident, in time. Let me say that an infinite agent can, and does, perform finite acts, as when God flashes lightning from the clouds; and all His acts of creation are finite, unless all matter is eternal. So an infinite agent can perform acts whose influences are infinite, or run parallel with his own existence. The Divine act of creating the human soul is infinite in its consequence of duration, unless the soul ceases to exist. From this it is evident that an agent may or may not do that which shall be equal in its duration to his own existence. On the same parity of reasoning, man may or may not do acts whose influence will continue as long as the soul—the agent—exists. Through the effects of gour, faither, either in person or in books, your intellectual faculties have been developed. Here is an infinite result from finite causes—results pushing out into all eternity to come—unless your intellect returns to its childhood weakness.

Seeing, then, that a finite act may produce infinite consequences, may it not be that a finite sin may put the soul in an infinite condition under condemnation of divine justice, where it The Count saw it.
"Would you like that window opened, Monsieur Ernest; you seem very warm."
Ernest looked at him sternly. inite consequences, may it not be that a finite sin may put the soul in an infinite condition under condemnation of divine justice, where it must remain unless liberated by either its own or some other power? And is it not possible that the condemned soul will not seek such liberation, nor a superior power emancipate it! I think yourmust concede the possibility; and it is absurd to say there is a possibility, and deny any fuffilment of that possibility. The very nature of a potentiality implies a reality; for where there never was and never can be a reality, there never was, nor ever can be, any

Ernest looked at him sternly.

The supper continued.

Two of the seconds had gone to sleep, the others were watching. They had made arrangements to relieve each other every hour.

Once Ernest wanted to sing.

His seconds promptly checked this indecent manifestation. Singing had been carefully ruled out, because it facilitates digestion.

This mistake told on Ernest. It was a sort of first blood."

It was evident that Ernest was struggling against the first approach of drunkenness. His eye wandered, his hands trembled a little.

"Do you wish to stop?" said the Count.

Ernest laughed a dreadful laugh. His only answer was to empty three glasses of champagne in ranid succession.

The Count quietly followed his example. Suddenly a pale streak appeared across Ernest's face. He leaned an elbow on the table and appeared to be thinking.

After waiting several minutes for his reverie to terminate, the Count coolly said;

"Will you applogize?"

"Let us breakfast," cried Ernest.

The seconds started at this unexpected exclamation. They held a short consultation, and finally gratified their principal's wishes.

It was broad daylight,—a splendid morning to

It was broad daylight,—a spieled different seemed to have gained fresh strength. He charged the oysters with impetuosity,—he dashed himself against the Chateaubriand steaks; he wrestled with the sauterne.

It was no longer rivalry,—it was fury,—

The Count Falbaire followed him step by step without appearing otherwise impressed by these feats. Then came a moment when Ernest's magnificent rage seemed appeased, or rather transformed. Mechanical movements took the place of rage. He ate without knowing why, unconsciously, as if rushing on his fate; his jaws made a peculiar sound,—regular, monotonous, insupportable.

So it continued till about noon.
At that hour Ernest tried to get up and propose a toast to the infernal gods.
This movement was fatal.
He slipped on his heels and fell headlong under the table.

the supped on his needs and reli heading under the table.

They watted for several seconds,—the floor refused to give up its victim.

Then the seconds unanimously declared that "honor was satisfied."

The two adversaries had struggled fortyeight hours. The Count Falbaire was eating still.

THE CHAMPS ELYSEES. One Sunday an old four-seated cabriolet is slowly descending the great avenue of the Champs Elysees. In it are a gentleman and his

two children,—two little girls.

The wretched vehicle makes but a poor show, with its muddy wheels, its horse hanging its head, and coachman in an old gray hat, by the side of the magnificent equipages that fly past it like the wind. What would you have? On certain days it is not easy to hire a decent carriage. One takes what one can get. The gentleman hailed the cab at the corner of the Rue du Colisee, where his daughters' boarding-

The little girls are charming, one is 5 years The father has to hold on to them, sometime by the hand, sometimes by the dress. Else they would fall, for they cannot remain quiet a minute. Every instant they are leaning out or kneeling on the front seat. They ask ques tions about all they see, all that is going on.
They stretch out their hands to the hurry-gorounds, the little carriage drawn by goats, the
toy-balloons, and the men who sell cakes. It
is one continued volley of question and ejaculations.

tions.

The rentleman smiles at all those little speeches and little cries, but his smile is sad. He is a man past his 40th year. His features are regular, his appearance distinguished.

His story is simple,—like many dramatic ones. After several years of an apparently uneventful married life, his wife left him to run away with a singer. The gentleman was left with two little girls, whom he adored. Every Sunday afternoon he calls at their boarding-achool to take them out for a walk, and then to dinner at a resthem out for a walk, and then to dinner at a rest

raurant.

That day the weather was really beautiful.

He told the coachman to continue as far as the
Bois de Boulogne. He proposes to go around

both the lakes, and then to line at the Pavilon d'Assenouville or at the Potte Maillot.

The little darlings are wild with joy.

In the great avenue near the hills, gilded by a setting sun, carriage follows carriage, each richer and handsomer than the other. The horses have shining coats and delicate limbs. They seem to fly, decked with their silver harness. The footinen are powdered emproidered, atiff, and starched; their knec-breeches show off their superb calves to advantage. On the cushions are "stunning" tollets, a dazzle of dress, a waving of parasola, a kaleidoscope of faces. Whoever has reputation, money, rank, or beauty is going to the Bois.

Suddenly one of the little girls—the most inquisitive—cries out:

"Oh! papa! papa!"

Suddenly one of the little girls—the most inquisitive—cries out:

"Oh! papa! papa!"

"But look there—in that carriage just beside us—that lady with the funny hair—hair all red—she looks like a picture out of a book!"

The father looks, and becomes rhastly pale. He seizes his children by the hands, and involuntarily draws them to him. Turning to the coachman, he orders him to go back.

"Ain't we going to the Bols de Boulogne!" say the fittle ones, complainingly.

"No, children; I have changed my mind."

"Oh! papa!"

"But you will not lose anything, darlings, I assure you. We will dine at the Palais Royal, and go to see the new fairy-piece at the Chatelet afterwards."

The old cabriolet wends its way slowly to Paris, and goes thumping and bumping along the Champs Elysees, causing no little merriment among the passers-by.

THE FEMALE BARBER. In the course of my wanderings I met the woman who shaves, a type I supposed extinct.

I met her at B——, a little town of 5,000 inhabitants, in the Department of the Loire-Inferieure. A copper plate hung in front of the little shop. Of course the latter was painted blue. An old Moyal decree obliged all barber curtains excluded the eye of the stranger.

I turned the door-knob. Two women came

out of the back shop, an old and a young one. Then I said, looking about me as if trying to find the barber: "I would like to be shaved." "At your service, Monsieur," was the

answer. The elder of the two women pushed a chair towards me. An ordinary chair,—not a barber's fanteuil. The younger woman tied a tewel around my neck. She took it out of one of those monumental cupboards we find in the provinces. It gave me a secret feeling of satis-

those monumental cupboards we find in the provinces. It gave me a secret feeling of satisfaction to see that the younger woman was to be the operator. A feeling puerile in itself, perhaps. Those who have sensibility are not so much to be pitied as Lafontaine would have us believe. Little things give them great pleasure sometimes.

The "barberess"—who reminded me, I do not know why, of that female barber in the "Lutrin" who Boileau-Despreaun, yielding to an overstrained sense of the dignified, replaced by a female clock-vender.

The "barberess," I say, began by lathering me, not with a brush, but with her hand, or rather two fingers. Do you understand now why I would have objected to the process if performed by an old hand, wrinkled and hard? Of course, the one applying the lather was not in the least patrician,—still it was passable, notwithstanding which the sensation produced as it passed over my face was one of peculiar irritation,—annoving rather than agreeable. The hand seemed to have a preference for my chin, and kept raising it with gentle taps as we do to children when we tell them, ironically, "that's a nice clean face, isn't it?"

No such thought certainly entered the woman's head. Still, I was ill at ease. I thought she would never be done. I forgot the proverb, "Well lathered is half shaved." I stole a glance at her from time to time. She was a nearly delicate as they could be without being so. A kerchief of violet and red, such as they wear in the country, was crossed over her bosom. Every time I looked at her I met her eyes,—handsome ones they were, too. I do not know anything more intimidating or ridiculous than the position of a man prinoned as I was, his head thrown back, his chin covered with soap,—looking into a woman's face. He cannot speak, he cannot even smile.

When she thought my face sufficiently prepared, she let me to whet her razor on a leathern thong. I had time to appreciate the elegance of her figure. She came back armed with the razor. In the hand of a man that weapon—for it is a

tarily. I thought of the many women I had wronged; of my ingratitude; of the many indelities I had been guilty of. I felt I had been very foolish and very vain to think that my numerous misdeeds would go unpunished.

All this time the razor ran, or rather flitted, like a butterfly of steel, over my nallid countenance. A sort of vertigo seized me,—it seems surprising now. Old forgotten dramas in real life came back to memory. Again I saw haggard and angry faces. I heard a chorus of complaints, reproaches, and menaces. In the rapid succession of ideas the female barber appeared to me as the minister and the instrument of all their vengeance.

succession or lifeas the lemine parter appeared to me as the minister and the instrument of all their vengeance.

And still the razor flew.

The feeling finally became insupportable. I gave a bound as some one struggling to be free. She stopped at once, and said, in a very natural tone of voice:

"Do I hurt you, Monsieur?"

I reddened with shame, and stammering, "No, not at all," settled back into my chair.

The fact is, her hand was remarkably light,—I mean the one that held the razor. The other hand, the left, rested sometimes on my cheek, sometimes on my neck, in order to produce the necessary tension of the akin.

When she was about to shave my upper lip (I do not wear a mustache), she gave my nose a little pinch. Was it absent-mindedness or professional zeal? Or a little malice, perhaps? I cannot tell. Whatever it may have been, it was sufficient to instantaneously dissipate my vertige and bring me back to realities again.

In three minutes I was shaved, "and well shaved, too." My "barberess"—my barberess—what a coxcomb!—offered to wash my chin for me. This time I declined, and washed it myself.

When I left the little shop both women over-

me. This time I declined, and washed it my-self. When I left the little shop both women over-whelmed me with thanks.

MARRIAGES AND MERRY-MAKINGS. Last Saturday I was invited to a workman's wedding, in the neighborhood of Montmartre. The Parisian generally marries on Saturday. Saturday is the day immediately preceding Sunday. The latter is not, as some people suppose, a day of rest, but a day of pleasure, of ng green fields, funny stories, breathless haste, joyous fatigue, lost bonnets, and

Therefore, people get married on Saturday— to amuse themselves on Sunday. In the morning, at the very dawn of day, the

You know those temples,—peculiar specimens of architecture,—ornamented with pillars and always capped with a clock. These edifices

always capped with a clock. These edifices frighten me. They have a savage, a governmental look, harmonizing, perhaps, with the laws that rule society, but little suggestive of tender or charming fancies.

And, besides, in the vestibule, you may meet such inscriptions as this: "Declarations of decease to the left."

We go up a staircase. The ancients would have made it of white marble,—the moderns make it of gray stone.

Psnaw! what is the difference?

In the room devoted to marriages is a skurrying crowd, agitated and overdressed. We hear a sound as of the crackling of starched linen and the creaking of dancing-pumps. Ganzy handkerchiefs diffuse an aroma of scented vinegar. Red and anxious mothers, dressed to remind one of their younger days, readjust their daughters' hair. There is a good deal of whispering. Some would-be wits among the men present attempt stilly jokes. They are soon silenced. The bridesmaids examine everything with curious and animated eyes.

maids examine everything with curious and animated eyes.

But white dresses and orange-flower wreaths do not monopolize attention. That would be too splendid altogether. There are a few dresses of other colors and some modest bonnets. Those are couples who are here to "legalize their position."

The couples are called up in the order corresponding to the numbers on their tickets. They then succeed one another before a raised platform where stands the presiding officer,—a Deputy-Mayor, with a tri-colored sash tied around his waist.

waist.

An usher forms them in line, and leads them to their seats,—the bridegroom on the right, the parents at a little distance.

The Deputy-Mayor bardly vouchsafes a look. He is perfectly indifferent and in a hurry too, worn out with the mere anticipation of his long Saturday's work. He reads some extracts from the Civil Code. That is about all he has to do. After this the contracting parties are requested to sign the great register.

Sign here—there—there—Don't you hear

me!—Where my finger is.—Now the father.—Is he here—the father!—Hurty in. Now, sir, sign your name; sign please—in this place, here. Put your hat down, you see it bothers you. Now the pen has fallen down—we will never get done. Usher! another ush,—ready now!"

Though a trifle embarrassed, the father soreads himself? on a flourish that takes up five minutes. He wishes to add his address.

"Not necessary," says the Deputy-Maror; "we would not know what to do with it. Next! Usher, call out the name."

Said my friends the workpeople as they came out:

"What! are we married? Is it possible? Don's it take any longer than that? I can't understand it."

At the door were two or three backney-coaches waiting to take us to church.

Oh! those dear old wedding-coaches,—lumbering, clumsy, plastered with mid, dusty cushions, rattling windows?

Oh! the dear, delightful coachmen that drive them, pimple-faced, coarse, lazy, and impudent!

Oh! the poor old horses that draw them,—with stretching necks, glazed eyes, mere skin and bone, straggling hair, bleeding knees?

Foetry greeted me again at church.

These humble ittle chapels in the suburbs are full of simplicity and truth.

The wails are white, the altar very bare. The sun sheds its light through paneless windows.

A little pulp!, like a perch. A bachelor's room might contain the organ. Even the beadle is modest in his not-too-much embroidered coat.

The priest is not in such a burry as the Mayor's Deputy. He has a few words of good advice for the young couple.

Then one of the choristers, a boy of 13 or 13, with a red can on his head, rings a little bell. It was about noon.

The hackney coaches took us to the Bois de Boulogne, where we met other bridal parties. When we saw them I could not help being reminded of the Chapeau de paille Delig.

I have forgotton to give you the portraits of the bride and groom.

She: Eighteen,—that is the propier age for a bride,—neither blonde nor brinnette, betwirk the two, like nearly all Parisian women. A bright face—a matter of course one is not bore on the banks of the Seize for nothing. Clear-cut features; not muchrish, but what there was well arranged. Alook that was very complex—intelligent and winning. Her mouth had a resigned expression, like we see on the faces of those condemned to toll from early youth. She is, a newscaper-folder in a printing office. Of medium hight, her figure is good, her shoulders fall well. We appruciate the neat wrist, for her arms are bare, with the exception of a little gause, on account of the warm weather. Blood and health lend warm tints to her br

Other pages of the property of proverb.
Could anybody get married in Paris without

Could anybody get married in Paris without dancing?

Dinner over, the table is pushed to one side, chairs are placed with their backs to the wall, and a plano unmasked; or, if there is no pisno, a fiddle and a cornet-a-piston are soon asked for—soon found—soon in action.

Every one takes his or her place—old and young together—glowing faces—quivering lips—rounded arms—toes turned out.

I left the wedding of my friends, the artisans, after the second quadrille. fter the second quadrille.

Woman's Leap from a Moving Train-Marvelous Escape from Death.
St. Louis Republican, June 19.
Under the heading of "A Train Mystery," an tem was published in the Republican a few days since, taken from the Reno (Nevada) Gazette, in which an account is given of a woman supposed to have been insane jumping from the train the night previous, some distance west of Blue Canon. The brief account is invested with more than ordinary interest here, from the fact that Mr. Thomas W. Seymour, of St. Louis, was on board the train at the time the woman lisappeared, and relates the circumstances

disappeared, and relates the circumstances, which are substantially the following:

Mr. Seymour left Oakland on the Central Pacific train for St. Louis with the carsloaded with passengers for the East. On the first day out, on passing over the Sierra Mountains, as the canons toward evening became darkened by the shadows and the last rays of the sun began to disappear from the outlying peaks, the passengers gathered in groups, discussing the novel aspect of the wild scenery. In one of these groups with Mr. Seymour there was a plain-looking man, who was very talkative, who said he was on the way to Missouri with his wife and three children, consisting of two small boys and a babe at the breast. While talking the Missourian seemed inspired with a new idea; he went in the direction of the water closet, and very soon returned the very picture of despair. He stated that his wife had disappeared, and he found that she had leaved from the train. After further investigation it was found that the woman had dived headforemost out of the window, which was open. That she went on head foremost was clearly evident from the difficulty of getting out with feet first on account of her skirts.

The night was getting dark, and as the train whizzed along the mountain creats, overlooking frightful canous, a shudder seized those who looked out. Some supposed they were not far from the Truckee River, most of the region being a barren waste of overhanging cliffs or dreary sage brush.

The husband flew around distractedly, and wanted the conductor to stop the train, but the conductor said it would be useless as they were

ing a barren waste of overhanging cliffs or dreary sage brush.

The husband flew around distractedly, and wanted the conductor to stop the train, but the conductor said it would be useless as they were already many miles away from where the woman alighted. It was then proposed to let the husband off at the next station, but the conductor advised that, as the next station was without telegraph apparatus or hand-cars, he should go to the next station beyond. The husband told the sympathizing passengers that his wife bad freaks of insanity, and in one of these she probably threw herself from the train. He reckoned that she took to water if there was any where she wont out. He then went and waked up his little boys and told them they had lost their mother, and bewalled with them over their loss, though the passengers exclaimed against it as foolish in him to thus wake up the children, and make them participants of his misery, before it was necessary to get off at the station. Though not very prosperous looking, he said he had some money. Arriving at the first telegraph station, the husband and his three children got out and left the train. It was dark, and the prospects of finding the woman, who was prebably killed, or at least badly hurt, back some twenty-five or thirty miles, appeared to be quite dubions. Mr. Seymour said he regretted that he failed to ask the Missourian his name, but the item from the Reno paper of the 5th inst. makes up for the oversight, and adds the following interesting perticulars, after giving an account of the woman, supposed to be insane, who jumped from the train some miles west of Blue Canon:

"Although the facts were reported from hearsay it has since been ascertained that they were, in the main, true. The woman, whose name is Mrs. Emerson or reaching Blue Canon. The only injury she had sustained was a severe cut over the eye. Her husband claims that she is insane, but the men who found her say she showed no signs of insanity. Mrs. Emerson asserts that her husband is taking her to the

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nows de plume andressed to Pazzlers' Corner." Answers e following week.]



(a.21. In Maylie; to picture vividly; having small squares of silk; a species of shell; pertaining to a handful; treated; appropriated; distended; bejated; a color; in Henida.

TOWHEAD.

TOWHEAD.

.

REVERSED RHOMBOID-NO. 820. Across—A figure by which a compound word is separated; an ancient city on the Nile: a color; one who steers a ship's long boat; a Bible name; a whirlwind. Down—In vinegar; an abbreviation; to utter allow, murmuning sound; boundless space; the tenth; the second general segment of insects; the fruit of a plant; a man's name; to fix; a verb; in Sang. n Snug. Canton, Ill. M. Waljean.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 822. To throw; a doctrine; a mass of ore; an animal. CHICAGO. FRITZ. SQUARE WORD-NO. 822. Place the letters in the square below so as to form word square:

A A M M

AOII LLDM CHICAGO. A D T I EMMA'S UNCLE. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 823.

I am composed of six letters, and means of or pertaining to a certain fine variety of tea My 1, 6, is equivalent to "What did you say?" My 2, 3, is a malediction.

My 4 is usually accompanied by my 5.

OBEKOSH, Wis.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 824. I am composed of six letters, and am an animal.

My 2, 6, 1, is continually.

My 4, 5, expresses assent.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 825. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 825.

I am composed of twenty-eight letters, and am in old saying.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is to seek for game.

My 5, 6, 7, 8, is a piece of furniture.

My 9, 10, 11, 12, is a trick.

My 13, 14, 15, is a pronoun.

My 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, is a number of animals.

My 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, is to gain.

My 26, 27, 28, is a pronoun.

Chicago.

E. F. K.

E. F. K. DROP-LETTER ENIGMA-NO. 826.

CORRESPONDENCE. Only Me, Highland Park, Ill., thinks the two nigmas are intended for Cooper and Thackeray, and he is right. Coochie, Burlington, Wis., sent a letter las week containing a charade which has been mislaid. Will she kindly send another copy?

Easel, city, sends the correct answers to eight of the puzzles of June 7, the charades of Kuttiphat and Nemo proving the stumbling-blocks. Sphinx, city, has correct answers to all save the 'Inkstand' and 'Budge Bachelor.' The gen leman has a good drop-letter puzzle in this num

ber.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., was very busy when
The Corner came to hand, but in a short time he
mastered all save the two characes and the dia-Happy Jack, city. asked for time to answer so many hard questions, and two weeks were given him. The result is three answers, —Nos. 810, 817, and 818.

E. F. K., city, brought all the puzzles in line save one. —the 'Badge Bachelor' of Nemo. Mr. K. serves up in the bill of fare this week a curious succession of words that form a saying well known to all readers.

to all readers.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., found no trouble save with the rhymes of Kutitphat and Neme. If she had those two she would have had a perfect list. The lady gives her favorite beverage as a puzzle in the present Corner.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., forwards a batch of riddles which are unusually good, one of which appears in this issue. It is the largest perfect diamond that has yet appeared in The Corner. Thanks are returned to the gouldeman.

M. Waljean. Canton, Ill., shows six of the knotty things all untwisted, and was too busy for more study. The undiscovered ones were Nos. 810, 813, 815, and 856. The lady has an excellent reversed rhomboid in this week's list.

Emme's Uncle, returning to the city from Leadville, missed The Corner from last week's paper, but hopes for its continuance. He promises to join its ranks once more, and sends in the square in this issue as an earnest of his interest in The Corner's success.

Tyro, city, writes to know why and wherefore was the mysterious disappearance last week. It was a concatenation of circumstances, Tyro, chief among which was the libress of the G. P. He's on leck once more, however, and assumes his 'customary attitude."

A FAMOUS FIVE.

Three Boys and Two Girls Born at the Same Time.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Queen Victoria's bounty of \$15 for every car

of triplets appears to have had a very stimulat-ing effect in all parts of her extensive dominions. She has hitherto confined the reward to cases occurring in Great Britain, but the wife of cases occurring in Great Britain, but the wife of an honest German farmer in the Colony of South Australia has recently presented an extremely strong appeal for the extension of the bounty beyond the limits of "the right, tight little island," as Cobden called it. Jacob Schuler, farmer, residing about thirty miles from the Town of Kapunda, South Australia, appears to have attracted no attention beyond the circle of his friends, who were few and far between in the thinly-settled region where he and his fellow-colonists from Germany had settled. His wife, on the other hand, attracted attention wherever she went, and well sae might, if the reports concerning her size, weight, and achievereports concerning her size, weight, and achievements in the way of increasing the population are correct. She is said to stand six feet four inches in her stockings, and to turn the balance at exactly 944 pounds 7 onness. She gave birth to a boy and a girl in March, 1873, and to two to a boy and a girl in March, 1873, and to two boys and one girl in September, 1873, one child being born between these two grand events, a fact deemed of so little importance in her remarkable efforts to increase the population of her adopted country that local chroniclers have not thought it worth their time to furnish the exact date of its occurrence.

Her crowning effort, however, and one that would, had she lived in America, at once gained for her the title of the champion child-producer, took niace in October, 1873. She gave birth to three boys and two girls: Journalism in Australia is conducted in a quiet, soler manner. The busy reporter in search of an item is an unknown marsanaer there. Two thirds of the

newspaper is devoted to advertisements, one ainth to accounts of what is going on at "home," as they call Eugland, and the remainder to various topics. It is not strange, therefore, that the most remarkable fact in Mrs. Schuler's life was not immediately made public. A friend of the family wrote a letter to another friend and mentioned the circumstances of the case. This

the most remarkable fact in Mrs. Schuler's He was not immediately made public. A friend of the family wrote a letter to another friend and mentioned the circumstances of the case. This friend reported the case to the editor of the Nord Australiche Zeitung, published at Brisbane, and he inserted a short paragraph in reference to it. The Australiche Zeitung, published at Adelaide, denied the story. These two German journals, the only ones in Australia by the way, fought a verbal duel over the matter for several weeks, when an article appeared in the Melbourne Argus in reference to the matter, purporting to have come from one who had seen the mother and children.

Finally the South Australian Register sent a reporter from Adelaide to the residence of Schuler, and he furnished a minute report of the case, proving its truthfulness. It appears from his published account thas Mrs. Schuler was at work about the house preparing her husband's dinner, when she was compelled on necount of indisposition to retire to her couch. Her mother called the husband from his work at the bara, and he in turn dispatched a boy temployed about the place for a Mrs. Haines, who acted occasionally as a midwife. This woman lived about five miles away; and, though she knew what she was wanted for and hastened accordingly, she did not reach the residence of Schuler until two children had been born. There was amole need of her services, however, for three more little ones were soon added to the Schuler family. Every one present appears to have been greatly astonished, for though Mrs. Schuler had already made a reputation in this line, so great an event was utterly unexpected. The father of the five is said to have sat stupicly down and mechanically gazed from one babe to another, simply saying: "Metin Gott!" There were three boys and two girls, but po facts as to their weight and appearance immediately after birth are giveif. All of them are alive, and are sarrived in the colony for their benefit. It will probably vield enough to clothe, suppor

A Fraudu ent Photographer.

An enterprising London photographer tried to retieve the depression of the times by offering to furnish anxious inquirers with an accurate likeness of their future wives or husbands. One of the female recipients of his prophetic pictures expressed a willingness to marry the original; but, as he was not forthcoming, she had the photographer arrested for fraud.

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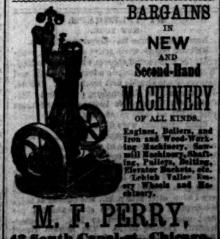
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FINANCE AND TRADE. Offerings of Foreign Stronger-Larger BOT Bills. aller Shipments of Currency to the Country--- The Stock M. & St. Paul. Market. The Produce Markets Moderately Active_Lard Dull_Fork and Meats Irregular. Wabash Ballway. 354 Ohio & Miss. 1455 H. & St. Jo. 21 Do preferred. 42% Dol. & Hudson. 46 D. Lack & West. 56% N. J. Contral. 524 Mo. Kas & Tez. 1354 Kansus City & N. 144 Da preferred. Firmer Feeling in Grainorn and June Wheat in Better Demand. Do preferred Louisville & Nash. FINANCIAL. The 4 per cents opened at the closing prices of the day before, and were 102% bid in Chicago in the morning hour. In the afternoon the mar-tet followed the upward course of New York

es, and the quotation for 4 per cents ad-ced to 102% bid. Refunding certificates and at 102, and advanced to 102%. Business cored at 102, and advanced to 10234. Business a covernments was very light. Bankers still in a light of the failure to receive returns in called bonds forwarded to Washton in response to the promise of Tra sury to anticipate their paynot. Chicago bankers and bond-dealers and a lara er amount of bonds and certificates in is supposed by those not familiar with the is. One Chicago bank bought over \$1,000, of the refunding certificates, or more than 500 of the refunding certificates, or more than one-fortieth of the entire issue. As a standard by which to test the present price of 4 per cents, it may be mentioned that the new Pennsylvania 4 per cent loan is selling in Philadelphia at

4 per cent loan is selling in Philadelphia at 102% and interest.

There was a larger supply of bids in the foreign exchange market, and the tendency of prices was lower. In Chicago sterling grainbills were 485 for sixty-day bills, and 487 for sight; and French were 520% for sixty-day bills, and 518% for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486% and 489%. In New Yerk the actual rates were 486% and 489%. In New Yerk the actual rates were 486% and 489. The posted rates for sterling were 488@490. French bankers bills were 515@517%.

Consols opened at 97 8-16, and declined to 51% pence per onnce. Prince Bismarck has declared himself to be opposed to the introduction of the double standard into Germany.

Business at the Chicago banks was light. Orders from the country for currency were smaller.

om the country for currency were smaller, ints were not active. Rates remain at

65 and 5@6 per cent on call loans, and 7@8 and 9@10 per cent on time. Bank clearings were er of Commerce stock 61 was bid

nd 62% asked for small lots. Stocks were not very active, but the market Stocks were not very setive, but the market showed a good deal of strength. Michigan Central advanced 1, to 75%, and is being bought, notwithstanding the small dividend. The Granger shares were strong. Northwest common went up 1%, to 66%, closing at the highest point of the day, and the preferred 1, to 95%. The earnings of the Company are making handsome gains, and great pains are now taken to make them. For the first point of the third week of the company are making handsome gains, and great pains are now taken to make them. For the first point of the third week of June the increase was \$56,000 over last year.
Lake Shore was not stimulated by the admis-tion of D. O. Mills to the Board of Directors, but declined 14, to 75%. Erie was active, and the price at one time rose to 28, but the close was at 27%, 14 below the opening. Wabash lost 14, to 35%. St. Joe common opened and closed at 21, and the preferred at 43%. In the coal stocks, Delaware & Hudson opened and closed at 46, Lackawanna advanced 14, to 57, and Jersey Central declined 14, to 52%. Kansas & Texas advanced 15, to 14. This was probably and week of June, which amounted to \$2.34. The New York Graph's reports that an important meeting was held in New York last week between the representatives of the foreign bondholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bondpolers of the Missouri, Ransas & Texas Railroad and the Boston parties who now control it, at which an agreement was arrived at as to the inture of this large property. The only point not definitely settled was whether the interest on the first-mortgage bonds for the next two years should be fixed at 4 or 5 per cent per annum. The understanding arrived at involves the providing of \$1,500,000 for the construction of a branch road, which, when completed, will nch road, which, when completed, will of a branch road, which, when completed, will prove a most valuable and permanent feeder to the main line, and will largely increase the revenues of this road. The other Southwestern stocks were not active. Kansas City & Northern lost ½, to 14%; Alton and Kansas Pacific were not quoted. San Francisco common declined ½, to 8, and the preferred was 10. Louisville & Nashville gained 1, to 55%. Minneapolis & St. Paul was quoted again at 30. Western Union was quoted after the opening ex-dividend. The dividend is 17 per cent stock, and 1½ per cent cash on 117 shares for each 100

ex-dividend. The dividend is 17 per cent stock, and 1½ per cent cash on 117 shares for each 100 held at the time the dividend was declared. The stock advanced to 95½, ex-dividend, and sold finally at 95½, a gain on the opening.

Eric second 6s, gold, opened at 73½, advanced to 73½, and sold finally at 73½.

Northwest gold bonds were 113, St. Paul sinking funds 108½, Burlington. Cedar Rapids & Northern 79, and Alton gold 6s 107.

Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday as a rule were lower on a moderate volume of as a rule were lower on a moderate volume of business. The largest dealings were in Eric consolidated seconds, which sold at 71%(272, closing at the latter figure. Eric funded 5s fell off to 71%, while do consolidated gold 7s sold at 110%, seconds at 108%, and 40s at 104. Canada Southern firsts rose to 85; Toledo & Wabash firsts, ex coupon, to 102%; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis firsts to 105; Kansas & Texas ga & St. Louis firsts to 105; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented to 67%; St. Paul I. & D. Drvision to 167%; South Pacific firsts to 100; and New York Elevated to 116. North Missouri firsts fell off to 116; Kansas Pacific, Denver D.vision, trust-receipts assented to 100%; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented to 65%; Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1891 to 104%; Louisville & Nashville consolidated to 113%; Burlington, Cedar Raptis & Northern firsts to 75%; and C., C. & I. C. seconds to 22. Chicago, St. Paul & Minusapolis Railroad. Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, during the second week in June, show an increase of \$6,482. The earnings of the Chicago & Northwest Railroad for the second week in June show an increase of \$95,000. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas earnings during the second week in June show an increase of \$2.34.

The following very suggestive history of the speculation in Sierra Nevada is given by the San Francisco Bulletin. It will be noticed that, al-

ncisco Bulletin. It will be noticed that, al-000 to \$27,000,000, and is now quoted at \$4,000, no bullion has yet been shipped by it:

000, no buillion has yet been shipped by it:

It was about a year ago that the Sierra Nevada Mining Company struck's abousains, and the shares began to rise in value, advancing in a few weeks from \$2.90 to \$270. As applied to the whole mine, this was a rise from \$250,000 to \$27.00,000. Such as advance has few, if any, parallels in the wonderful history of the Counstock Lode. The price saussequently dropped to \$37 per share, or at the rate of \$3,700,000 for the mine. The present value is about \$48 per share, or \$3.800,000 for the mine. About the lat of Angust, 1878, when the stock was selling for \$20 to \$10 per share, an order to buy was received from a distant city. The parchase was made, and the stock was ordered to be resoid when the price should have reached \$100. At that time every one who knew of the circumstances thought its foolish limit, as there was then not the slightest prospect that it would be reached. The result is known, and the vanture was a profitable coo. But where one made money out of that rise, scores lost, and some lost so heavily that they will probably be financially crippled for the remainder of their lives. The excitement was premature. It takes time to asycloo ore bodies of the magnitude reported in the Sierrs Nevada. A year has passed since the discovery in that mine, and not a dollar in bullon has been reported. It takes money to levelop these resources. Seackholders probably is not need to be reminded of that fact in this pub-

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to a seed sometimes the control seed of INVESTMENT SECURITIES. We buy and soil U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-200 and 10-400 purchased or exchanged at best current rates.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Governmen

New York, June 20.—Governments firm.
Railroad bonds were active and higher, especially for Erie second consols, which rose to 73%. Wahash second ex-coupon advanced to 15% and Denver & Rio Grande first reached 93. Rome, Watertown & Ordenaburg advanced 3%. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts rose to 70; no sales of seconds.

State securities were dull.

Stock speculation was reperally firm throughout the greater portion of the day, and fluctuations, except in a lew instances, were confined within %@L. Iron Mountain was the exception, and, after advancing from 24% to 25, declined to 23%, and closed at the lowest point. Western Union, after 2:15 p. m., was quoted at 95%, ex-dividend of 17 per cent stock and 1% per cent cash, and advanced to 96%, but subsequently reacted to 35. The next closed at an advance to 1% (21%), the latter

Louisville & Nashville, as compared with yesterday's closing prices. The election of James R. Keene as a Director of the Ede Road has produced a better feeling in the bonds and stocks of the Company, as it is understood he intends to take an active part in the manarement of its affairs, and the general feeling is that the ability and energy which he will bring to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him cannot fail to inure to the benefit of the road, and contribute to place it in a position to compete on not unequal terms with other trunk lines. Transactions were 127,000 shares, 9,500 Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 17,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 8,000 St. Paul common, 2,400 preferred, 19,000 Lackawanna, 7,600 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Michigan Central, 2,300 St. Joe, 1,800 Ohios, 8,000 Western Union, 8,200 Kansas & Texas, 1,500 Louisville & Nashville, 5,000 Kansas City & Northern, and 1,100 Iron Mountain.

Bar silver here is 1134. Subsidiary silver coin is 34,610 per cent discount.

Money market easy at 364. Prime mercantile paper, 34,644.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak at 487; sight exchange on New York, 489%.

Produce export for the week, \$1,004,000.

| Coupons of 1881... 107% New 4 per cent... 102% New 5e........ 103% Currency 6e...... 122 New 4½s....... 105% W. U. Tel., ex. div. 95
Quickeliver, off d. 15
Quickeliver, off d. 15
Quickeliver, off d. 37
Pacific Mail. 15\(^1_4\)
Mariposa. 105
Mariposa.

SAN FRANCISCO. Exchequer 8% Imperial
Gould & Curry 114 Martin White.
Grand Prize 2% Mono.
H. & N. 164 Undependence.
Julia Consolidated 44 Consolidat'd Pacific
Justice 334 Leviathan 1.
Mexican 30%

*In the new stock of Bodie two shares of the new NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, June 20 .- Sight exchange on

New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488%. FOREIGN. United States Securities—Reading, 2014; Eric, 284; preferred, 58. United States Bonds-New 5s, 1051/4; 41/4s, 108; 4s, 103%.
Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day, £13,000. Paris, June 20.—Rentes, 116f 97%c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, June 20: Burnhau)...
West Madison st. sw cor of St. Louis av,
n f, 105 4-10X101 fr, dated June 5
(Harry D. Spears to Charles P. Coggeshall)... shall).

Intario st. 25¼ ft w of St. Clair st, s f, 25½x100 ft. dated June 18 (Charles H. Blair to Abram Poole).

Purple st, in c cor of Sheridan place, w f. 28x90 ft, dated May 18 (Franz Eledla to E. Riedla).

West Jackson st, 68½ ft e of Rockwell st, s f. 24x125 7-10 ft, dated June 20 (E. S. Dreyer, trustee, to H. A. Hoffmann). Twenty-third street, 25 ft w of Stewart av, n f. 25x125 ft, dated June 17 (J. H. Fairchild, trustee, to George W. Hart).

Church st, 162 ft n of Wisconsin st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated June 3 (estate of John Becker to Marzaret Becker).

Hirsch st, 404 ft w of Rockwell st, n f. 25x124 ft, dated June 3 (German Savings Bank to Henry Stueben).

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork. Thus
Lard Shoulders, boxed Short ribs, boxed Whisky Wheat Corn Oats Rye Barley Live hogs 3 7005 The following were the receipts and shipnents of the leading articles of produce in this

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7

G. apples, bris 10 10 10 81 81

city consumption, 2,185 bu wheat.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 14 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 11 cars No. 2 hard, 68 cars No. 2 spring, 136 cars No. 3 do. 12 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (253 wheat): 150 cars and 5,800 bu high mixed corn, 2 cars new mixed, 311 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 17 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 3 cars no grade (488 corn); 42 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected (78 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 3 cars No. 3 bariey. Total (828 cars), 365,000 bn. Inspected out: 8,021 bu wheat, 230,034 bu corn, 50,723 bu oats, 428 bu rye, 3,160 bn beriew.

wheat, 230,034 bu corn, 50,722 bu oats, 428 bu rye, 3,160 bu barley.

The official report indicating some 300,000 hogs less in this State than a year ago does not agree with the advices received by prominent operators here. They point to an increase of 10@15 per cent in the number in illinois, lowa, and Nebraska, and all accounts agree in stating that the condition is satisfactory.

A leading operator stated yesterday that orders are now coming here from European porta for wheat, sent by parties who have heretofore received Milwaukee wheat. He says that the Chicago wheat of this year is better in quality than the same grades in Milwaukee, and that

the fact is now recognized by not a few buyers in the East and in Enrope.

The hide market is excited and advancing, light green cured stock being about 25 per cent higher than four weeks ago. Leather has advanced, especially in the East, and this seems to be the "why and wherefore" for the sharp rise in hides. The receipts of hides are moderate, and tanners and sealers are taking everything that arrives. The Boston Bulletin says: "The hide market has been quieter since our last. Holders are very firm, but the present wants of tanners are supplied, and they are not inclined to anticipate them at present rates. The stock of hides of all kinds at this point at the present writing is about 75,000, and of these 25,000 are Spanish."

There was a good deal more of life in wheat

There was a good deal more of life in wheat There was a good deal more of life in wheat circles yesterday than for two or three days past. The June shorts were more anxious to fill, and the price advanced from \$1.03% early to \$1.05 later, the bulk of the car-lots selling at the outside. It was thought that the spot arrivals of No. 2 were bought up by the parties who control the deal, their object being to increase the price to be paid by the shorts. There now remain but eight trading days in which June contracts can be filled, and the magnitude of the unsettled deal will determine the figure at which it will be closed. No one seems to have a well defined idea as to how much has yet to be delivered this month. The estimates to be delivered this month. The estimates range all the way from a few score thousand bushels to nearly five millions. The receipts are not large enough to make it difficult to swing the deal as high as may be deemed safe; only the No. 2 being to be cared for. Of this grade only 79 carloads were inspected into store yesterday, and 71 the day previous. This is at the rate of only about 30,000 bu per day, and some leading operators think the quantity will not be materially increased during next week. No movement seems to be in progress for shipping out the stock (of No. 2) here, and why it should be kept to be forwarded in July is a mystery that no one seems able to fathom. The deliveries of a weel from next Tuesday may perhaps tell the story The above-noted arrivals will be increased b about five vessel-cargoes from Milwaukee, and if they inspect as No. 2, they may be followed by others. If the 1,225,000 bu in store in our sister city should all be poured in here, together with the receipts there during the next six days, the addition to the load to be earried by the clique would be a large one.

Future wheat was firmer, in sympathy with June deliveries yesterday, and other markets tended upward also. Pork sold up early on the strength of higher prices for hogs, and the report of a decrease of stock hogs in this State at the beginning of the year, but eased back by about 10 o'clock, Corn was in much better de mand, both by shippers and local speculators, the sparseness of the hay crop here and in the British Isles being expected to strengthen corn by increasing the demand from feeders. Oats were quiet, but somewhat better, rye advanced 1/2 on account of comparative scarcity, and bar ley was nominally firmer.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, or

the basis of 1%c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Through rates on do, 5%c to New York by lake and canal, and 9%c by lake and rail to New England points. Rail rates were steady on the basis of 15c per 100 lbs to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 42%c per 100 lbs on meats, and do to Autwerp at 56%c.

Jobbers of dry goods express satisfaction with the position of the market. Trade keeps up surprisingly well, while the course of prices continues in an upward direction. Groceries were quoted active, with prices ruling firm and steady. Sugars are in large demand and show positive strength. Coffees and teas also were moving freely at full figures. In the butter and cheese markets there were no new features Dried fruits were dull. Fish met with a well-sustained inquiry, and were quoted unchanged. Dealers in oils reported a fair in-quiry at steady prices. Paints and colors were active, with white lead jobbing at \$6.50@7.00. Leather was strong. No changes were noted in the tobacco market. There was a steady

market for coal.

Lumber was quiet at the docks, the offerings being very light. The sales of vard-dealers were up to the recent volume, and no material change in prices was reported. Common green stuff is weak, and yard quotations for it are irceipts and shipments are both liberal. Broom-corn was quoted higher, and in fair retail request. Seeds were quiet, baing firmly held, with a moderate inquiry. The hide market was irregular and higher. The demand is good, and the market excited by reports of another advance in rough leather East. hay was salable to shippers and firm, the of-ferings being only fair, and dealers think there will not be more than half a crop this season. Potatoes were easier under larger receipts from the South. The supply of green fruits was again large, and free sales were made at nearly

former prices. Mauger & Avery, of New York, write:

The improvement in the wool market, noticed in our last, has continued up to the present time, and prices have advanced on different classes of stock from 15 to 40 per cent beyond quotations of May 16. This extraordinary chatge in wool has been a surprise to all, and evidently is warranted tosome extent by an improved condition of the woolen-goods market. The surplus of goods, which has been an incabus for several years, has been worked off, and the opportunities for the future of woolens much improved. Still, in spite of the favorable condition of the market, and the great advance in wool, there has not been a general advance in all classes of woolens, and on such classes as have improved the advance has been only from 5 to 15 per cent.

It is evident, therefore, that those who are now purchasing largely in the West, at present prices, are discounting a material advance in woolens, which can hardly take place before August; and which is not at all certain to take place at that time.

California wools, during the past month, being the only class of new stock of the grade available for manufacturers use, has been freely bought as fast as it arrived, and large syles to arrive have been effected at full figures. In San Francisco the market has been active, with prices ruling a luttle in advance of Eastern quofations. About two-thirds of the city had been taarketed at last advices, and some of the choicest wools were yet to arrive. Oregon wools have not arrived on the seaboard in sufficient quantities to make a market. A strong speculative element in Texas has quickly bought up the entire clip. The condition of the wools, particularly the Western wools, is better than usual, and, coming as they do on a bere market, they have been in active demand. The rise in domestic fleeces has had its influence on foreign clothing wools, and nearly all the available Cape and Australian has passed into consomers' hands. Mauger & Avery, of New York, write:

GRAIN IN SIGHT.
The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Also, 458,000 bu rye, against 593,000 bu a week pre-

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

June 20.—Receipts—Flour, 10,050 brls; wheat,
104,400 bu; corn, 164,542 bu; oats, 26,700 bu; corn-meal, 600 pkgs; rye, 850 bu; malt, 2,950 bu; pork, 121 brls; beef, 4,589 tes; cut meats, 3,567 pkgs; lard, 1,487 tcs: whisky, 133 brls. Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 186,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

PROVISIONSHOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and averaged easier. Lard was dull throughout. Mess pork irregular, with a moderate volume of frading, and meats quiet except in local changes from one month to another. Hogs were quoted & higher at the outside, but more pientiful later, and pork followed closely the dictation from the Stock-Yards, there being little change in the tone of advices from other points.

MESS PORK—Was less active and irregular. The market advanced 2½c early, declined 10c, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 1,000 bris seller Juna at

\$10.00@10.05; 5.250 bris seller July at \$0.05@ 10.05; 11,750 bris seller August at \$10.07%@ 610.17%, and 2.250 bris seller September at \$10.17%[10.27%]. Total, 20,250 bris. The market closed steadler at \$10.00 for cash or seller June, \$10.00@10.02% for July, \$19.10@10.12% for August, and \$10.20@10.22% for September. Old pork was scarce and nominal at \$0.00@.25; prime mess at\$9.00@9.50, and extra prime at 38.00@8.25. LARD—Was tame and steady at a shade below the latest prices of Thurrday. Sales were reported of 50 tes apot at \$6.17%; 250 tes seller June at \$6.20%; 2.250 tes seller June at \$6.20%; 2.250 tes seller June at \$6.20%; 2.250 tes seller June, \$6.30@6.32%; and 2.000 tes seller August at \$6.30@6.32%; for seller July, \$6.30@6.32% for seller August, and about \$6.37% for September.

Maxxx—Were fairly active, chiedly in local futures, with little change in the average of prices. There was only a light inquiry for export so far as could be ascertained. Bales were reported of 140.000 lbs shoulders for August delivery at \$3.00 @4.00; 5,400,000 lbs shoulders at \$4.77%@4.87% seller July, \$1.00@4.97% seller August, and \$5.00.55; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.25; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.25; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.25; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at \$3.50.26; and 100 tes sweet pickled hams (16 l

Shoul- Short L. & S. Short ders, ribs. clears. clears. Long clears quote i at \$4.77½ loose, and \$4.92½ boxed: Cumberlands, 5½@5½c boxed: long-cut hams, 8½@9c; sweet-pickled hams, 828½c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 7½@7½c for same brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$9.00@9.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.00 for hams.
Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@6c for city and 5%@5%c for country.

FLOUR—Was dull, and variously quoted steady to easier, by holders and parties who are usually regarded as buyers. There was very little demand. and that chiefly local, shippers holding off for lower figures. Sales were reported of 250 bris winters, partly at \$5.25@6.25: 0.5 bris double extras, partly at \$4.00@5.00; 200 bris no grade or private terms; and 400 bris rye flour at \$3.10@ 3.25. Total, 1,775 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices:

| nominal range of prices |
Choice winters	35.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters	4.75 @5.25
Fair to good winters	4.50 @6.25
Fair to good winters	4.50 @6.25
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.25 @4.75
Fair to good springs	3.75 @4.50
Low springs	2.59 @8.00
Patents	6.00 @8.00
Patents	3.85 @4.50
Export exiras, in sacks	3.85 @4.50
Brax—Was active and steady. Sales were 150	
tons at \$8.50 per ton on track, and \$8.75@9.00	tons at \$8.50 per ton on track, and \$8.75@9.00 free on board cars.

Conn-Meal.—Sales were 10 tons coarse at \$13.50;

and 600 bris on private terms.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at \$9.75@10.25

perion.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market for this month advanced 1½c, and for July %c, the latter closing %c above the latest prices of Thursday. The advices from Liverpool were unfavorable, noting dullaces, with inactivity in cargoes, the wesk feeling being one to large arrivals, while our receipts were moderate in volume, with very small shipmens reported, and reports that several cargoes have been engaged to come here from Milwankee. But New York was quoted firm, and there was some demand early to fill June shorts, which reacted on other futures, the sales on the first call aggregating 335,000 bu. The local crowd seemed to have sold more the previous day than it was safe to be out of, and they wanted to buy in again. There were not many outsize orders, either to buy or sell. The shipping demand was tame, even for the lower grages. No. 3 closing at 80½c, being no higher than the preceding day. The cash No 2 offered was bought with reference to contracts for this month; it closed at \$1.04½c. Seller July opened at 96½c. doing at 97½c. Seller August sold at 91@92c, closing at 97½c. Seller August sold at 91@92c, closing at 97½c. Seller August sold at \$86½689½c, and the year was nominal at 86½687c. Seller the mouth sold early at \$1.03½, advanced to \$1.06 chiefly in settlement, and closed at \$1.04½. Spot sales were reported of \$1,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.04@1.05; 57.000 bu No. 3 at \$00@81c; 800 bu rejected at 65c; 17,000 bu by sample at \$62@1½c of track; and 4,400 bn do at 70@92c free on board cars: 2,400 bn No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.04@1.05; 57.000 bu No. 3 at \$00.81c; sold bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.04@1.05; 57.000 bu mixed at 90c; and 40 tons screening at \$15.00.080 bo. Orner Whear—Sales were 3,200 bn winter, by sample, at \$1.03@1.04 on track: 5,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.04@1.05; 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.04@1.05; nd was probably stimulated by the re-

British markets were quiet and a "shade cheaper," but New York was firm, while our receipts were somewhat smaller and exceeded by the shipments. The demand was probably stimulated by the reports of short hay crops here and in England; also to some extent by the advance in rail freights eastward, which is promised to take effect next Monday, and may be followed by a rise in rates by lake. Shippers took hold quite rreety, absorbing all the offerings, while futures were also in more active demand, though August was easy as compared with deliveries for next month. Cash No. 2 closed at 38½,60 lift in store and 38½ of free on board, with a slight preference for high mixed. Seller July sold at 38½,6336;c. June at 38½,6384;c. Answert at 37½,637½,c. and September at 38½,60 38½,c. all closing with the inside bid. Spot sales were reported of 168,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 38½,62384;c. (400 bu red) at 38½,6338;c. 1,600 bu white at 38½,6336;c. 1,600 bu white at 38½,6336;c. 1,600 bu white at 38½,6334;c. (400 bu rejected and new mixed at 34½,634½;c. (800 bu by asmple at 30½,6386 so a track; 43,200 bu do at 35½,636;c. 1,600 bu white at 38½,634;c. (800 bu by asmple at 30½,6386 so a track; 43,200 bu do at 35½,600 for futures. The receipts were fair, and New York was reported steady. There was not much doing in futures, which advanced in sympathy with other grain, and cash was sainble to abippers, June or cash closed at 35½,6330;c. August sold at 31½,600½,c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 31½,600½,c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,600½,c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,600½,c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 30½,c. Son bus has a sainble to abippers, June or cash closed at 35½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,600½,c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,6330;c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,6330;c. and closed at 33½,6330;c. August sold at 33½,6330;c. August

APTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was firmer, closing at \$1.04 bid for June, 974,607% for July, 91%,691% for August, and at 88%,688% for September. Sales 250,000 bu at 97%,607% for September, and 87 for the year. Corn was steady, with sales of 90,000 bu at 36% for July, 37%,637% for August, and 38%,638% for For September, and 87% for July, 37%,637% for August, and 38%,638% for September.

Oats closed easier at 32%,633c for July, 30%,631c for August, and 30%,630% for July, 30%,631c for August, and 30.2030 for July, 30%,631c for September. Sales 70,000 bu at 30% for September.

Mess pork closed at \$9.97%,610.00 for July, 310.10%,10.12% for August, and \$10.20610.22% for September. Sales 1,750 bris at \$10.10% 10.12% for August, and \$10.22% for September.

Lara closed at \$8.2066.22% for July, and \$6.30 66.32% for August, and \$6.37% for September.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 200,000 ms at \$4.82% for July, \$4.95 for August, and \$5.05 for September.

for September.

LATER.

After the call July wheat sold at 97%c, and closed at 97%c. Corn closed at 38%c for July, and 37%c for August. GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a good order trade, and quote nearly all grades higher. The reports from Kaneas make the acreage planted there even less than dealers had first supposed. The prespect of the crops being light causes the

this staple, and the market was firm for the grade the supply of such falling within the deman Sales were effected at the annexed range of price BAGGING-Grain bags are h again quote: 23½ Burlans. 4 bu ... 11@13 23 Do. 5 bu ... 12@14 20½ Gunnies, single. 14@15 21½ Do. double. 23@25 20½ Wool sacks. 35@40 account. The local and Southern demand counts fair. We quote: COAL—Was stendy as last quoted. There was a light demand at \$4.50 for anthracite, \$4.75 for Erie, and \$3.00@3.25 for Illinois.

EGGS—Were selling quietly at 10@10%c. The lemand was local. Family kits. George's codfish, \$2 100 Ba Bank cod. \$2 100 Bs..... 640 5.75@

Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, ½-bris.
Holland herring
Smoked halibut.
Scaled herrine, ¾ box
Colifornis salmon, bris.
Colifornis salmon, bris. 1.25@ Colifornia salmon, bris..... California salmon, ½-bris.... FRUITS AND NUTS—The Dates
Figs. layers.
Turkish prunes
French prunes, kegs.
French prunes, boxes.
Raisins, layers.
London layers.
Loose Muscafel.
Valencias, new
Zante currants.
Citron...
D00 11 8 946 346 346 346 346 346 346 336 6 22 6 Apples, Alden.

Apples, evaporated.

Apples, New York and Michigan.

herrica, p case of 10 de comatos. S box.

emons, p box.

ranges, p box.

lananss, p bnoch.

occanuta, p 100

lineauples, per doz.

GROCRRIES—la the grocery manothing new to note. Activity is a Patent cut loaf..... Crushed...... Granulated.....

Do prime
Fair
Common
Common molasses
Black strap.
SPICES. ..18 @19 ..45 @47 ..24 @25 ..14 @15 .85 @93 ... 7 @ 8 True Blue SOAPS.

True Blue SoAPS.

Blue Illy 5
White Illy 5
Savon imperial 6
German mottled 5
Peach blossom HAY—Was in fair demand for shipment thy chiefly, and firm. The receipts are my No. 1 timethy \$10.50
No. 2 do 9.50
Mixed do \$5.50

Mixed do. 8.00g 8.50
No. 1. 7.00g 7.50
No. 1. 7.00g 7.50
No. 2. 6.00
HIDES—Were active and excited, and prices were quoted 1/20/3c higher. A few lots have sold above these figures. Bough leather is reported to have advanced again East, and this and local competition are assigned as the causes of the flurry:
Light cured hides. 10 81/40 83/4
Heavy do. 10 81/40 83/4
Damaged do. 10 81/40 83/4
Day fint, 10 80, prime 15/4
Dry flut, 10 80, prime 15/4
Dry flut, 10 80, damaged 12/4
Dry salted, 10 80, damaged 12/4
Dry salted, 10 80, damaged 11 82/4
Dry salted, 10 80, damaged 11 80/20/4
Green salted city butchers, eteers, 10 80 80/20/20
LEATHER—Manufacturers are still in the market, and are buying freely. The demand from other sources is small. Prices remain exceedingly firm:

HEMLOCK.

Lard, No. 2

Linseed, Police (1997)

Linseed, boiled (1997)

Whale, winter bleached (1997)

Sperm (1997)

Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure (1997)

Neatsfoot oil, extra (1997)

Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 (1997)

Sperm (1997) BOFFALO, June 20.—CATELS market upward tendency; far \$4.25@4.40; good still-fed.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipt farm; active demand; offerings! stock heavy; fair to good cit.

4.25; choice, \$4.75; extra \$4.25; choice, \$5.75; extra \$4.25; choice, \$5.75; extra \$6.75; all offerings disposed of.

Hous—Receipts, \$8.85; mar.

Hous—Receipts, \$8.85; mar.

Hous—Receipts, \$8.85; mar.

Hous—Receipts, \$8.80; mar.

Hous—Receipts, \$8.80; mar.

KANSAS CI

CINCINNA

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June. Price Current reports receipt 507: fair; native shippers, S stockers and feeders, \$2.500

of the dealers say shipped lumber and pile it at the n

Piece-aum.
Lath, green
Lath, dry
Shingles, per m
Sales include carro Mowry f
strips and boards at \$6.25, a
piece stuff at \$6.00.

The yard market was acti

The yard market was active;
Common green stuff is weak while dry is tolerably steady.
Third clear, 1x6,02 in.
Third clear, inch.
Third common dressed siding.
Third common dressed siding.
Third common, dressed siding, second common, dresser Flooring, second common, dresser boards. A 13 in. and upp

Calls, 2 in.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed, and
Lath, dry
Lath, green.
Shingles, 'A" standard to e
shingles, standard
Shingles, No. 1

The following were rec Board of Trade:

Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, June 20-11:30
@10s 3d. Wheat—Winter. 8
7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9
5d. Corn. 4s 1d@4s 2d. Po

BY TELEG

..... 9,924 25,962 1,140 CATTLE-There was little fault to be

CATTLE—There was little fault to be found with yesterday's market. A good general demand existed, and under a greatly diminished supply prices worked firmer all around. In common grades the change did not amount to a quotable advance, but in fat cattle there was an improvement of 10c per 100 lbs. The fresh receipts did not comprise the entire supply, there being many stale cattle, most of which were of the common sort, and that fact tended to keep down prices of thin stock. Sales had an extreme range of \$2.003 5.10. A mixed lot of scalawags sold at the inside figure, and at the outside price a drove of 91 head averaging 1, 502 lbe changed owners. There was, however, but little trading under \$2.75 or above \$4.75, while the larger part of the stock crossed the scales at \$3.75@4.60. Stockers remained dull, and not enough sales of that class were effected to give a fair idea of market values. Veals were in demand at \$3.25@5.25 per 100 lbs. The general

demand at \$3.25@5.25 per 100 lbs. The general market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

BAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 20.—CATLE—Receipts for the week ending June 19 were 5, 518 head of througn and 1, 022 of local stock, against 5, 712 through and 612 local the week before; supply in excess of demand, and, owing to unfavorable accounts from the Eastern markets, prices have declined 10@15c, most of which was on common grades; stockers and feeders hard to sell; several loads went through on first hands; best. 1, 300 to 1, 400, \$4.75@5.00; fair to good, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.00@4.60; common, 900 to 1,000, \$3.60@3.80; bulls, stags, and fat cows, \$2.25@3.50; sale for the week, 913 head, against 55@ last week.

©2.90.

SHEEF-Receipts, 20,400 head, against 10,400 the week before; supply has been light for yard sales, with a good demand, and all sold; prime, 100 to 110, \$4.30@4.60; good, 90 to 95, \$4.003 4.25; fair, 80 to 90, \$3.80@3.95; yeal calves, \$4.25@4.50. ALBANY.

SALEANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ALBANY, June 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 743 cms, and last week 679; throughout the week a good general attendance of buyers, with a fair demand for East and South, and, while the merget has ruled strong and higher prices paid, the advance in price was fully made up in quality of offerinas, which were unneasily good, the herds running very even in receipts of steers; no quotable advance is made in price; sales. 2, 300 for the week. Sheef and Lawiss—Receipts, 115 cars, and last week 85. mossly lambs; demand for sheep good, and owing to the scarcity an advance of %C, and fully sustained up to close; sales at 45% for common to extra.

To the Western Associated Decay.

4s 1d. Rest unchanged.

Liveratool. June 20-1 j
State, 11s. Wheat dell; mari
arrivals; red winter, 9s 2d;
No. 2 do, Se 4d. California
dull and a shade easier; 4s 1d.
Wheat dull; corn dull and ne
wheat at Liverpool for the we
237,000 of it being Americ
prime mess, 47s. Lard, 38s.
26s 9d; short clear, 27s 6d.
London, June 20.—Liver
Corn a shade cheaper. Mani
corn quiet. Cargoes off con
steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes
inactive. Country markets
and French steady. Weathe
tied. Weather on Continent
Special Dispatch to
Liverrool, June 20.—11:38
1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d. to the grades above common, the low grades being to some extent neglected. Trading was at \$3,750, 3,95 for poor to prime light weights, at \$3,750, 3,95 for poor to good heavy packing hogs, and at \$3,850,4,05 for fair to extra heavy shippers. Strader, Wadsworth & Co. disposed of a drove at the outside quotation. Skips soid at \$3,002,50. Most of the trading was at \$3,850,95.

All sales are made subject to a shiftness of 40 to for piggy sows and 80 the for stags. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, N 9d; spring. No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn-New, 4s 1d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 47s. 1
LIVERIPOOL, June 20.—Cor
G7d; sales 8,000 bales; ap
1,000; American, 6,000.
BBRADSTUPES—Quiet; No.
spring. 7s 4d@8s 3d. Cor
10d. Peas—Canad'an, 5s 11 YARNS AND PARRIOS-At LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Co week, 38,000 bales; America tors took 2,000; exporter warded from ships' side dire actual export, 3,000; total re icau, 44,000; total stock, 469,000; amount afost 277, ANTWERP, June 20. - Par

NEW YO Special Dispatch to New York. June 20.—C promptly on lighter offerings quiry, largely speculative, the tent also for shipment, while 14@1½c a bu, market closing improvement; 24,000 bu N 1.05, of which 72,000 bu waukee, reported at about 1.05, of which 72,000 bu wankee, reported at about the close at \$1.05\tilde{1}.06\tilde{1}

estive and Colorado steers, still-fed and fed, from 8t to 10c; bulk of sales, 8½729½c. sters used 350 fat steers, mainly at 9½693½c. sters used 350 fat steers, mainly at 9½693½c. ov; also. 3,000 quarters.

gr. Receipts, 5,100; both sheep and lambe but quiet: moderate sales of sheep at 4@ lambs. 5@7½c; including Southern and em. 5@7c. Shipments to-day and to-mor-do live, 000 carcasses. Section 56.7c. Shipments to day and to more section, 50.7c. Shipments to day and to more section, 3, 500; a car-load of good hogs Swing-Receipts, 3, 500; a car-load of good hogs swing-Receipts, 3, 500; a car-load of good hogs sections, 53, 90 to \$4, 15. BUFFALO.

STOCK.

6, 671 6, 942 6, 906 5, 443

25, 962

ule fault to be found with

all around. In common

Veals were in

per 100 lbs. The general

rs, weighing\$4.85@5.15

50 los 4.20@4.50

ed. Trading was at \$3,75% e light weights, at \$3,75% heavy packing hogs, and at to extra heavy shippers. Co. disposed of a drove at Skine sold at \$3,00% 3.50. s at \$3,85% 3.85.

ch to The Tribune.
June 20.—CATLE—Receding June 19 were 5,518
002 of local stock, against tocal the week before; supd, and, owing to unfavorte Eastern markets, prices
most of which was on com-

most of which was on com-and feeders hard to sell; rough on first hands; best. 5.00; fair to good, 1,000; common, 900 to 1,000, g, and fat cows, 22.25%, 913 head, against 556 last

400 head, against 10,400 y has been light for yard and, ang all sold; prime, ; good, 90 to 95, \$4.002.
\$3.80@3.95; yeal calves,

BANY.

the to The Tribuna.

Leves-Receipts, 743 cars, outhout the week a good uyers, with a fair demand d, while the moract has prices paid, the advance up in quality of offerings, good, the herds running f steers; no quotable adsales. 2,300 for the week cecepts, 115 cars, and last; demand for sheep good, y an advance of \$2.5 and ose; sales at 42,54c for gt to over-supply of lambs, week drooping and quotabusiness at 44,674c for

lbs... 4.00@4.75

3.75@4.10

1,140

BUFFALO.

BOTFALO, June 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2, 363;
market upward tendracy; firm; medium steers,
4, 2564.40; rood still-fed, 34.65%; butchers'
lots, 51.60%4.00.

MESET AND LARRE—Receipts, 6, 300; market
firm; active demand; offerings light; run of through
stock heavy; fair to good clioped sheen, 34.00%
4.25; choice, 54.75; extra for experi, 35.00%
5,75; all offerings disposed of.

Bocs—Receipts, 5, 855; market dull and declinme; prices 5%10e lower; York weights, \$3,95%
4.10; medium and heavy, \$3,90%4, 12%; four cars
receifd. ST. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS. June 20.—CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; demand for grass Texans and Indians exceeds supply; proces of the former rule at \$2.256.

3.5; and the latter at \$2.50@3.50; receipts. 500; shipments. 1, 200.

Boos—Higher; rough heavy, \$3.25@3.55; Yorken to Baltimores. \$3.70@3.85; smooth heavy, \$3.80@3.90; receipts. 4,700; shipments, 3,900.

\$3.80@3.90; receipts. 4,700; shipments, 3,900.

\$4.80@3.90; receipts. 4,700; shipments, 250; shipments, 900.

KANNAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Eastes City, Mo., June 20.—Catyle—The Price Current reports receipts, 740; shipments, 52; fair; native shippers, \$3.75@4.50; native cows, \$1.75@3.00. 0. eccipts. 2.367; shipments, 803; active; sice, \$3.55@3,65; inferior to fair, \$3.40

ncinkart, June 20.—Hoos—Active, firm, and her; common. \$3.15@3.65; light, \$3.70@3.90; king. \$3.80@4.00; butchers', \$4.00@4.10; re-ols, 1,700; shipments, 290.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet, the offerings being mail. A few loads of common inch were on the sarket, but nobody seemed to want them. Some the dealers say shippers will withhold their mber and pile it at the mills if prices do not i 1.42 @ 1.75 Sales include cargo Mowry from Lincoln, 105, 000 trips and boards at \$9.25, and 55,000 ft coarse

The yard market was active at the current prices. Common green stuff is weak under hig supplies, while dry is tolerably steady. Quotations:

 [atb, green
 1.35

 Saingles, "A" standard to extra dry
 2.000
 2.15

 Sbingles, standard
 1.75%
 1.90

 Shingles, No. 1
 75@
 1.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Board of Irace: Livzercool, June 20—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; apring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; wnite, 8s 4d@9s 2d; ditb, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn. 4s 1d@4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s.

Recapts of wheat last three days, 238, 000 centals, 161,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair.

Breadstuffs quict; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d; corn, Laverroot, June 20-1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat doll; market affected by large arrivals; red winter, 9s 2d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 4d. California unchanged. Corn dull and a shade easier; 4s 1d. Cargoes off coast— Wheat dull; corn dull and neglected. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool for the week, 414,000 centals, 237,000 of it being American. Pork—Western prime mess, 47s. Lard, 38s. Bacon—Long clear, 2%s 9d; short clear, 27s 6d. Cumberlands, 26s 6d. 20s 64; short clear, 27s 6d. Cumberlands, 20s 6d.
Lendon, June 20.—Liverroot.—Wheat dull.
Corn a shade cheaper. Mark Lanz.—Wheat and
corn quiet. Cargoes off coast.—Wheat quiet and
steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage.—Wheat
inactive. Country markets for wheat—English
and French steady. Weather in England unsettied. Weather on Continent showery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverroot, June 20—11:30 a. m.—Flours—No.
1. 10s 26 No. 2 St. 6d.

1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s.
LIVEUPOOL, June 20.—Corron—Firmer; 6 15-16
676; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export,

674; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

Brandstupper—Quiet; No. 2 to No. 1 red winter spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d. Corn—Western spring, 4s 10d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 11d@6s.

YARNS AND FARRICS—At Manchester dull.

Liverpool. June 20.—Corron—Sales of the week, 38,000 bales; American, 29,000; speculators took 2,000; exporters took 5,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spriners, 6,000; actual export, 3,000; total receipts, 55,000; American, 44,000; total stock, 603,000; American, 24,—189,000; amount afoat, 277,000; American, 24,— 469,000; amount affoat, 277,000; American, 24,

ANTWERP, June 20. -PETROLEUM-17%d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 20.—GRAIN—Wheat rallied New York, June 20.—Grain—Wheat rallied promptly on lighter offerings and more urgent inquiry, largely speculative, though to a liberal extent also for shipment, which led to an advance of %61%c a bu, market closing quite firmly at the improvement; 84.000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.04@1.05, of which 72,000 bu were Chicago and Milwaukee, reported at about \$1.05; quoted at the close at \$1.05@1.05; 32,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, July options, at \$1.04. Cern smerally up 1/2%c per bu on a fairly active movement for prompt and forward delivery; mixed western ungraded at 40@48%c. A slow call for 79 at barely steady figures. Oats in fair request,

Western ungraded at 40@434c. A slow call for the at barely steady figures. Oats in fair request, spening somewhat weaker and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago, 14,000 bu on private terms; quoted afoat at 354;@39c. Feed quoted steady.

Phovisions—Hog products unusually quiet, and quoted a trifle weaker. Mess for early delivery rather lightly dealt in; quoted at \$10.30@10.35 for new. Mess attracted less attention; demand weak; quoted 58:10c lower, closing for June at \$10.45@10.25; July, \$10.20@10.25. Cut meate steady on a limited movement. Bacon inactive but firm; long clears at \$6.25. Western lard in jess active request for early delivery at easier prices; 515 tos

Tallow—Fairly active, prime closing at 6c.

SUGAINS—Raw more active and firm on a basis of
65-16c for fair and 6 7-16c for good refining Cuba;
refined in better demand at full prices.

WHINKY—50 bris at \$1.06% cash; market dull.

Franciers—Feature of activity in line of tomange for petroleum quoted somewhat firmer; berth freight movement on a limited scale, and rates for grain by steam to Liverpool quoted weaker; for Liverpool engagements of 32,000 bn wheat at 43d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Corrow—Steady at 12%c; futures steady; June, 12. 45c; July, 12. 45c; August, 12. 57c; September, 12. 40c; October, 11. 57c; November, 11. 15c.

PLOUN—Without decided change; receipts, 10, -600 bris.

OD bris.

Grain—Wheat firm; receipts, 104, 000 bu; rejected spring, 75c; No. 4 de, 85c; No. 3 de, 90%@ 93c; No. 2 de, \$1.04@1.05; ungraded de, 85c@ \$1.05; ungraded winter red, \$1.05@1.17; No. 2 de, \$1.16%@1.17%; mixed winter, \$1.15; No. 2 de, \$1.16%@1.17%; mixed winter, \$1.15; No. 2 de, \$1.16%@1.17%; mixed winter, \$1.16%; No. 2 de, \$1.16%@1.17%; mixed winter, \$1.16%; No. 2 de, \$1.16%; No

PETROLEUM-Quiet; united, 66%c; refined, 6%c;

PETROLEUM—Quiet; united, 68%c; refined, 6%c; crude, 5%@7c.
TALLOW—Stendy.
Rags—Market dull; Western, 11@13%c.
PROVINONS—PORK—Market dull; new mess, \$10.30@10.35; old. \$0.50 Beef steady. Cut means firm; lone elear middles, \$5.25; short do, \$5.45.
Lard—Market dull; prime steam, \$6.42.
BUTYER—Steady: Western, 7@16c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
WEISEX—Market dull at \$1.06%.

BALTIMORE. Baltimore, Md., June 20.—Flown—Steady and in moderate demand; Western superfines, \$3.25@ 3.75; do extra, \$4.25@5.00; do family, \$5.15@

Pennsylvania red. \$1.17%; No. 2 Western win-ter red, spot, \$1.14%; June, \$1.14 bid; July, \$1.09% bid; August, \$1.07; September, \$1.06%. Corn—Western firm and steady; Western mixed, Corn-Western firm and steady; Western mixed, apot and June, 43½c; July, 43½c; Angust, 44¾c; Methodology, 45½c; Angust, 44¾c; September, 45c bid; steamer, 42½c, Oats dull and easy; Pennsylvania, 30@40c; Western white, 38@39c; Western mixed, 36@37c. Rye dull and lower at 58@69c.

HAY—Quiet; Pennsylvania, \$12.00@13.00,
PROVISIONS—Fair Jobbing trade; steady. Mess bork, \$10.75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib sides, 5@5½c; packed, 4½@5½c. Bacon—Sbuilders, 4½c; clear rib sides, 6c; hams, 11@12c. Lard, \$7.00.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; choice Western, 10 @12c.

B12c.

EGGS-Receipts full; market weak; 13@14c.

PETROLEUM-Dull and weak; crude nominsl; refined, 6½@62c.

COPPES-Firm; Bio cargoes, 11½@14½c.

WHISKY-Steady and firm at \$1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS-To Liverpool, per steam, quiet and nominsl; cotton, 3.16a; flour, 2s; grain, 4@4½d.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 3, 633 bris; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bb.

SRIPMENTS-Corn, 34,407 bu.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 20.—Flour—Market dull;

Minnesota extra family, good to fancy, \$4.75@

5.25; Ohio family, good, \$5.50; St. Louis family, choice, \$5.85; Minnesota patent process, \$6.62%

@6.75. Rye flour unchanged.

Grain—Wheat quot; Michigan white, at depot,

\$1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.14%

\$1.17@1.18: No. 2 red, in elevator, \$1.1444 Corn firm; rejected, on track, 33@37c; steamer mixed do. 38@39c. Oats unsetfied: white Western, 37@374c; good and fancy white, 38@40c. Provisions—Firmer: prime mess beef, 12c. Hams—Smoked, 94@104c; pickled, 8@94c. Lard—Western, unchanged.

BUTTER—Wesker; creamery extra, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extras, 10d; 2c. WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$1.06. CHESES—Wesk; creamery, 84c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2.500 bris; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu. Wool—Steady and firm; Pennsylvania, Oble, and

Wool.—Steady and firm; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia double extra and above, 38@40c; extra, 38@40c; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 37@40c; New York, Michian, Indiana and Western fine, 35@36c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 37@38e; combing washed, 40@41c; combing unwashed, 30@33½c.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Flour—Quiet and weak; superfine, \$4.00; XX, \$4.90@5.00; XXX, \$5.95@5.75; high grades, \$3.85@6.25.

Grain—Corn quiet at 50@556c. Oats dull, weak, and lower at 28%@40c.

HAY—Steady, with fair demand; ordinary, \$13,00;

Hay—Steady, with fair demand; ordinary, \$13, 00; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$17.50.

Provisions—Pork quiet but steady at \$10.75.
Lard scarce and firm; therce, 7@7%c; ker, 7%@7%c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, packed, 4½c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 5%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, 6%. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand at full prices; canvased, 7%@10%c, as in size.

Whisky—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05.
@1.08.

@1.08.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 11
@15c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common. 606%c; fair to fully fair, 6%66%c; forme to choice, 8%67c; yellow clarified, 766%c; Molasses steady, with a fair demand; fermenting 240:30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 326:35c. Rice in fair demand at 6%67%c.
Bran—Dull, weak and lower at 65c.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, June 20.—Flours—Dull and lower; XX, fall, \$4.10@4.30; XXX do, \$4.60@4.85; family, \$5.05@5.25; choice to fancy, \$5.35@5.90. GRAIN-Wheat-Cash opened higher; closed lower; options irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 red fall, \$1.004@1,08% cash, 94%@96c eing; 95%@95%c July; 91%@92%c August and etember; No. 3 do, \$1.03@1.02%. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 344@34%e cash; 34%@35c July;

©29%c Angust. Rye firm and unchanged at 52c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—POR inactive at \$10.35. Lard quiet;
\$6,25 asked. Bulk meats—Market dull and nominal. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.40@5.45; clear,
\$5.63@5.70 cash, \$5,90 last half August, \$8.00 last half September.

RECHIFTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 35.000 bu; cats, 21,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHUPMENTS—Flour, 4.000 bris; wheat, 20,000 barley, none.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bn; corn, 31,000 bn; oats, 2,000 bn; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

O., Jane 20.—Corren—Demand fair and market firm at 124c.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak; and lower; red, \$1.05@

1.09. Corn dull; 38@38½c. Oats dull at 32@35c.
Rye quiet but firm, at 60c. Barley nominally unchanged.

Provisions—Pork quiet; jobing, \$10.50. Lan

Provisions—Pork quiet; jobing, \$10.50. Lard scarce and firm; in fair demand; current make, \$6.15. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at \$3,85 cash; sales \$4.00, seller August; short ribs, \$4.95 bid cash; sales, \$4.95, buyer June; \$5.10 seller August; short clear, \$5.15. Bacon scarce and firm at \$4.25, \$5.50, and \$5.75.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand, at \$1.01.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
LINSEED OIL—Demand fair and prices higher at 65c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, Wis., June 20.—Flours Steady. GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened 5%c higher; closed cash firm; futures dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard.

cash firm; futures dull; No. 1 Milwaukee nard; \$1.06%; No. 2, \$1.01; June, \$1.00%; July, 97%c; August, 92%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80%c; No. 4, 74%c; rejected, 63c. Corn higher and in good demand; No. 2, 36%c; July, 36%c. Oats higher and in good demand; No. 2, 32%c. Ryarmer; No. 1, 54c. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2|spring, 66c bid; 70c asked.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; \$10.00 cash. Prime steam lard, \$6.20.
Hogs—Firmer at \$3.65%3.85.
FRIGHTS—Wheat to Buffallo, 2c.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 49,000 bn. Shiffments—Wheat to Buffallo, 2c.

BOSTON. BOSTON.
BOSTON. Mass., June 20.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine. \$3.00@3.25; common extras. \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra. \$4.00@5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan. \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@

\$5.50@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$5.00@8.50.

Grain—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46%@48c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 42@45c; white, 40@40%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 39@39%c. Rye, nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; corn, 44,000 bu; wheat, 4,400 bu.

Shiffarents—Flour, 54,000 brls; corn, 111,000 bu.; wheat, 4,100 bu.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 20. Flour-Dull and mchanged. Grain-Wheat lower: cash No. 2 red, \$1.08%; No. 3 do, \$1.03@1.02%. Corn dull; 34%@34%c

No. 3 do, 51.0321.024.
Onis firm at 32%-32%-C.
Whirex — Steady at \$1.04.
Provisions — Pork quiet; jobbing at \$10.35. Dry salt ments entirely nominal. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.4025.45. Lard quiet; 34c asked.
Hous — Active and higher; Yorkers to Bultimores, \$3.7023.85; smooth heavy, \$3.8023.90. Receipts, 4,700 head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. N. Y., June 20.—Nothing deing; orices unchanged.

CANAL FREIGHTS—3%c for wheat; 3%c for corn 2%c for oats.

RECEIPTS—Whest, none; corn, 52,000 bu.

SMIPMENTS—By canal: Wheat, 30,200 bu; corn, 106,166 bu. By ratiscad: Wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 6,050 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., June 20.—Flour-Steady.
GRAIN-Wheat firmer; extra, \$1.00\(\pm\); No. 1
white, \$1.00\(\pm\); June, \$1.00\(\pm\); July, \$1.07 bid;
Angust and milling No. 2, \$1.07 bid; amber,
\$1.11\(\pm\) bid.
RECEITTS—Wheat, 50, 798 bu.
BHIFMENTS—Wheat, 53, 046 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., June 20.—Grans—Wheat dull for futures; amber Michigan, July, \$1.02%; August, \$1.00; No. 2 red winter, June, \$1.12% bid; July, \$1.02%; August, \$6%c. Corn steady; high mixed, \$3%c; No. 2, spot, 36%c; July, 38c bid; August, 38%c; September, 30%c bid; Kanasa, 38%c; re-

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20. - Gnain - The Price

Oswzec, N. Y. June 20. - Grain - Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.18; No. 1 hard Milwaukee spring, \$1.15; No. 2 Dajuth spring, \$1.08.

PEORIA.
PEORIA.
June 20.—Highwayes—Held firm; sales
50 bris at \$1.03%.

COTTON.

MENPHIS, Tenn., June 20.—Corron—Firm; receipta, 22 bales; shipments, 340; stock, 8, 142; sales, 75; middling, 12%c. sales, 75; middling, 12%c.

New Orleans, June 20.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 12c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 10s bales; gross. 400; exports to Great Britain. 21; coastwise, 700; stock, 29. 944; weekly net receipts, 1, 194; gross, 1, 856; exports to Great Britain. 8, 783; coastwise, 2, 319; sales, 6, 475.

St. Louis, June 20.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 12%c; sales, 390 bales; receipts, 40; shipments, none; stock, 7, 200.

New York, June 20.—Cotton—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 6, 000 bales; last year, 11, 000; total receipts at all United States ports from all United States ports (2,3,00,000; last year, 4,200,000; last year, 4,200,000; last year, 195,000; stock at all interior towns, 18,000; last year, 16,000; stock at Liverpool, 606,000; last year, 187,000; stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 94,000; last year, 86,000.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., June 20. - PETROLEUM - Steady, and quotstions unchanged; standard white, 110

opened with 66% bid: advanced to 68%; declined to 65c. Shipments, 38,000 brls, averaging 38,000; transactions, 335,000.

Petteburg, Pa., June 20.—Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 86%; at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 20.—Business continues light with package houses, and jobbing trade quiet; cotton goods firm and unchanged; prints and ginghams quiet and steady; lawns in good request; men's wear of woolens less active, but firm; blankets and repellants in steady request; linen goods more active.

TURPENTINE. -Steady at 25c.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Divorces, Etc. Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday 1 hearing a motion for injunction in the case of Henry W. Putnam vs. John A. Lomax and defendants from using certain bottle-stopper fasteners made under a patent owned by complainant. Judge Drummond, after hearing the effidavits and arguments, issued a perpetual injunction against Parkhurst, he having made no defense, and a temporary injunction against Lomax, restraining him from manufacturing, using, or selling any fasteners covered by complainant's patent. THE MEAT-PACKING CASE.

An unintentional error was made vesterday in the report of Judge Drummond's decision Thursday in the case of the Wilson Packing Company vs. W. B. Clapp, by the use of the word "again," so that the impression was given that the Supreme Court had in some way recognized the validity of complainant's patents. The Judge did not intimate this. He said he was strongly against admitting the validity of such patents, but the Supreme Court had sustained patents somewhat similar as a new article of manufacture, and he had therefore agreed to let the case go up on a certificate of disagreement, so as to give the Supreme Court an opportunity to explicitly pass on the question.

An agreed case has been made up to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases against the tug Triad. The boat was libeled and sued for \$2,100, while the claims against the tug Triad.

Lucie Dunnweber was married to Christian M. Dunnweber in June, 1876, and he lived with her just one year, when he went off and she has not heard of him since. And vesterday she asked the Court for a decree of divorce.

Helen A. Reeve from Risdon E. Reeve on the ground of desertion.

TEEMS.

The motions for new trial were everruled yesterday by Judge Blodgett in the cases of Michael Donoghue, a retail liquor-dealer who failed to take out a license; Eugene M. Hartmann, the counterfeiter; and Michael Hallman, a liquor-dealer who faled to pay for his license. Sentence was suspended in the case of Donoghue until next October.

The motions for new trial in the Golsen and Gregg cases are to be heard next Wednesday before Judge Blodgett.

Judges Gary, Jameson, and McAllister will hear motions to-day, Judge Rogers submitted cases, Judge Moore divorces, and Judges Farwell and Williams general business.

Judge Jameson will not go on with the call of Calendar No. 1 until next autumn. The evidence in the State-street condemnation case will be concluded before him Monday, and the arguments will begin.

Huntington W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third National Bank, began a suit vesterday against Charles M. Thieleke and Flora Thieleke, claiming \$20,000. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

David and William Samson began a suit yesterday to recover \$10,000 of Stacy L. Roberts and W. H. Bent.

Thomas Johnston commenced a suit for \$20,000 against William Croak and Dennis Denneby.

Cornelia A. Cole brought suit against William H. and Mary E. Mosher, claiming \$5,000.

Thomas Brennan, administrator of the estate of Michael Handreiten, deceased, commenced a suit in trespass against Philip D. and J. F. Armour, H. O. Armour, Michael Cudahy, and J. C. Black, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Frank Brauer brought suit for \$3,000 damages against Henry Pries, Hermann Lohse, and John H. Voss.

COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court restarday Bensleys &

H. Voss.

COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court yesterday Bensleys & Wagner began a suit in assumpsit against F. D. Ford for \$1,000.

The Court will not be in session to-day, Judge Loomis baying gone to Kankakee to attend the funeral of a relative. On Monday at 10 a. m. the hearing of arguments in the tax cases will be resumed.

The objections of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery to the payment of taxes on certain lands owned by the Cemetery, but not used for burial purposes, were presented in the County Court yesterday. The taxes claimed as due are for the years since 1871, except those for 1875, which have been paid, but for 1876 and 1877 it has been agreed shall be baid. The amount involved is between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and the only question at issue is whether the property really formed a part of the cemetery or not. A decision will probably be reached on Monday. Aaron B. Mead acts as general agent for Samuel A. Crozer, of Bennsylvania, owner of the Dore Building, the Major Block, and the Rawson Building. The taxes for 1878 on these pieces of property amount to \$11,532, and his client being a resident of a distant State, Mr. Mead yesterday applied to the County Court for a transfer of the cases to the United States Circuit Court. The application was denied.

William O. Cole, Assignee of the defunct Empire Fire-Insurance Company, of Wheaton, Ill., yesterday filed a petition in the County Court setting forth that one Lewis L. Coburn, indebted to the said defunct corporation in the sum of \$5,000, with accrued interest, wanted to make a settlement by paying \$4,000 in cash and turning over certain notes. And Mr. Cole asked the Court to give notice to creditors to come forward with their objections, if any they have, to a settlement on such a basis. No order was made.

In the Criminal Court vesterday, George Edwards got a year in the Pentientiary for burglary. Joshua Allen pleaded gulity to burglary, and Mary Redley to potit larceny, and both ware remanded for eentence. James Daniels was tried for assault with intent to kill, but the jury, after being out five hours, reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged by hidge Booth. John Gorman was tried for the agreeny of \$253 from Edmanson Bros. in March! Isst. Gorman's attorney, a resent importation from Missourian wilds, took occasion

in his speech to the jury to allege that his "unfortunate client" (one of the most notorious young scamps unbung) had not only the prosecutors and the lawyers against him, but also the Court.

This occurred because, when the attorney attempted to inform the jury that, if the venue were not proven, they must acquit his client, Judge Booth allowed testimony to the effect that the robbery was committed in this city and conney to be given. The Judge felt bound to notice this flagrant contempt, and informed the legal luminary that he had got to apologize. After some rather painful efforts to squirm out of his uncomfortable position the attorney backed square down, and was allowed to proceed with his story. Gorman will learn his fate to-day.

The Oppenheimer forzery trial has been in-definitely postponed, and it is believed that the matter has been squared by the repayment of the money, and that Franz will plead guilty next term and receive the lightest penalty known to the law for such an offense.

Rnown to the law for such an offense.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Harriet Brown, deceased, an attachment was issued against Harriet Frisby, administratrix, returnable June 27, for not complying with an order of June 9 requiring her to file an appraisement and award.

In the estate of Anne Byrne, deceased, the objections against allowing the administrator, Thomas B. Bryan, to file an amended inventory were overruled. An appeal to the Circuit Court was taken and allowed on filing a bond of \$100.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted cases.

JUDGE GABY—036, 892, and 709 to 831, except
731, 742, 773, and 708. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, on trial. trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Confested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 4,381. Sheer vs. West
Chicago Alcohol Work, and calendar Nos. 282,
314, 316, 318. No. 301, Hamilton vs. Stettauer,
qu trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases 233, Hardin vs.
Kirk. 234, Hardin vs. Forsythe. and 877, Webster
vs. P., F. W. & C. R. R. Co. No. 2,703, Chicago
Towing Company vs. Cash, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Metions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Motions.

JUDGE STORMS AND STORMS AND

JUDGMENTS.

CINCOURT JUDGE ROSERS Hugh Harrity
rs. Henry Wilkinson and Samuel Myers; verdict, \$300. JUDE McALLISTER—Elizabeth M. Glesson vs Charles G. Race; verdict, \$300, and motion fo new trial.

Short Dresses for Women.

Short Dresses for Women.

Cincinnati Gpaetts.

A lady just returned from a protracted stay in Paris says: "I was thoroughly astonished, in visiting Worth's, to find all the newest costumes made short. In fact, no fabric was too costly to cut up into dresses of walking length. Only dinner costumes and ball-dresses were made long. House dresses, carriage dresses, promenade dresses, are all made of one length. A Párisian lady does not pretend to be seen on the street holding up her skirt."

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The Entire Trains, Consisting of Dining, Sleepin Smoking, Reclining, and Baggage Cars, Through in the Shortest Time and Without Change. From Chicago to Kansas City, Chicago to St. Louis, or St. Louis to Kansas City.

The Best and Quickest Route from Chicago to Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Colo-rado, and All Points West and South-

The opening of the new line of the Chicago A Alton Railroad, together with the superb accommodations in connection therewith, marks a new era in the railroad travel, of the West. When it is borne in mind that travelers can now go from Chicago to Kansas City, in any car on the train. with out change; while baggage is not rehandled, but remains in the same car where first deposited, the force of this statement becomes apparent. To invalids, especially, this is invalvable, and wholly does away with all care or anneylance which has beretofore formed the chief objection to travel.

The accommodations of the Chicago & Alton Road are now sneequaled. Their reclining chalt cars, which are furnished free of expense; their clegant sleeters, their palace dining cars, their new and stractive depots, and the smoothly-laid road-bed, combine to produce the advantages above slated. There is absolutely no change of cars of any class by this road between chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Pooria, St. Louis and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis and Pekin and Peoria. The Chicago & Alton Road has become the greet excursion route between the North and South, and also to the rach lands of Kansas and the mining regions and health resorts of Colorado. Possessing, as it does, union depots in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, so that disagreeable changes are avoided, it furnishes in overv respect the attractive route to the West, and the one which is receiving the indorsement of an appreciative public.

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Appledore and Oceanic Hofels, Not often is it the fortune of the summer tourist to drift into pleasanter waters than those that break among the isles of Shoals. Situated a distance of the miles of the New Hampshire coast. they are blessed with an even temperature, a remarkably pure and lavigorating atmosphere, perfect quiet and entire freedom from dust. The most eminent physicians recommend a sojoura at the Shoals as poscessing all the sanitary influences of a sea voyage. Both hotels are distinguished with gas, band of music, perfect drain-age, regular physician, accommodations for 1,000 neophe; houses connected by steam-ferry; good boats and careful skippers; the best fishing in the world. The elegant steamer Appledore, Capt. Kand, leaves Portsmouth, N. H., for the islands daily at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m., returning at 7 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., con-

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At IOWA COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa. Opens July 8, 1879, for SIX WEEKS, And at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Opens August 18 for FOUR WEEKS. For circulars address Mr. F. W. REED, Grinnell, Ia. GHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railway Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, ten (10) bonds of the series of \$100,000, ascured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 8th day of July next, at No. 228 South Seventhst., Philadeiphia.

Purchase to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest prices, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

5. TOWER.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1879.

FRAILEY SMITH,
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Notice to Contractors.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1879. H Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department, in the city of Chicago, III., (being Mail Messenger, Transfer, and Station Service), from November I, 1879, to June 30, 1883. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for proposals, and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at Chicago, or the Second Assistant

Postmaster General. D. M. KEY,

Postmaster General. DROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE. HAADQU'RS MILLTAND DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
OFFICE CHIEF AND DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., June 10, 1879.
Scaled proposals in friplicate will be recieved at this office until 12 o'clock m., June 28, 1879, at which time and piace they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for drayage for this Department in the City of Chicago, from the 1st day of July, 1878, to the 30th day of June, 1890, dates inclusive.
Bidders should state the rate per 100 pounds.
Payment for the service depends upon a future appropriation for the purpose by Congress.
The Government receives the right to reject any or all bids.
Riank proposals and any further information desired will be furnished on application. The proposals should be indorsed to the uncertigned.
Cylonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON FURRING AND LATHING.

OTFIGE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,)

THASAINT DEPARTMENT,)

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until
12 m. on the Soh day of June, 1878, for Iron furring
and lathins for wills, etc. of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which
and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the Office of the Superintendent.

JAS. G. HILL.

Supervising Architect. DROPOSALS FOR HARBOR

IMPROVEMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
27 Milwankee-st.

Milwarker, Wis., June 12, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 10 a. m. on the 30th day of June, 1879, for the construction of two cribs, more or less, at the Harbor of Port Washington, Wis.

For all information apply at this office. Parties proposing to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Port Washington Harbor," and addressed to

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Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.... 9:00 am * 7:55 pm Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. *12:35 pm * 3:00 pm Jollet & Dwight Accommodation * 5:00 pm * 9:10 am

CHIOAGO, MILWAUXEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 83 South Chark-st., apposite Sherman House, and at depot.

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Libertyville Accommodation. 5:15 p m 2:00 c m
St. Paul & Minnespoits Ex (daily) 5:00 p m 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesots, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express., 5 0:00 p m 2 7:00 s m All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pauland Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown Lacrosce, and Winna.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7100 a m | 6150 p m Day Express... 4:00 a m | 7:40 p m Ralamaso Accommodation... 4:00 p m | 10:20 a m Atlantic Express (daily)... 4:15 p m | 8:00 a m Night Express... 79:10 p m | 8:00 a m

PITTEBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Depots Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Aprive.

PITTEBURG, (HEGHERATT & ST. LOUIS B. B. (Cinclunatt Air-Line and Kohomo Line.)
Depot. oprner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Bids.

tacinosti, Indianapita, Lonti-ville, Columbus & Kast Day Express. 8:40 am \$:10 pm Night Express. 8:40 am 7:10 am Depot, foot of Lake at and foot of Two

INDIANA HISTORY.

Record of Some Interesting Incidents of the War of the

The Allleged Use of Troops at the Polls in Indianapolis in 1864.

No Truth Whatever in the Recent Assertions of Senators McDonald

Those Democratio Statesmen Placed in an Awkward Position by a Recital of the Facts.

In the discussion of the Army bill in the United States Senate. Senator McDonald, in his

United States Senate, Senator McDonald, in his secent set speech, said:

In my State, in 1864, a regiment of Massachusetts of unsteers stationed at Indianapolis were permitted a leave their encampment on the day of election, not, with arms in their hands, suffered to surround he polls and not only exclude citizens from voting, at were permitted to vote themselves, a privilege has they used most freely. This was done in my wn view, and I saw these non-resident atmed ien insult and drive from the polls citizens of the tate as loyal as themselvas. Similar scenes were acted in other parts of the State, as I have good asson to know.

untrue, from the fact that it had been rently denied by good authority, whereupon porhees warmed up considerably and declared had never been denied except very recently de newspaper in inc an irresponsible newspaper in indiana."
e "irresponsible newspaper" referred to is
a Journal. To this off-band charge of Sens-

tor Voorhees it would be easy to retort that

HE IS HIMSELF IRRESPONSIBLE
in respect of personal veracity and moral character, and to praye it by his neighbors and those who have known him all his life. It would be easy to show by a plain statement of facts that the Journal, in spite of the repeated solicitation and urging thereto, has renerously refused, out of mere pity for him, to publish the statement of passages in his personal history which would cover with shame and contempt the thin garb of personal honor which he so conspicuously displays on every occasion. But it is not necessary to do this, and the Journal will pass by with the contempt which it deserves the charge from such a source that it is "an irresponsible newspaper."

ator Voornees, and they labored together to ter up the false charge that a Massachuent interfered with an election in ty in 1864. That these Senators should ling to call public attention in any mas-devents in Indiana history with which of them were connected to an extent seri-compromising their characters as loyal at that time is indeed surprising. If re really wise, and had a decent regard public opinion, they would ask that the hisfar, and their connection with it, might be ad with a veil of oblivion, instead of callth which they acted and the men with n they consorted at that time were deep in

PLUNGE THE STATE INTO CIVIL WAR, least one of them being himself privy to the papiracy. As Senators McDonald and Voors have both piaced themselves on the record the declaration that a Massachusetts regiy in 1864, it is well enough that the facts in case and some of the accompanying circum-ces should be stated, in order that it may ear whether the Journal is "irresponsible," thether that designation applies to the two ators from Indiana.

enators from Indians.

In 1864, the war being then in progress, there rissed in this State a secret order called the nights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Librity. This order was composed of Democrats, and officered by leading men of that party in prious parts of the State. Its phicage as expensions parts of the State. various parts of the State. Its objects, as subsequently elicited by legal investigations and stated by grand juries and other official authorities, were to discourage enlistments in the army and resist the draft; to aid the Rebels by recruiting for them, or assisting them to recruit within our lines; to furnish them with arms, ammunition, etc.; to co operate with them in raids and invasions; to destroy Government property and stores; to release the Rebul prisoners confined at Indianapolis; to place the State of Indians in opposition to the Federal Government, and to assist in the establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy. That these were the objects of the trassonable organization above named is matter of historical record. To accomplish them, murder and assassination were discussed, and

AN OPEN UPRISING WAS PLANNED

to take place in the summer of 1864. The discovery of this conspiracy and the exposure of its plans caused intense excitement throughout the State and particularly in this city, where some of its boldest operations were to take place. On the 20th of August, 1864, information having reached Gov. Morton that arms had been sent here to assist in carrying out the plans of the conspirators, he succeeded in finding and oromptly seized thirty-two boxes of may revolvers and 185,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, which were in the custody and under the control of leading. Democrats. A few days later John C. Walker, then, as now, a Democratic leader, and recently appointed to a responsible position in the Insane Asylum at this city, addressed a letter to Gov. Morton, from Chicago, in which he said:

A few weeks ago I purchased in the city of New York a few hundred pistols, with accountements and ammunition, and shipped them to Indianapolis for the purpose of supplying the orders of friends in Indians. I am now informed that on the 20th of allet of this month this property was seized sand possessed by the military authorities at Indianapolits.

The writes then proceeded to conte the AN OPEN UPRISING WAS PLANNED

The writer then proceeded to quote the con-titutional right of cluzens to keep and bear rms, and closed with a formal demand on Gov.

thus unlawfully seized. This letter was published in the Sentine, of this city, Aug. 30, 1864. The demand was not complied with. A few weeks later several of the leaders of the consolracy, all prominent Democrats, were arrested, and in due time were tried before a military court. The evidence against them was overwholming, coesisting, in part, of their correspondence and ritual, which had been seized, and of the testimony of military officers and detectives, and of some of their number, who turned State's evidence. The defendants were found zuilty and sentenced to death, but were aubsequently pardoned by the President on the essuest representations of Gov. Morton and other prominent men.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of a conspiracy, the details of which would fill volumes. The report of the "treason trials" which followed its exposure and overthrow is part of the history of that time. The spirit of the Indiana Democracy of the time was fairly voiced by D. ii. Colerick, a present Democratic member of Congress from this State, who, in the course of a spoech delivered at the Democratic Convention held in this city in 1864, said: "Nins hundred and ninety-nine men of every thousand whom I represent breathe no other prayer than to

When news of our victories comes, there is no rejoicing; when news of our defeat comes, there is no scrows." Sanator Voorners denounced Union soldiers in his public speeches in such terms as to focur their blitter hostility, and on one occasion, while traveling on a railroad train with a number of them, he was only saved from violence by the interference of officers, and was compelied to leave the cars for safety. While his active complicity with the conspiracy to plunge the State into civil war was not proven, it was fairly inferred from letters and correspondence captured by the military authorities. One of these, a letter from Senator Wall, of New Jersey, inclosed a letter from one E. W. Cart, offering to sell 20,000 rides, which he declared "a great bargain, and worth to-day more in Europe than we offer to sell them for here." Another letter from C. C. Clay, Jr., a Rebel arent in Canada, to Jacob Thompson, dated St. Catharines, July 11, 1864, after referring to the permitions of the Sons of Liberty and to the plan for an uprising in Indiana, said: "Voorces is to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and when he wow of these exciting events and in

pletely broken down by the evidence of
his party's complicity in the wicked Plot,
though he denied personal complicity with it.
The election occurred Oct. 11, 1864. Several
weeks before the election the Democratic State
Central Committee published an address to the
party, in which, after referring to the excitement caused by the Iresh call for troops, by the
draft, etc., they said:
In times of public heard. The acceptance

DREW FROM GOV. MORTON A PROCLAMATIO in which, after quoting the Democratic address in full, he said:

in full, he said:

The assumption that there is a well-founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one act upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military listory of the State during the existence of this was justifying or suggesting the charge.

I do therefore solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking directly or indirectly to resistance to Federal or State, authority; to abstain from all organizations or conditionations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their silegiance and duty to the Government of the United States.

On the morning of election-day, Oct. 11, the

On the morning of election-day, Oct. 11, the Journal published the following editorial:

The Democratic newspapers and politicians have latored hard during the present canvass to impress their followers with the belief that force was 10 be used to control the elections. Their State Central Committee most wantonly advised Democrats to arm themselves and form military organizations to protect the ballot-box, under the pretense that the military authorities would use the solders to drive Democrats from the polls. The utter absence of all minitary force, except in localities where public property or prisoners of war are to be guarded, has probably convinced all reasonable Democrats that their Central Committee were stupidly ignorant, or that they desired to create discord without any reasonable provocation. We carnestly hope that peace will prevail to-day at all the voting-precincts of the State, and we cannot too decidedly impress upon our friends the absolute duty of keeping peace at the polls, where they are in the majority and haw the power to repress disorder. Every legal voter must be protected in his right to vote, and no interference except argument should be tolerated.

The language and spirit of this shows that no militars interpresses.

was contemplated by the Republicans, or by the Government, as in fact none was ever attempted. At that time there were about 6,000 Rebel prisoners confined here, the release of whom constituted part of the Democratic conspiracy. To guard these prisoners, and for other military duty, the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. A. D. Wass, was stationed here,—this being the regiment which Senators Voorhees and McDonald now charge was used at the polls. The charge has not a particle of foundation in truth. It is false in whole and in part, in letter and in sphit. Neither the regiment, nor any part of it, nor any of its officers or soldiers, were at or near the polls with arms. If any of them were on the ground they were there as citizens and without arms, though probably in uniform. There was no military interference, nor any attempt at or semblance of such a thing. The only excitement of the day was caused by the appearance on the grounds of Congress, who was charged, though probably incorrectly, with peddling spurious tickets. The excitement was not great and the whole affair was such NO MILITARY INTERPEBBACE OR VIOLENCE

A FOOLISH OUTBREAK AS MIGHT OCCUR AT ANY Gen. Love gave the following account of it in

Gen. Love gave the following account of it in a card published in the papers next day:

Understanding that a suggestion had been made to some of my personal friends that the cause of the attempt to mob me at the polis yesterday was the distribution by me of spurious tickets, I feel called upon briefly to state the facts. Whilst engaged in pleasant and friendly conversation with two gentlemen of the opposite party, I was approached by a crowd headed by one whom I thought from his appearance to be drunk (and I binah when I any that several of those insulting me were dressed in the uniform I have myself worn for many years with pride), who demanded the surrender of the tickets in my possession. I tout them they could have one each if they would vote it, but no more. Nor did they get more. Seeing a guard of the veterna Corpa, I claimed the protection I knew I would work acceive.

more. Nor did they get more. Seeing a guard of the Veteran Corpa, I claimed the protection I knew I would receive. After the guard were marched from the ground, and having no security of protection from further insult and violence, I left the ground and did not return.

It will be observed that there is no allusion to armed men or to military interference. At that time there were hundreds of Marion County soldiers at home on sick leave or for the express purpose of voting, all of whom were entitled to vote, and it is not likely they laid off their uniforms before going to the polls. Real soldiers were not quite so punctilious as that in those days, though perhaps Gen. Love might have been. There is no evidence that one of the soldiers who so frightened him belonged to the Massachusetts regiment. On the courtary, the strong probability is that they were all Marion County soldiers, Who HAD A RIGHT TO BE THERE AND TO VOTE. WHO HAD A RIGHT TO BE THERE AND TO VOTE.

County soldiers,

WHO HAD A RIGHT TO BE THERE AND TO VOTE.

According to his card, the narty who made the demonstration against him was headed by a person whom he supposed to be intexicated, and "several of them" wore the uniform of soldiers. They were not all soldiers, and there is no evidence that any of them were armed. Certainly they were not stationed at the polls, and were not acting under the command of any officer. In short, it is evident they were merely a mixed crowd of citizens and soldiers, all Republicans no doubt, partaking fully of the excited feeling of the time caused by the recent disclosure of the treasonable plots of the Democracy, the arrest of the leaders, etc. To call such an outbreak as this "military interference" is an audacious faise-hood, and that the two Indiana Se nators should have united in doing so shows to what extremity they are driven to find material to bolster up their raw-head-and-bloody-bones arguments. It was not half so much a military interference as the threatened lynching of Senator Voorhees by infuriated Union soldiers in the cars between Terre Haute and Greencastle. That it was not regarded as a matter of any consequence or significance at the time is shown by the fact that the Journa' of the next day made no reference to it at all except to print Gen. Love's card, while the Seating merely had the following local paragraph:

On yesterday while the election was progressing.

paragraph:

paragraph:
On resterday while the election was progressing quietly, the Republicans, seeing the Democrats were polling a sarge vote, commenced cowding round those bedding Democratic tickets with the cry of "Take the tickets," "Go for them," etc., and soon compelled such well-known citzens as W. H. Talbott, Gen. Love, Sam Delzeil, and others to leave the ground or quit distributing tickets.

Here again it will be observed there is

Here again it will be observed there is

NO REFERENCE TO MILITARY INTERFERENCE,
ro charge that any troops were stationed at or
near the polls, or that the crowd that hustled
Gen. Love was armed or acting under orders.
In short, it is clear as daylight on the face of
the facts adduced that there was no approach to
military interference at the election referred to.
Gen. Love edid not intimate anything of the kind
in his card published next day, and it is very
strange that at this late day he should rush to
the front in an effort to prove himself a great
political martyr and downtrodden victim of
military tyranny. Even his slight military experience should suffice to teach him the difference between a sudden outbreak of a few excited and intoxicated citizens and soldiers on
election-day, and an attempt of Government to
use military at the polls.

The foregoing statement of facts completely
disposes of the assertion of Senators McDonaid
and Voorbees that a Massachusetts regiment
was used at the polls here in 1864; but, in further corroboration of our position, we present
the following statements obtained by Journal
reporters from a large number of citizens, some
of whom were inspectors at the election. These
statements ere an interesting contribution to
the history of the times:

the history of the times:

INTERVIEWS.

John C. S. Harrison, banker, when questioned concerning his recollections of the 1864 elections, said: "I took a great interest is politics then, as I do now, and was around the polls at the old Court-house at both these elections. All the voting was done at one precipit then. There was no organized body of troops there, and nobody in command of the soldiers who were on the streets. There were no armed soldiers on duty at the polls or anywhere else in the streets of the city, unless it was occasionally a detail of three men with a Sergeant sent out to arrest a drunken soldier and take him into camp. That was a very frequent occurrence in those times. The statement that soldiers were stationed at the polls to prevent people from voting is all a lie from beginning to end."

E. G. Cornelius, of Bran, Cornelius & Co., wholesaic dry-goods merchants, said: "I was around on the streets all day at those elections. There were no soldiers under arms or on duty

NO TROOPS WERE UNDER ARMS AT THE POLLS,

No troops were under the command of any one. They were just standing around on the streets as any other citizens might have done, and nobody thought of employing any military force to keep people from voting.

A. L. Wright, head of the carpet firm of A. L. Wright & Co.. said: "I was one of the clerks of the Election Board—both in October and November. I believe. There were no troops around the polls. There were plenty of soldiers, but not under arms, and nobody was in command of them. There is not the slightest authority for the statement that people were prevented from voting by armed troops at the polls."

George Slean, of the firm of Browning & George Slean, of the firm of Browning &

vented from voting by armed troops at the polls."

George Slean, of the firm of Browning & Sloan, wholesale druggsts, said: "Yes! remember the elections of 1864—I should think I do. There were no soldiers stationed around the polls at either of the elections in that year. Of course there were plenty of indiana soldiers around who had returned on leave to vote, and a good many of the men of the Sixtieth Massachusetts were around the streets. They were in uniform, because soldiers who left camp out of uniform were looked upon as deserters. But they were not there to interfere with anybody voting. They were not under the command of anybody, and there wasn't an armed soldiers anywhere around

WASN'T AN ARMED SOLDIER ANYWHERE AROUND reery soldier that was there was present as a citizen. There was no Massachusetts regiment on duty at either of those elections. I see that statements have been made that the change from 20,000 Democratic majority in 1862 to a Republican majority in 1864 could never have been effected without frand and repeating. Well, now, there are two things that might account for this change. When the elections were held in 1862, Lincoln's emancipation programme was exciting a good deal of attention. Many Northern sympathizers said: 'We are Union men, but we don't believe in freeing the slaves,' and the Republicans lost a lot of votes that way; but in 1864 the feeling was just the other way, and besides the discovery of the 'Sons of Liberty' scheme acted against the Democrats. I could name scores of Democrats in this city who would not vote their ticket in that year, because they were disgusted at finding there were so many Democrats in Indiana who were traitors to the Union, and were plojting to destroy. I don't say that none of the Massachusetts men voted, but they were not on duty at the polis to prevent anybody else from voting.''

W. C. Smock, Clerk of the Marion Circuit THE POLLS;

from voting."

W. C. Smock, Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, was, at the October and November elections in 1864, a resident voter of the city. In conversation with a reporter yesterday afternoon, Mr. Smock asserted that he was present at the polls at the Court-House at those elections, and

on either occasion; neither was any one, to his knowledge, driven away from the ballot-box by soidlers, armed or unarmed. Some of the soldiers then stationed in this city were on the grounds and mungled with the citizens, without arms. Disturbances between citizens occurred at different times during the day, in which the soldiers did not in any manner participate, to his knowledge.

at different times during the day, in which the soldiers did not in any manner participate, to his knowledge.

Col. W. R. Holloway, Postmaster, stated that he was at the poils at the Court-House in this city at the October elections in 1864. Was there all day, and did not see an armed soldier in the vicinity of the poils at any time during the day. The soldiers who were present were unarmed and did not interfere in any manner whatever with the right of any man to vote. One or two disturbances occurred during the day, as are apt to occur at any election, but the soldiers were in no way connected with them. The Sixtleth Massachusetts Regiment did not vote. Col. Holloway was formerly Gov. Morton's private secretary, and was personally acquainted with every officer and many of the men of the Sixtleth Massachusetts Regiment, and did not see a man on the ground whom he recognized as a member of that regiment. The only disturbance in which, to the Colonel's recollection, any soldier took any part happened as follows: A Democrat pushed his way through the crowd, and, displaying a straight Democratic ticket, to which was pinned a butternut, inserted it in the box, saying, "Them's my sentiments," to which an unarmed soldier, off duty, responded by striking the fellow under the car, with the remark,

"TES. AND THEM'S MINE."

"YES, AND THEM'S MINE." Gen. Love and a soldier had some kind of an altereation, in which no blows were exchanged. The soldier accused Gen. Love, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress, of pedaling Republican tickets with his (Love's) name on them, and which was at that time considered

nue, says he was at the polls at the Court-Hon on the occasion of the State election in this city in October, 1864. Was about the grounds at fre-quent intervals during the day, and did not at any time see an armed soldier at the polls. He

neither saw nor heard of any one being driven from the ballot-box by soldiers, armed or unfrom the ballot-box by soldiers, armed or unarmed.

Mr. Lem Vanlaningusm, Secretary of the Citizens' Gaslight & Coke Company, was one of the inspectors of the election in October, 1864, in this city. As such Mr. V. was at the polls during the entire day. He did not see any armed soldiers about the polls, and did not see or hear of any disturbance in which they participated. Unarmed soldiers were there in the capacity of citizens, but in nowise interfered with the election. Did not know of any Massachusetts soldiers being present on the grounds.

The Hon. Samuel Hanway, Treasurer of Marion County, was at the polls all day at the election in question. He states positively that he did not see an armed soldier on the grounds that day. All the soldiers there during the day were stationed in the city at the time, and were THERE AS CITIZENS ONLY.

They did not in any manner, or stany time, par-

They did not in any manner, or at any time, par-ticipate in any movement tending to intimidate

ticipate in any movement tending to intimidate voters.

E. W. Halford was at the poils on the occasion of the October State elections in 1864. The poils were situated at the Court-House and were surrounded by a large crowd of people in which were a number of soldiers. Not one of these latter carried arms, and in no way interfered with the election. There was a good deal of excitement and a few disturbances, but not much, if any, more than at other elections held in Indianapolis.

much, if any, more than at other elections nero in Indianapolis.

About twenty or thirty other gentlemen who were interviewed expressed themselves with equal certainty in denying the presence of troops at the polls at the elections named. It is not necessary, however, to add any further testimony to that given above, although hundreds of influential citizens might be named who would be perfectly willing to make similar statements.

THE STORY.

[A FACT.] By my fire I sat one ev'ning,
When my daily tasks were done;
Near me were my babies resting—
Little daughter, little son.
I had thought them caimly sleeping,
All so very still had grown,
When I heard a gentic murmur
In a very drowsy tone.

"Bruzzer," said my tiny malden,
"Once I had a yittel dog."
"No," drawled forth the little brother"Unse I hady sitt dog."
"No," the bnby-git: repeated—
"Once I had a yittel dog."
"No," the bnby-boy insisted—
"Unse I had de itty dog!"

Both had now grown quite decided—
Earnestness flashed from each sye;
Straight upright, they faced each other,
With the same unaltered cry;
"I had fity dog"—"No, I had—"
"Oh! I had a yitte!"—"No!
Unse I had"— but here the rest was
Lost in howls of rage and wo!

Hasting to the small disputers,
Soon the mimic war I quelled.
And, with fitting words and phra
All the annry tears dispelled.
So we never heard the story
Which the little maid begun;
But I laughed in great diversion,
When the stormy scene was don

Laughed and sighed, almost together,
Thinking bow. In after-sife.
Oft would rise that same defiance.
Tempting to revolt and strife.
May they then find strength and guidance!
Soon must cease a mother's care.
Grappling with Time's vital issues,
God alone can help them there!
Osukosh, Wis.
Desiries Kenney's Declining These

Dennis Kesrney's Declining Ticket.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 13.

A dispatch to the Chronice from San Diego informs as that W. T. McNealy, another of the Sand-lot nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court, positively declines the honor. This is the sixth trial and failure of the "piece-club" Convention to make up a State judicial ticket. First, Johnson, of Sonoma, declined, then Budd, of San Joaquin, then Burkhalter, of Sonoma, then McKune, of Sacramento, then Myrick, of San Francisco, and now McNealy, of San Diego. Of all the Supreme Court nominees we have as yet seen no evidence of acceptance from any hit. B. B. McKee, of Alameda. Gentlemen who are

well quanted by education and character for superme Bench will be apt to fight shy of a Communistic marty and platform; and to Through it is expecting every day to hear of withdrasval of C. A. Trutle and Judge Morrise it is not in human nature for the superior men tamely submit to the leadership of an inferior mitmal like the "peace-club" blackguard Keney.

animal like the "peace-club" blackguard Kearney.

Up to this date there is no authentic report of the acceptance of the Sand-lot nomination by Cross. of Newads, for Segretary of State. Berry, of Sutter, yesterday peremptorily declined the nomination for Congress in the Northern District; Krug, of Napa, declined for State Treasurer; George A. Johnson, of Sonoma, J. H. Budd. of San Joaquin, J. H. McKune, of Sacramento, Burkhalter, of Sonoma, and Myrick, of San Francisco, were each offered the nomination for Justice of the Suprems Court and each declined. The Chronicis is of opinion that Tuttle will also decline; that Larkin, of El Dorado, for Railroad Commissioner, and Ayers, of Los Angeles, for Congress, will see the folly of accepting, and in due time repudiate the corrupt sand-lot leader and his "piece-club" faction of slaves.

THE BOSTON NEWS LETTER.

The Fountain Head of American Literature.

Written for The Triouse.

The first newspaper ever published on this continent was the Boston News Letter. It was begun in April, 1704, and was continued as a weekly publication for fifteen years before a

ival journal made its appearance. In looking over a quantity of old family papers many years since, I came upon a single copy of this rare old paper, bearing date, "For the week from Monday, Aug. 12, to Monday, Aug. 19, 1706,"—when the paper was in its third in a small treasury of relics of a similar charac-ter which from time to time have come into my possession, and have thought that an acount of it might possess general interest. Files of newspapers of the time of the Revo-

ution may be found in many libraries, and we frequently see quotations from them of quaint advertisements, or other evidences of the primiive condition of life in those days, when a jour ney from Boston to New York or Philadelphia was a more perilous undertaking than a voyage Europe is to-day.

But that was an age of luxury compared with the period of which we are now treating, and ew people at this day have ever seen a paper of so remote a date.

It is printed on both sides of a single sheet, 71/2 by 12 inches in size. A few extracts from columns will give a better conception than any description could do of the changes which ave taken place in the relative conditi mind and matter since the day of its public

The first page is mostly filled with news from Europe, the latest date being April 2, four and a half months previous.

Then, as now, the chief interest of the Eurocan intelligence was centered in the movem of armies, the rumors of wars, and the cabals of

was fought during the very week when this paper was published (Aug. 13, 1704), and the people of Boston were just getting the news of the movements which were to culminate in that event, and immortalize its hero. From the Hague we have the following, dated April 2: "The Elector Palatine has promised that part of his troops shall be in Italy by the 15th inst., and the rest on the Danube on their way thither. Private letters from Paris say that the Duke of Anjou, having attempted to pass the Segra, was repulsed with great loss. The Duke of Marl-boro is impatiently expected, and in the mean-time all things are disposing on this side for a vigorous campaign."

From Paris at the same date we learn that apprehensions were felt of the failure of the siege of Barcelona, owing to the dispersal of the French fleet by a storm, in which it had suffered severely. We are also informed that-

"The siege of Turin is certainly resolved upon, and the train of artillery ordered for the same is to consist of 142 pieces of cannon, be-sides mortars, etc." With what a sense of a spectral visitation d we look to-day upon the contemporary record of events which then were full of living interest, and read the names of actors then upon the stage, on whosh the eyes of all the world were turned! We can almost fancy that we hear the rustling of shostly garments as their

very disreputable.

Col. Fred Baggs, Collector of Internal Reve- shadows rise before us from the silence and oblivion of the long buried past. And, indeed,-if we choose so to cons what a memento of life, and death, and vanity is this frail sheet which serves as the talisty is this Irall sheet which serves as the talisman to summon to our presence these phantoms of the past! A rude touch would suffice for its destruction, yet here it is with every word distinctly legible, bearing record of names and incidents that have left no other sign, though every human being who was living on the face of the earth on the day of its publication had gone down to his grave before any one of us was born!

The domestic intelligence it contains is highly suggestive.

suggestive. THE INDIANS WERE TROUBLESOME the indians were troublesome
then, as now, and had been driven but little way
toward the setting sun. Rewards are offered by
the "Great and General Court or Assembly"
"to every company, troop, party, or person
singly, who shall kill or take any male Indian
enemy capable of bearing arms, or above 13
years of age."
Think of reading in a Boston paper such an
item of news from Connecticut as the followtog:

ing:

"Hartford, Aug. 5.—The towns in the Country of Hampshire being greatly infested by the sculking Indian enemy, we are just sending out fifty men, with dogs, who are to divide into small parties and range the woods on both sides the river, if possible to discover and annoy the enemy."

Or this from New York, which has an air of mystery about it, and calls up visions of buccaneers and buried treasure:

"New York, Aug. 12.—Last week we heard that two or three sloops were seen cruising off the eastern end of Long Island."

The people of Rhode Island were apprehending an invasion, a report baving reached Newcort that a Franch fleet Ned called from the ing an invasion, a report having reached New-port that a French fleet had sailed from the West Indies, "designed to come upon our coast".

West Indies, "designed to come upon our coast."

The Governor had accordingly called a council of war, the result of which is thus stated:

"The inhabitants of Newport and the island are now daily at work making all necessary preparations. Several breastworks and half-moons are already east up to prevent the openy's landing near the town; and, if they should land at a distance from it, we shall have the greater advantage against them by reason of the many stone walls and ditches they must pass thorow (sic) to come at the town, where they may be ambuscaded."

THE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(sic) to come at the town, where they may be an buseaded."

THE SHIPTNG INTELLIGENCE

In ward, and Ustward, and it is worthy of note that the first on the list of foreign arrivals is the "Sloop Hopewell, from Pennaylvania."

The lack of much of the material which is now considered essential to the make-up of a newspaper is not less striking than the differences in what actually appears. There are no "editorials?" on any subject, and the reader is left to form his own opinions of whatever left.

The lack of much of to local news is given, it may be inferred that the paper had little or no circulation beyond the immediate vicinity of Boston, where every item of local intelligence was well known, and the readers only wanted to learn the news from other quarters.

The art of "interviewing," as now practiced, was then unknown, and if is probable that the holding a festival-hour; the probable that the holding a festival-hour; the holdin

"Inst letter of intelligence is to be country who have a mind to promote the same may arrange with John Campbell, Postmaster of Boston, for the year, who shall have it on reasonable terms." The third and last advertisement is the only one that makes a definite specification of articles for sale, and it has a special interest from the fact that it throws a flood of light upon the literary tastes and literary resources of the day. It is nothing less than a bookselier's catalogue, and it is centainly an interesting and significant fact that books should be the only form of merchandise advertised for sale.

Before quoting it, however, and in order to its more full appreciation, it is well worth our while to call to mind the wealth of literature with which to-day the Nation is overflowing. Think how the press in every city and town and village throughout the fair domain which we call our common contory is contributing day and night to the mighty current which flows at every man's door,—and how the means of education and high culture are brought within the reach of every citizen. Think of all the appliances for training the interfect from infancy to mature age; from the kindergarten to the university.

To bring the subject more within the grasp of

mature age; from the kindergarten to the university.

To bring the subject more within the grasp of the conception, take Boston alone, where the sheet we are examining was published, and call to mind the literary associations which cluster round her name. Think of her libraries, her institutions, and resources of literary, and scientific, and artistic culture; of the influence she has exerted, and continues to exert, on literary taste at home and literary reputation abroad. Call the roll of her men of letters, and dwell upon the varied pictures which flash in living light before the mind, at the mention of the names of Webster, Everett, Sparks, Quincy, Prescott, Motiey, Channing, Parket, Ticknor, Sumner, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Hillard, Holmes, Lowell, and a host of others who may or may not bave ceased from their earthly labors, but who can never die!

mever die!
Then, standing in the light of this con Then, standing in the light of this constella-tion, turn the eye back upon the day when this sheet was printed, and try to penetrate the darkness which brooded over the land. Grasp if you can the full purport of the simple fact, that when this paper went to press, and for twelve years afterwards, it was the sole rep-resentative of periodical literature on this con-tinent, and the only articles of any kind offered for sale in its columns are

DESCRIBED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT: DESCRIBED IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT:

"The following books to be sold by Benjamin Eliot at his shop under the west end of the Town-House in Boston, viz.: England's Perfect School Master, or directions for exact spelling, reading, and writing. Showing how to spell or read any chapter in the Bible by four and twenty words only. With examples of most words from one to six syllables, both in whole werds, and slso divided; with rules how to spell them. Also how to spell all such words as are alike in sound yet differ in their sense and spelling. Together with the true meaning and use of all sound yet differ in their sense and spelling. Together with the true meaning and use of all stops and points to be observed by all that would read and write well. With a table of orthography showing how to write true English. As also a variety of pieces, both of English and Latin verse, on the most remarkable passages mentioned in Scripture,—very useful for writing-schools. Lastly, directions for writing of letters, acquittances, bills of exchange, bills of parcels, bills of debt, bonds, etc., how to state accompus right, etc. te., how to state accompts right, etc.

"The Great Concern, or a serious warning to a timely and thorough preparation for death. With helps and directions in order thereunto. By Edward Pearse. Recommended as proper to

By Edward Pearse. Recommended as proper to be given at funerals.

"The Call of Christ unto thirsty Sinners to come to Him and drink of the Waters of Life. As it was preached by that holy man of God, and faithful servant of Christ, Mr. Thomas Allen. late pastor of a church in the City of Norwich, and sometime teacher of the Church of Christ at Charlestown, in New England.

"A Guide to Eternal Glory, or brief directions to all Christians how to attain everlasting salvation. With several other brief tracts and Spiritual Hymns." Salvation. With several dute of the Spiritual Hymns."

Only this and nothing more! What would have been the thoughts of Benjamin Eliot, when writing that advertisement, if a gift of second sight could have afforded him s glauce of a modern bookseller's shelves and counters!

Could any vision of tressures recorded in the Arabian Nights have seemed more marvelous in his eves than such a revelation? since the day when the Connecticut River was the Western frontier, where the "sculking Indian-enemy" was hunted with dogs, is less astounding than the intellectual development with which it has been accompanied.

If a man with any just appreciation of the possibilities of intellectual enjoyment which books afford could then have looked forward to the bounteous feast which is now freely offered to every hungry soul, would he not have exclaimed:

"What more has Heaven to offer than the privilege here accorded us of holding intimate communion with the choicest spirits who have THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY

privilege here accorded us of holding intimate communion with the choicest spirits who have blest the earth with their presence? And there would be little extravagance in thus putting the fact. It is simply a just statement of the value of the privilege we enjoy in our free access to books. The great, and the good, and the wise of all ages become our personal friends and counselors, helping us with their wisdom, cheering us with their wisdom, cheering us with their with and lifting us above our carthly cares with the exquisite conceptions of their fancy. Charles Lamb says in one of the Essays of Elia:

"Not more refreshing to the thirsty traveler is the tracing of some mighty waters up to their fountiet than it is to a pleased and candid reader to go back to the inexperienced essays,—the first callow flights in authorship of some established name in literature."

If this is true of any individual author, the interest should be proportionalely greater with which we regard the primitive sources of the literature of a nation. munion with the choicest spirits who ha

Hiterature of a nation.

We know that books had been published in Boston many years prior to the date of the above advertisement, but they were all of much the same character as those there named,—

PURITANICAL, BIGOTED, AND DOGMATIC. Scholars were not numerous, and none but scholars then presumed to write for the piblic eye, and probably no literature of a less sombre tone could have found either publishers or pur-

In view of the fact that the above-name In view of the fact that the above-named books are the only articles advertised for sale in the only newspaper then in existence in the country.—the paper itself being but little more than two years old,—I submit that it is needless to attempt to follow up the trickling rills which have contributed to form this little pool, and I claim that we have bere discovered the primitive source or fountain head of American literature in the "Shop of Benjamin Eliot, under the west end of the Town House in Boston,"—where we found a spelling-book, three sermons, and "several brief tracts and spiritual hymns."

H. W. S. C.

The soft, sweet gloaming is fading into Night, And Darkness folds her mantle round the Day: The gray mists, creeping up, shut out the light, And o'er the tired Earth soft breezes play.

The leaves, like fairies, wave and dance, And the billowy graskes drift and blow: And the twinkling stars, with timid glance. Come out and smile Good-night to us below.

Pomological Society-A Letter from Al-ton-Among the Farmers of Fulton No. 13 EIGHTBENTH STREET, CHICAGO, June 19.—Mr. Garfield, Secretary of the Michigan Pomological Society, in announcing the June meeting of that Society, at Muskeron (and now in session), offers this inducement to everybody in any wise interested in Horticulture to attend

HORTICULTURE.

That's What's the Matter-The America

hat meeting: that they have POUR HUNDRED ACRES OF STRAWBERRIES within five miles of the place.

And that is what's the matter! Four bundred acres of strawberries around every town in the strawberry-region in Michigan is enough to glut any market. I tell you my heart has ached for the strawberry-growers who have sent fruit to this town for the week past. We bought e.gat crates three days since for four cents per quart,—fine berries. We would gladly have paid more for them, but they did not ask it; that was the ruling price, and that price still rules. Now, I know nobody can grow strawberries and ship to this or any other market at this price, and make so much as one cent per crate. In fact, every crate sold at that price on South Water street brings the grower in debt. I know this, for I have been there. It would have been money in the pocket, and not money out, if the berries, sweet and luscious, had been left to extent the right. eft to rot on the vines. It's too bad! But pity

helps not.

Mr. Garfield, what are you going to do about its Grow them all the same? Fine berries! I swear, they are too fine for such a fate. Chicago wants the berries,—could not live without them. swear, they are too fine for such a fate. Chicago wants the berries,—could not live without them. Let us hope that it will not always be thus. Another season may give the paying crop; and what is lost in June on atrawberries may be made up in November on apples, for Michigan is a great apple State; or it may be that, in one day, the price of berries may stiffen to a good round price, as is often the case.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY has, through its Secretary, Mr. Manning, announced its programme for the coming meeting. Invitations have been extended to the following leading horticulturists of the country to attend the meeting and to present papers upon the fol-

the meeting and to present papers upon the following subjects:

Prof. George L. Goodale. Harvard University.
Cambridge. Mass.; William Saunders. Washington. D. C., on Experiments in Fruit-Culture;
Prof. William J. Beal, Agricultural College,
Lansing, Mich., on Distinguishing Varieties of
Apples by the Flowers; Dr. John A. Warder, President Ohio Horticultural Society, North Bead. O.;
the Rev. Robert Burnet, President Ontario Fruit
Growers Association. Hamilton, Ont.; Prof. William R. Lazonby, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.
Y.; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Isidor Bush,
Bushberg, Mo., on Grape-Rot in America; P. T.
Quinn, Newark, N. J., on Fruits in New Jersey;
William C. Barry, Rochester, N. T., Thomas
Meehan, Germantown, Pa., will give an address
on the Sexes of Flowers in Relation to the Fruitfulness of Orchards, and New Varieties.

Our readers, as well as the members of the Our readers, as well as the members of the Society, will be glad to know that President Wilder is as comfortable as can be expected; and his physician, as well as himself and friends, entertain attents because of the middle of the state of

ntertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery MBLONS. I have recently received a letter from Alton. The writer is one of the largest and most succussful melon-growers in the melon-growing district in Madison County. A larger area of melous had been planted than usual; but the long-continued drought had nearly ruined the prospect of a crop. Many plantations were utterly destroyed. The rains came in time to save some of the later plantings, and there will be a small crop of late melons. Where eighty car-loads were expected, there may be ten or twenty. At least, this is the way the growers talk now.

But there is a wonderful power in vegetation and sometimes the growth and production o melon-vines which we have given up for lost are surprising, when the rains and favorable weathe

I was a week ago down in Fulton County, which is one of the richest and finest counties in the State. I stopped at Canton, with an aged farmer, a man 76 years old,—Jonas Rawalt. He came to this county more than fifty years ago, and entered the farm on which he now resides. He is widely known, not only as a successful farmer, but as a successful farmer, he white successful farmer, but as a successful farmer of both county and State.

I notice that the fields in this county are whitening for the harvest, and the wheat is filling well and promises a large crop. The cold spring has been favorable to the wheat-crop, but FULTON COUNTY.

unfavorable to the corn-crop. The recent heavy raises have revived the spirits of the farmers, as well as their fields of grass and grain.

There is little fruit in the orchards here, but abundance of small fruits, as is the case every where.

O. L. B.

FIELD AND STABLE.

So-Called " Heaves " in Horse Contagious Diseases of Live-Stock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The following comes

"VETERINABIAN": Cen you give me anything that will help or cure the heavesin horses? I have an animal badly affected with it. Please answer through The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and oblige Answer .- "Heaves" is a term commonly ap-

plied to any chronic difficulty of breathing in horses, which is not attended with symptoms of norses, which is not attended with symptoms of fever or inflammation, and is characterized by an abnormal and conspicuous activity of the abdominal muscles, or a peculiar "heaving" of the flanks, at each expiration,—for it is the latter, and not the inspiration, which causes the breathing to be laborious in "Heaves." The morbid changes productive of the difficulty are not necessarily the same in different cases, and may vary considerably as to their nature and origin. In the Northwest, the same, in a very large number of horses affected with "Heaves," consist in a loss or want of elasticity, or comtractibility, in the walls of the pulmonal aircells, or in an inability of the same to contract, and thereby to expel the air after an inspiration has taken place. The contractibility of the puland thereby to expel the air after an inspiration has taken place. The contractibility of the pulmonal tissue, or of the walls of the air-cells, once lost, camor be restored, consequently "Heaves," in a strict seese, must be considered as incurable. Still, the process of expiration, which in "Heaves," has to be effected mainly by external pressure upon the lungs, brought about by the action of muscular force, contracting the chest; can be made easier and freer, at least to a certain extent, by removing everything that interferensith the activity of any of those resouratory innseles. The same may be divided into upacles acting directly upon the ribs, and into miscles acting upon the ribs and upon the disphragm at each expiration, by drawing the former backward, and by pressing the contents of the abdominal cavity, the stomach and infestines, are full of food, and very voluminous, the abdominal muscles necessarily are kept in a state of expansion, and are not allowed much contraction; the diaphragm is constantly pressed upon; the ribs can be drawn back ard but very little; and the diminution of the cavity of the chest, effected by a contraction of the muscles active at expiration, is comparatively insignificant. From this follows that an animal affected with "Heaves" must never be allowed to eat enough food to fill its stomach and intestines to their full capacity. In other words, a "heavy" horse must receive only such food as is concentrated, or contains sufficient nutriment in a small quantity, and is casiiv and rapidly digested and moved. Consequently, the principal food of a horse affected with "Heaves" should consist of grain, bran-mashes, and grass or roots (potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc.); and no hay at all, especially no timothy hay, should be fed. As a substitute for hay, a small quantity of good and clean oat-straw may be given. Timothy hay must be rejected under all circumstances, particularly if in the least dusty or musty, because experience teaches that it consitutes one of the principal causes of monal tissue, or of the walls of the air-cells,

two drachms of powdered licorice-root, may be given mixed with the morning food. Arsenie given in that way has produced good results o causing the breathing to become easier and less distressing, but it has never effected a cure. which has just been heard at Rouen. A man named Pesquet was arraigned for baving shot at his own son and deprived him of one arm, with a view of enabling him, to escape conscription in CONGRESS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK:

Congress, notwithstandding an extra session of over three month's duration, in which absolutely nothing has been done that could not have been accomplished much better in the reradiar session, has had no time to attend to the wants of the American farmer and stock-raiser by enacting a law and providing the means necessary for the protection of American livestock against contagious and infectious diseases. The ruling Democratic majority has been too busy in concocting schemes by which the Democratic party might be enabled to carry, not only the "Solid South," but also certain Northern States needed for success in the next Presidential election. Thanks to the superior ability of the leaders of the Republican minority, and the good sense of the President, they have not yet succeeded; they have been successful only in entirely disregarding the live-stock interest of the country, and can show nothing that will compensate the people for the business disturbance and the expenses caused by the extra session necessitated by Democratic scheming. The principal diseases which require Congressional legislation are Pleuro-Pacumonia of cattle and Swine-Plague. Bovine Pleuro-Pacumonia of cattle and Swine-Plague, within the last sixteen or twenty years, has spread over a dozen States, and has caused losses, direct and indirect, which amount to a great many millions of dellars. But all this danger and all these losses, and even the probibition constituents attention of Congress, and to rouge the members to do something for the benefit of their rural constituents, or to cause the Democratic leaders to forget for one moment their cunning leaders to forget for one moment their cunning

rural constituents, or to cause the Democratic leaders to forget for one moment their cunning and scheming for party-supremacy. Whether Swine-Plague has already become a permanent institution, or whether it can get be extinguished and stamped out without with-

whether swine-range in a whether it can get be extinguished and stamped out without killing nearly every hog and pig in the country, is a question not easily answered. At any rate, it has been allowed to spread to such an extent as to make it difficult to find a place or a farm in any of the pork-producing States that has excepted been allowed to spread to such an extent as to make it difficult to find a place or a farm in any of the pork-producing States that has excaped an infection, or a contamination with the infections principle. To stamp it out, though insinitely cheaper in the end than to allow it to spread more and more, will be at best, a very costly and tedious operation, but will become more and more expensive, and more and more difficult and gigantic, the longer it is delayed. Pleuro-Praeumonia of cattle seems yet to be confined to the Atlantic sea-coast, which, fortunately, does not raise many cattle for export; it therefore can yet be extinguished at a comparative small cost, and within a short time, if energetic measures are taken at once. If it, too, is allowed to spread all over the country, the same as Swine-Plague, and gets once a foothold in any of the Western cattle-exporting States, a stamping out, it not absolutely impossible, may cost enough to double the National debt. And such a spreading is by no means improbable, unless Congress sees fit to enact proper laws, and to provide sufficient means for its brownt suppression. The West, so far, has escaped simply because the traffic in cattle is from West to East, and not from East to West; but, as Western stock-raisers do now and then inspect exitle for breeding from the East, the disease may find and not from East to West; but, as Western stock-raisers do now and then import cattle for breeding from the East, the disease may find its way to the West at any time, and nobody can tell how soon. If such a calamity takes place, the farmers and stockmen of the West, of course, are helpless; but the same will feel justified in charging their losses to the ruling majority in Congress.

Veterinarias.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Northwestern In-

ventors.

Special Dispaich to The Trib WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.-A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors:

ILLINOIS. ILLINOIS.

C. B. Alliare, Peoria, hose-jacket.
T. Ashwell, Chicago, canned-meat package.
John Anstin, Chicago, plow.
James Bachman, Stanford, car-brake,
A. H. Bogardus, Elkhart, cartridge.
W. E. Hull, Chicago, husking pin.
John Lacey and G. B. Cornell, Chicago, bung-bushing (reissue).
E. Mendel, Chicago, ink for protective printing,
G. M. Morgan, Belleville, grain drill.
E. L. Otis, Rochelle, governor for pumping engines.

engines.
J. R. Payson, Chicago, bolt for doors.
James Powell. Chicago, camp shool.
E. Todman, Batavia, rice hulling machina,
J. H. Weaver, Chicago, fasteuing strips.
G. H. Wolcott, DeKalb, riding plow.
A. Underwood, Carroliton, spring bed botto
C. G. Hutchinson, Chicago, bottle-stopper.
O. C. Mason, Sterling, hub-attaching device.

WISCONSIN.

wrench.
N. L. Holmes, Racine, axle-skein.
G. H. Hull, Montello, insect-destroyer,
R. Mikkelson, Lodi, wrench.
J. Westendorf, Milwankee, composition for
covering roofs, vessels, etc. MICHIGAN.

D. Abrey, Greenville, mechanical movement.
A. Black, Eston Rapids, shoe.
J. Bohlen, Big Itapids, clothes-line fastener.
J. M. Johnson, Niles, name tug-loop.
T. W. Kirby, Grand Haven, treenail for ships, etc.
J. H. Phipps, Fenton, shingle-cutting machine.
D. Schneikbard, Leroy, chura.
John Skinner, Charlotte, device for changing

motion.

George T. Smith and W. F. Cochrane, Jackson, millstone driver.

MINNESOTA. H. H. Bell, Belle Plain, churn-dasher. G. P. Butler, Butler Centre, bridge bit. Frank Reynolds and G. B. Hayes, Shelby, hasness coupling. INDIANA.

Laf Coolin, Hebron, clothes-pounders.

John Riplinger, Lafayette, stove-lining (noissue). EVENING SONG FOR LITTLE ONES.

Watchful Shepherd, safe infolding
All Thy tender lambs this night,
Draw them closer, closer holding.
Lest the darkness should affright.
Sleep, my darlings; sleep, my darlings;
Angels guard ye—all is right. Azure eves, all heavenward taroing.
They fingers clasped in prayer.
Dimpled feet, the sin-path spurning—
Shepherd, shield them with Thy care.
Sieep, my darlings, sleep, my darlings;
Angels smile upon ye here.

Azure eyes in slumber closing.
Tiny fingers soft and white,
Dimpled feet so sweet reposing—
Shepherd, lead them all aright.
Sleep, my darlings, sleep, my darlings;
Angels guard ye through the night.
JEFFERSON, Wis., June 16.

HAIR GOODS.

Wigs & Waves.



Lovely Blonde, \$12 to \$40 Old Ladies', 5 to 35 Gents', 8 to 40

Old Ladies', Sto 40
Natural Curly, 12 to 25
White, Gray, Black, and Red Wigs.
If you wish only a "Wave," you can purchase them
as low as \$1.50 or as high as \$20.

The Thompson Patent Wave
for \$6 is the best for the money, Goods seat anywhere
C.O. Subject to examination, and return if not as latentory.

THOMPSON'S,

210 WABASH-AV.

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50 doz. REGULA FANCY STRIP 25 ots. 35 doz. HAIR LI 30e, former price, 75 doz. DRAB GRO

NARROW STE fabric, silk cloc worth 50c. 50 doz. FANCY EMBROIDERED 60 cts.

50 doz. UNBLEA LISLE HOSE. from \$1.00. BEST QUALITY OR (British m pair. The most

35 doz. NAVY CARDINAL HO ly embroidered. reduced from \$1. sirable. 11 doz. VERY FI SEAL, and C

goods made.

autifully em \$1.75, reduced fro 100 dos. LIGHT PINE OPEN-WO THREAD HOSE

\$1.25. 300 doz. CHILDR CY HOSE, ligh colors, 25c per pa 100 doz. Fancy Str id Colors, half-he pair.

Summer Un Our entire steel Ladies', and Chil derwear now offe duction of one-tormer prices.

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